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HISTORY
OF THE
BERWICKSHIRE
NATURALISTS' CLUB.

INSTITUTED SEPTEMBER 22, 1831.

"MARE ET TELLUS, ET, QUOD TEGIT OMNIA, CÆLUM."

1890—1891.



ALNWICK:

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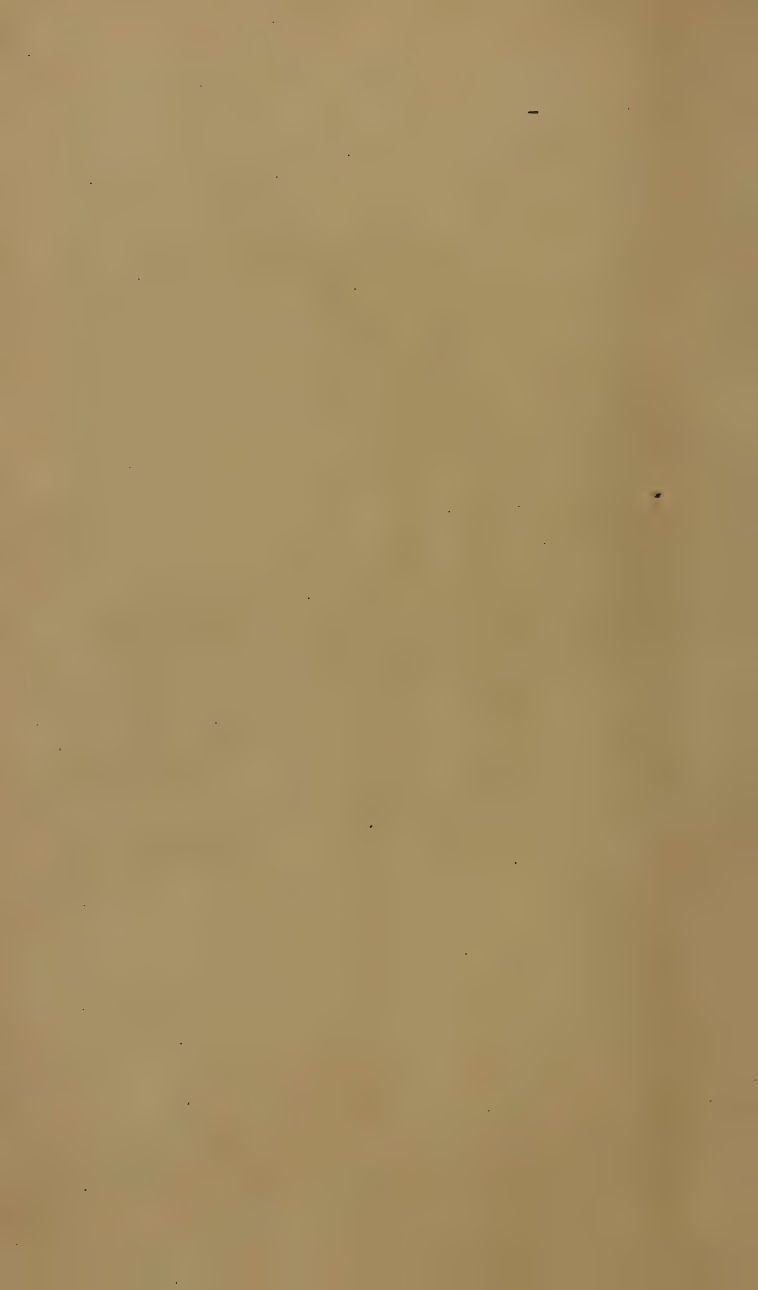
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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' CLUB.

Address delivered to the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, at Berwick, October 8th, 1890. BY MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM CROSSMAN, of Cheswick, K.C.M.G., F.S.A., M.P., President.

GENTLEMEN,

ALTHOUGH this is my last day of office, it is the first opportunity I have had to thank you for the honour you conferred upon me last October in choosing me as your President for the season just past. I accepted the appointment with much diffidence, as I feared that public duties might have interfered too much with what was due to the Club; fortunately, I have been able to be present at all but one of your field meetings, and I have to congratulate you upon the success of them all. Though this year there may be no new discoveries to be recorded, or anything of startling interest to be noted in Natural History or Archæology, still, favoured on the whole by charming weather, we have enjoyed beautiful scenery, have had opportunities of studying the beauties and mysteries of Nature, and, at the same time, renewed our acquaintance with some of those ancient remains connected with religion and war, so profusely scattered throughout the classical region over which our operations are carried on. But, before referring further to these field excursions, I think the Club is to be congratulated on having been the medium of submitting to the scientific

world the learned and elaborate paper on the Marine Algæ of Berwick-upon-Tweed, by one of our members, Mr A. L. Batters, a gentleman who has before contributed papers on this subject to our Proceedings. Though I do not feel competent to give any opinion on this subject myself, I may mention that in a review of the Club's Proceedings, which appeared in the "Scottish Naturalist" for July last, by Dr W. H. Trail, Professor of Botany at the University of Aberdeen, this article is referred to as follows:—"This paper is one of the most important that has ever dealt with the British Algæ, and we trust will be procurable by many besides the members of this Club, as it will prove indispensable to the students of that subject."* There is a fitness, too, in this paper appearing in our Proceedings, as the founder of our Club, Dr George Johnston, nearly 60 years ago, first published a work on the same subject. So long as such papers as those of Mr Batters and of other distinguished naturalists appear in our Proceedings, the Club must retain the high position it now holds, not only locally, but I may safely say, in the country generally.

Our first meeting, which was most numerous attended, and which passed off in a most satisfactory manner, was held on the 28th May at Beanley. This will always be a memorable meeting in the history of the Club, for there I, as your President, had the honour and privilege of presenting, on behalf of many of its members, a testimonial to our worthy and respected Secretary, Dr Hardy, who had a short time before received from the University of Edinburgh the much honoured and highly coveted degree of LL.D. I am not going to repeat what I said on that occasion, for that will be printed in the Proceedings. I will read, however, the concluding remarks of Professor Kirkpatrick at Edinburgh when Dr Hardy received his degree:—"In 1886 Mr Hardy became sole Honorary Secretary of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, and during these eighteen years he may best be described as the life and soul of the Club. Suffice it to add that his able and valuable contributions to its

* See further reference to Mr Batters' Paper at end of Address.

Transactions, scattered through some thirteen volumes, and nearly two hundred in number, treat of a wide range of subjects—archæological, historical, biographical, and scientific. Nor must it be omitted to state that his unswerving devotion to science has ever been a labour of love, and has set a noble example to many other investigators. His “Alma Mater” will, therefore, rejoice to inscribe his name on the roll of her most distinguished sons.” The illuminated address, which was presented with the testimonial, can be seen to-day at Mrs Barwell Carter’s, who has again kindly invited the members to her house on the occasion of our annual meeting. I can only repeat that we all hope and trust that Dr Hardy may be long spared to carry on those duties which he has so ably performed for so many years, with such public spirit, and so much devotion to the interests of the Club. Of the other meetings, viz., those at Melrose, Hawick, and at Wark, all of which were most numerous attended, and at Callaly, when unfortunately, I was unable to be present, I will not speak, as according to the lately established custom, Dr Hardy, our Secretary, will prepare for the Proceedings detailed accounts thereof. I must, however, say that the members of the Club much appreciate the great hospitality shown to them on all occasions, and I would particularly mention our reception this year by Messrs Storey and Moffat, and Mrs Logan at Beanley, by Mrs Hodgson Huntley at Carham, and by Major Browne at Callaly. I am glad to hear that the last-named gentleman, who is the possessor of a valuable collection of antiquities and works of art and general interest, collected in all parts of the world, is providing accommodation for it at Callaly Castle, and I am sure, from his well-known liberality, that it will be accessible to his friends and neighbours and to all others interested, in Northumberland and the Borders.

The newly-established custom, as regards the reports of the meetings, has no doubt its advantages. It saves the President for the time being the trouble of taking notes, though such notes are hardly necessary, as the meetings are now generally so fully reported in the public press, par-

ticularly in *The Newcastle Journal*, to which paper I think we are much indebted for the accurate and full description it generally gives of our gatherings. It also enables the members to have a more full and detailed description of these gatherings than could be given at the annual meeting. But it takes away from the President a text on which to found his annual remarks.

Since our last annual meeting, and within the last few days, we have lost the oldest member of our Club, Mr David Milne Home, of Milne Graden, in the 86th year of his age, whose date of admission to the Club was September 21st, 1836, and who therefore had been a member for the long period of 54 years. Mr Milne Home was President in 1860-61, and had at various times, though not of late years, contributed articles of interest to our Proceedings. Although called to the Scottish Bar, and having held high office therein in his earlier years, he was better known as an enthusiastic and able scientist, being an assiduous member of the Royal Geographical and Meteorological Societies of Scotland and of other learned bodies. In all his public and private life he was much respected and highly esteemed for his integrity and sense of justice. It is to be hoped that some one, competent to undertake the task, will prepare a full obituary notice to be printed in the annals of the Club. Several other members have been lost to the Club since we last met in this room—they are the Rev. Peter Mackerron of Kelso, who joined the Club in 1867; Rev. J. Elphinstone Elliot-Bates, B.A., of Milburn Hall, Northumberland, member since 1868; Rev. George P. Wilkinson, M.A. of Harperley Park, Durham, and Henry S. Anderson, M.D., of Selkirk, who joined in 1876; Mr John J. Horsley, 1877, who was the possessor of one of the finest collections of silver coins in the north of England, and was also a contributor of many meteorological notices to the Club's Proceedings; Mr Allan-Swinton, of Swinton House, Berwickshire, 1877; the Rev. Wm. Robertson, of Sprouston, 1882, of whom, who died at the early age of 37, it was said at the time of his death: "In him the Church of Scotland has lost one of, if not the

ablest of her younger clergy, of a mind of rare calibre and power fitted for her service"; Mr F. J. Leather of Middleton Hall, Northumberland. We have also to regret the loss of Mr John Scott, who joined the Club in 1869, the compiler of the latest History of Berwick, whose name I have left to the last, as I intend to make a few remarks on the records of the town.

Many of us have read, and still do read, with pleasure the quaint old volume of Dr Fuller, that odd mixture of Medical Jurisprudence, jumbled up with interesting details of the state of the town as it then was, with praises of the beauty of the ladies of Berwick and the hospitality of its burghers, and withal, a strong strain of common sense running through the book. If it does not afford much information, it will at anyrate always afford amusement to any one who takes it up. After him come two others who wrote short treatises on the place, which, however, are hardly worth mentioning; Good's Directory in 1806, which is interesting as giving the names of the inhabitants of the town at that time; and another small book by the Rev. Thomas Johnston in 1816. In 1849 another History appeared, written by Frederick Sheldon. I remember him in my youthful days, in the streets of Berwick, a tall, melo-dramatic looking figure—whether he had ever been on the stage or not I do not know, but he was called by the boys of the town the "Play-actor." Although the writer's lively imagination has sometimes led him to describe trifling details in rather high-flown language, yet, considering that he had not the opportunity of consulting the records of the Corporation, his book contains a great deal of information, and is, I think, worthy of more attention than has been given to it, though I fear that it is now difficult to obtain. Mr Scott's work—I wish he had omitted the illustrations, which, with the exception of some of the photographs, are not worthy of a place in such a book—contains a very good historical account of the stirring events that took place at Berwick before the time of the Union, and as he had access to the Corporation records, the History is by far the fullest and most complete that has yet

been published. His account of the state of the fortifications at various times, I, as an old military engineer, have read with much interest; and those who were present at the last meeting at Berwick will remember the able manner in which he pointed out the traces of the old works, which were demolished to make way for the present walls, constructed in the time of Queen Elizabeth. He gives a good account of the ecclesiastical history of Berwick, and, as was to be expected, a very complete record of the educational establishments of the town, than which, few better of their class exist in the country. But complete as this work is, there are still many things contained in the records of the Corporation which would form the foundation of a book entering more into the details of every day life; which would show the more homely character of Berwick in the early days, by touching upon such matters as presentments of juries and other domestic matters, descents of property, boundaries, measurements, &c.; matters not of much importance perhaps, in themselves, but yet interesting, as showing the manners and customs of the people in days gone by, and which have not been touched upon by previous historians of the town.

To exemplify this I will make a very few remarks about the doings of the Guild, in the 16th and 17th centuries, which I have compiled from an old manuscript book kindly lent to me by our fellow member, Mr R. G. Bolam, which gives a good insight into the ways of the rulers of the town between two and three hundred years ago. I will so far as possible not refer to anything contained in Mr Scott's book. This manuscript book is written in a very neat and distinct hand by one Samuel Wilson, of whom all that I know is from what he tells himself. It appears that he was presented and approved before the Guild as apprentice to Mr Mark Scott, Town Clerk, on the last day of May, 1678, and that on the 13th day of August, 1686, he was sworn in and enrolled as a burgess before Ferdinando Forster, Esq., Mayor, Ralph Widdrington, Esq., John Harper, Vicar of Berwick, and other Justices of the Peace, and several Aldermen and

members of the Common Council; who, in all with some other private friends numbering 24, went to his "Father's house to accept a treat in wine and beer" which he bestowed upon them. In fact, it appears to have been the custom then, that when a burgess was enrolled, he had to stand drinks all round. Mr Wilson, however, seems to have been in one respect a very observing young gentleman, and to have made notes on all points which he thought would be to the advantage of his fellow burgesses, but, I must say that he did not seem to have cared much for anything that did not happen within the limits of the borough, for, with regard to the Guild work of the year 1643, he makes this remark "that there was nothing very remarkable for me to observe further in this Guild book about the division that there was betwixt the King and the Parliament, &c., and about the town's raising men within themselves and appointing officers over them for their own defence, and on behalf of the king's interest, and such like orders of that nature, therefore I have omitted them, and shall now proceed to the 19th Guild-book."

Mr Wilson's book is divided into two parts, giving in one the ancient customs in the Courts of Berwick, in very full detail, which would probably be interesting to lawyers only, and the oaths to be taken by the various officers, together with a record of what he considered important cases of law that had occurred in the town, during his service in the Town Clerk's office; and giving in the other part, extracts from the various guild books, commencing from the first, dated 1506, when Mr Barrow was Mayor, and ending in 1683, when Geo. Watson, Esq. was Mayor. The first part commences with a dedicatory epistle addressed "*Lectissimo et Laudatissimo viro Domino Roberto Watson.*" It commences "Childhood and youth being vanity you can expect nothing from me but such," and continues much in the same strain, with most laudatory remarks on the gentleman to whom he dedicates his book, and winds-up by saying "that he did not intend the most intelligent of this Corporation should have got intelligence of this done by him, but only

those younger brethren that are bucks of the first head with myself." There are 17 different oaths recorded, from the oath taken by the Mayor, to that taken by the Sergeants-of-Mace. It would be impossible to enumerate them all in an address of this nature. One of the most interesting, is the ancient oath administered to the town's packers of salmon, which I will refer to further on. This oath, however, seems to have fallen into disuse in 1683, and on the margin Mr Wilson plaintively writes, "There are no such offices (as packers of fish) now, I believe, at long run that they will have no offices at all and this is like to be verified, *sic volo sic jubeo stat pro ratione voluntas*." This multiplicity of oaths had, it would appear, and as might be supposed, the effect of making some of those who took them very indifferent as to their sanctity, for it is stated, that the ancient oath formerly taken by those chosen as pounders or keepers of the town's fields was altered, and a substitute made for the original one as "by reason of the deceitfulness of the pounders in their offices, it was thought fit by the Guild to put the contents of this oath by way of bond with a penalty to be signed and sealed by them, which they would better observe because of the penalty than they now observe their oath." This deceitfulness, no doubt, refers to bribes taken by the pounders or field keepers from strangers, to allow them, against the laws of the town, to put their horses or cattle on to the town's pastures. The second part of the book, which contains the extracts from the Guild books, has a preface which is very quaint reading. It is addressed to the impartial reader. The writer says—"I have hereunder presented you with a dish of the quintessence or substance of the ancient and remarkable orders of Guilds that have been made and observed both by the ancient and late prudent predecessors, the Mayors, Aldermen, and Guild Brethren of Berwick from the 21st year of Henry VII., which was about the year of our Lord 1506 or thereabout, until the year of our Lord 1683." He goes on to say that he does not wish this book to fall into the hands of anyone not a burgess of Berwick, but has no doubt, that should any such stranger

get hold of it, it would only tend to assure him what an exceedingly august body the Corporation of Berwick is. The end of his preface is worth quoting, if only to show that the proceedings of Corporate bodies in those days were no less open to criticism than some of them, and I may say higher assemblies also, are now. He says "I wish that the reading of these may conduce to the public good, and be a means to compose the rude multitude of young burgesses, who are strangers to these old practices, and so from consideration of their proceedings to reduce them to more sobriety, and to follow their footsteps in their convocations and assemblies together; for I must say it (though with great unwillingness) that the burgesses, by ignorance of the way that they should proceed in Guilds, do observe no order or method at all, but all do speak and talk at once, and do more resemble a stage play than anything else, and these do cast reflections upon each other, contrary to ancient rules and orders, as you will afterwards perceive; and they meet and talk and dispute of things at Guilds, and will have this and the other ordered, and do nothing to purpose, and when they are once departed out of the Guild, the things that they have been about are never spoken of till the next Guild again. Such rudeness made that wise man, Mr Webb, say in Guild, 'Gentlemen, I would motion but this one thing, and that is, make but an order that no order at all shall be observed; and I durst engage that it will be better obeyed than any other order you make.'" He goes on to compare the grave and methodical way in which the Guilds used to be held, and begs the rude multitude of young burgesses to take better example from their predecessors. That the Guild was anxious to guard against, and if necessary, punish disorderly conduct in their proceedings, is evident from the various orders they passed on the subject. We find the very first order extracted is one made in 1506, that "whosoever of the burgesses misuses or misbehaveth himself towards the Mayor or Aldermen, either in Guild or out of Guild, shall for the first fault pay 6s 8d, for the second 13s 4d, and for the third offence be disfranchised, *sans re-*

demption, and further punished at the discretion of the Mayor." There was also a penalty for one brother of the Guild offending another by indecent speeches during the time of their meeting. These orders were no dead letter, for we find in 1594 Robert Morton was imprisoned for 40 days for speaking scandalous words against Mr Mayor; and in 1639 one John Dolderby, burgess, was disfranchised for having stated that Wm. Fenwick, late Mayor, was a shallow fellow, and did not do justice in the year of his Mayoralty. But six months afterwards, Dolderby was reinstated on coming forward and making a humble apology, and paying a fine of 20s besides his fees. Matters could not have improved as time went on, for, in an order of Guild of 14th January 1658, it is stated:—"Inasmuch as it is apprehended by the Guild, that, at their meetings at General Guilds, there hath been, and still is, a great disorder at their assembling together, some speaking about their own private occasions, others speaking to a motion or question in Guild by four, five or more at a time, in a most unseemly and confused manner, which proceedings both distract and hinder businesses, it is therefore thought fit, and so hereby ordered, for the more decent and orderly proceedings in disputes, &c., at Guilds, that no burgess shall hereafter speak in Guilds about their own private businesses, but to the matter in hand, and, when they propose or answer a question, to do it regularly by one at a time (none interrupting) and then to direct their speech to Mr Mayor, who is to know the Guild's pleasure, and return him their answer. This order is to be read every Guild, before any matters be fallen in hand, and the offenders against this order to be punished at the Guild's discretion." In 1673, George Watson, junior, was committed to gaol for most impertinently interrupting the Mayor by indiscreet and saucy speeches.

Not only were they particular as to their proceedings in debate, but also as to their apparel, for orders were made as early as 1620, which appear to be confirmation of previous orders, that a fine of 20s be imposed upon all such, as have been Aldermen and Bailiffs, who absent themselves from the

Guilds and other meetings, and who, if they do come, do not appear in their gowns. Another entry of the 9th May, 1677, is "Whereas several burgesses do resort to Guilds with cloaks and with white hats on their heads, which is very uncomely and indecent for members in Corporations so to do; it is therefore ordered that no burgesses hereafter shall come to Guilds or public meetings without a cloak and a black or sad coloured hat, on pain of one shilling upon every default." A few days afterwards, 7 burgesses were fined for not coming to the Guild in cloaks.

They were from the first jealous of the dignity of those they put in authority over them; it was ordered in 1506 "that neither the Mayor, Aldermen, nor any of the Bailiffs shall brew nor bake to sell during their office, upon pain of 6s 8d, 'toties quoties,' as they shall offend against this order." Nor were they indifferent as to the morals of their apprentices; in July, 1666, two, whose moral characters do not appear to have been without reproach, were only admitted as burgesses, on paying a fine of £5 each to the Guild. Disfranchisement seems to have been a punishment very often inflicted. Instances are recorded of men being disfranchised for perjury and lying, for using profane words against God Almighty, for letting a shop to a stranger, or one not a freeman, for living out of the town, for enlisting as a soldier, the reason given in this case being that he was unable to perform his duties to the town, and burgesses who had not paid their taxes were in many cases disfranchised until they paid them. Disfranchisement must have been a severe punishment, as it debarred those, upon whom it was inflicted, from trading in the town, or participating in any of its privileges, and of these privileges, which were great, as set forth in the various charters granted to the town, which have been often published, the burgesses were very tenacious.

The business of the Guild seems to have been most frequently taken up in guarding against the encroachments of strangers or unfreemen, particularly of the Scots. Mr Scott refers in his History to the great hatred in which the

Scots were held by the people of Berwick in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth, and it is to be noted that even after the union that old feeling still existed amongst the burgesses. The feeling no doubt was reciprocated, as we find complaints made of the Scots sending their horses, cattle, &c., across the border to pasture on the town meadows, placing watchers on the hills around to give warning when the herds of the town were coming out, so that they might drive their beasts off in time to escape capture. In 1618 the Scots destroyed the dykes at Cocklaw of which complaint was made to the Star-Chamber. In 1679 the Lairds of Ninewells, Hilton, Borthwick, Moorhouse, and other Scots gentlemen pulled down the dam of the New Mills at the head of the Mayor's Haugh, on the plea that it prevented salmon from getting into the upper waters of the Whitadder, broke the doors and windows of the Mill house, assaulted and hurt the tenant, and carried off a lot of his goods. A committee of the Guild was appointed to take such steps as they might think fit to obtain redress. The result is not recorded in the book I am quoting from, but probably no redress was obtained, as in May 1683, news having reached the Mayor from John Curry, of Eyemouth, the then tenant of the Mill, that the Lord Hume and other Scotch gentlemen in the neighbourhood had summoned their tenants to meet them at the dam for the purpose of again destroying it, the Guild ordered the Burgesses and inhabitants to go out and resist the Scotch. Mr Wilson, who formed one of the party, tells us that a bell was rung and "in an hour's time nigh three hundred people on horse and foot were gathered together considerably armed with swords, pistols, firelocks, fowling pieces and other arms fit to resist the riot of the Scotch, and marched out to the New Mill with Mr Mayor (at that time Mr John Luck) and the Governor of the Garrison, Capt. Wallace, and the Sergeants with their halberts, and the Constables with their staves going before them." They encamped at the Mill, remained three or four hours, but as the Scots did not appear they marched home again "without any engagement with the enemy,"—so ended

one of the last threatened Border raids. It was, however, not taken seriously by some of the inhabitants as we were told that "Charles Jackson and William Cowthie in the time the townspeople were out went to the Bell Tower and by way of derision, rang the alarm bell there as if it had been a great invasion to be made."

The Guild, however, showed their feeling of dislike to their northern neighbours in a very practical way, as by several orders of Guild, burgesses were prohibited under heavy penalties from taking any of Scottish birth as apprentices. An order on this subject made at a General Guild on 27th July, 1657, when Thomas Watson was Mayor, is worth quoting. "Whereas there are divers ancient orders that do prohibit any burgess to take any Scotch apprentices, which of late have been very much broken and slighted, so that divers of that nation are made freemen amongst us and grown numerous and likely to exceed the numbers of the English in a short time if permitted, there having three out of five apprentices presented at the last Guild which were Scotchmen, how bad the consequences thereof in general or particular will be, may be feared. For preventing thereof in time, it is by the general and free consent of this Guild thought fit and so hereby ordered that no Scotch apprentice shall be admitted or allowed an apprentice hereafter, and all orders made for debarring them formerly are hereby reviewed and confirmed." In consequence of this order a curious incident occurred twelve years afterwards, 1669. It appears that "the Mayor acquainted the Guild that he had heard that the Earl of Lauderdale, his Majesty's Commissioner for Scotland, intended, on his journey to London, to come through the town, and that, having summoned a private Guild (to consider what civil treat they should give his Lordship) they resolved to send Mr Countor and the Town Clerk to compliment his Lordship to accept of the Town's kindness; but, it appeared that this having been signified to his Lordship, his answer was—"What could the town invite him to but to make him a Scotch apprentice, and until that order, made against taking Scotch apprentices,

were reversed, he would not show them any favour." The Mayor then, having summoned the Guild to consult what was best to be done in this affair, they determined to acquaint the Commissioner "that the revoking of an order of such importance cannot be done at present, and as it had taken time of consideration in the making thereof it will also take a time to consider the grounds and reasons why they should disannul and make void the same; but are very desirous, his Lordship will be pleased to accept of such a treat as the town is able to present him at his coming through." Nothing more was done in this until the 13th July, 1677, when at a General Guild, "Mr Mayor acquainted the Guild that this morning Captain Stirling, Deputy Governor, was with him by four of the clock signifying to him that a gentleman or express came this morning to him by one of the clock, desiring to know that if the town would repeal that order they had made for debarring of Scotch apprentices, His Grace the Duke of Lauderdale would lodge in town all night; and therefore he had called this Guild to know their thoughts thereon. Upon due consideration whereof, had and taken, and of the grounds of the said order, it is thought fit, and so hereby ordered that Mr Mayor do return the Deputy Governor this answer—That now upon this sudden they cannot annul or make void that order, few burgesses being present at this Guild, but would consider of it at next Head Guild and debate it then, and that in any other thing they will be ready to show all imaginable respects to his Grace." To this, Mr Wilson appends a marginal note—"Never done nor I hope never be annuled." His Grace does not appear to have accepted the "Treat" proposed to be given to him, and whether the order was eventually annulled by the Guild or was allowed to fall into abeyance I do not know. Fortunately the feeling of hatred against the Scotch has now disappeared, and now a very large, if not the greater number of the leading inhabitants of the town are of Scottish descent.

There are many other subjects of interest referred to in this volume on which much might be said. Such for

instance as the numerous orders requesting the regulations and management of the town pastures; the shipment of corn; the selling of white fish at certain hours; the forbidding any brewing to be carried on between "Taptoe and Travailley" (Reveille); but I will only refer in conclusion to the orders concerning the catching and disposal of Salmon, an industry which then as now was of the highest importance to the town. The ancient oath administered to the town's packers of salmon to which I previously referred as having fallen into disuse in 1682 was as follows:—"You shall swear that you and every one of you for the year following shall walk and truly bear and behave yourselves in all things concerning your charge and duty for packing salmon and gilses,* and that you shall not, by day or by night pack any salmon or gilses into any barrel or half-barrel, until first the same cask or casks be abled and allowed by the gauger's marks upon it or them, to be pointed and put on by the Mayor and his brethern. You shall pack no fish privately or openly, by day or by night, neither within the town, nor without the town, until first you have made Mr Mayor or his deputy in his absence acquainted with the same. You shall not be in Council consenting for the packing of any salmon appertaining to any foreigner which is not free of this Guild, but you shall open and manifest the same to Mr Mayor. You shall not pack any unclean, rusty, or unpined salmon, but such as are good, sweet, red, salt, sault, well pined,† and merchantable fish. You shall misuse no man's fish in the packing, or loping‡ thereof, but to do their duty orderly, honestly, and indifferently, as well for the buyer as the seller. You shall be at the lawful commandment of the Mayor, and him to obey in his commandments and orders to you and any of you to be given for this year ensuing, you and every of you shall well and truly observe, perform, and fulfil to the uttermost of your powers; so help you God by Jesus Christ."

* So spelt all through the book. Query; when first spelt grilse?

† To Pine Fish—To dry Fish by exposing them to the weather—Shetland.—*Jamieson's Scottish Dict.*

‡ Loping: perhaps a miswriting for "lossing," unpacking.—*Jamieson.*

Several orders and regulations were made from time to time as regards the packing of the fish, and the persons by whom they were to be packed. On the 5th day of October, 1630, it was ordered by the Guild "That there shall no salmon or gilse be packed within this Borough, or the liberties thereof, in any barrel but that which is the true ancient Berwick '*brinde*' (? brand) and the same, and every of them before they be headed by the packers shall be viewed and measured of the gauger, and by him allowed of as of the true size, and his mark thereupon set, and the same gauger, which shall be appointed so to view and gauge the same barrels, shall, for his pains, have 4d for every last (12 barrels) of the same barrels, to be paid by the merchant; the election of which packers and gauger is to be referred to the next private Guild, when they are to be called and sworn." We find that at a Head Guild held 21st January, 1630, a "Mr Nape, for taking an unsworn packer to pack his fish this last year, contrary to ancient and laudable custom and good order, this being the first offence, he is fined 5s; and it is now ordered that none but sworn packers shall be entertained to pack their fish by any person within this Borough, upon more grievous penalty by fine and imprisonment to be imposed upon such as entertain the same packers, at the discretion of the Guild." On that same day, Edward Daglesse and Richard Warrener, were sworn packers for the year, and Edward Morton was chosen common gauger, and to have 4d for every last for his pains, and he shall gauge barrels of Berwick '*brinde*' and no other." Other orders show how strongly the burgesses held to that system of exclusive dealings, which characterised the proceedings of the Guild during so many years. They were determined that none should catch or salt salmon for exportation from Berwick, but themselves. At a Head Guild held on the 27th day of January, 1636, before the Right Worshipful John Sleigh, Esq., Mayor, Mr John Green, head Alderman, &c., it was ordered "Whereas there is a great abuse committed by people and inhabitants in the country, who salt salmon and gilse in towns and villages in the County Pala-

tine of Durham and elsewhere south of this borough, contrary to the statute (22 Ed. IV.) in that case made and provided to the great prejudice of the burgesses of this Corporation, and also to the detriment of the merchants who buy and transport salt salmon, by reason the said salmon fish, so salted in the country, are usually insufficiently salted and made, and so are not merchantable wares. It is therefore now ordered by general and free consent of the Guild, that no burgess of this borough shall from henceforth buy, or cause or suffer to be bought, for his or their use, any salmon or gilses which shall be salted south of this borough in any place, or within this borough by any person not free of this Corporation, upon pain of five pounds for the first offence, and for the second offence to be utterly disfranchised. And if any burgess be suspected to have bought any fish salted contrary to this order, which cannot appear by testimony of witnesses or otherwise, then such burgess or burgesses shall be called upon oath to confess or deny the same, and if he or they so called to answer upon oath refuse to take such oath, then such burgess or burgesses to be therefore presently disfranchised without favour or respect." This order was confirmed at a head Guild holden 19th July 1646. That these orders were contravened, and, to a great extent, is shown by the following:—"At a private Guild holden the 20th August 1651, before the Right Worshipful Thomas Watson, Esq., Mayor, Mr Elias Pratt, Alderman, &c., "Mr Mayor acquainted the Guild that he had seized upon 80 salt gilses going into the house of Mr Richard Selby, which were salted in the country, and not belonging to a burgess, contrary to former orders of Guild made to that purpose. Upon due consideration hereof, it is ordered that the said gilses shall be disposed of for the use of the poor, and, forasmuch as Mr Selby is from home himself, and Mrs Selby affirmed she did not know, neither did she buy any of the said gilses, therefore the same business as to Mr Selby's particular therein, is referred until the next Guild, then to be examined and determined as shall be thought fit and requisite." No further notice seems to have been taken of

this. If Mr Richard Selby was the same man who died in 1660, during his office as Mayor, he was probably possessed of sufficient influence to have the matter hushed up. The question of a close time was as burning a question then as it is now, and complaints were made as to the scarcity of the fish, in consequence of illegal fishing which in those days seems to have been as rife as, I am sorry to say, it is at present, and some of the orders written then might well have been written to-day. I have extracted the following : At a Head Guild, holden 6th October 1660, before Richard Selby, Esq., Mayor, &c. " Forasmuch as there are several good laws and statutes (1st Eliz., cap. 17th, 13 Rich. II., 11th and 19th, 13 Ed. I., 1st and 47th) made, which prohibit the taking of salmon in close or kipper time, and destroying or taking of the spawn or young fry of fish : and for, that many people, that live and reside a good way up in the country, nigh unto the little rivulets, which after a while running empty themselves into this river of Tweed, that do at mill dams, and other places where fish run up to spawn, kill the same with leisters, and, in the months of April and March, catch the spawn and fry coming down naturally to the sea, to receive growth and strength ; by reason that there is no provision made to give to any persons that would take care to prevent the same, and to get the offenders punished, though there are divers that for some certain annual allowance, would look to the restraining of these abuses, the suffering of which, by many, is conceived to be the cause that this river, these last two years, hath not abounded with fish as formerly ; and for that the employing of some about this affair would conduce to the public good. It is, therefore, upon these considerations thought fit, and so by general consent hereby ordered, that all and singular the burgesses, within this Borough that do salt any salmon or gilses to expose for sale, this ensuing year, or any time hereafter, shall pay, to the person or persons that do receive or demand the town's duties, or to such person or persons as the Guild shall think fit and appoint, the sum of one penny a barrel, for every barrel they shall ship or sell, at or from

the key (quay) of this Borough, to go towards the payment of such person or persons as shall be employed and entrusted with the redressing of these injuries." As a result of this it was ordered at a Guild held on the 18th day of July, 1662, "All persons that are concerned in the shipping of salmon the last year, and have not paid their penny a barrel for such salmon as they shipped according to order of Guild made in October 1660, for the keeping of the kipper and young fry of fish in close and kipper time, shall be summoned to appear at the Toll-booth on Tuesday next, by two of the clock in the afternoon, to pay in their penny for every barrel of salmon was so shipt, to Mr Alderman Edmeston, and if any refuse to appear upon the said summons, shall be summoned again to the next Guild, to answer their contempt and to be at the Guild's pleasure for a fine." Again at a Head Guild holden 9th October 1663, this day the former order of Guild, for the collecting one penny for each barrel of salmon, for the payment of those that keep the water in close time, was confirmed. And it is further decreed that Mr Edmeston, Alderman, for the year, may collect the said penny a barrel, and pay to the keeper of the said water, £7 10s. (Mr Edmeston to have power to distrain in case of refusal to pay.) It appears that there must have been a great deal of discontent at this tax of one penny per barrel, for an order was issued from a Head Guild, holden the 29th October 1669, to distrain, for double the duty, on the goods of those who refused to pay. At a Guild holden 6th October 1671, "Whereas this day it appeareth to the Guild that by burgesses receiving and buying of salmon that are taken after Michaelmas day yearly, people are encouraged to take and catch salmon fish, called kipper fish, contrary to the laws of this land, and to the prejudice of the Commonwealth—upon serious and due consideration whereof, had and taken by this Guild, it is thought fit, and so hereby ordered, that no burgess, or other person within this Borough, shall receive or take into their houses or cellars any salmon or gillse, that shall be taken after Michaelmas day at night, upon penalty of forty shillings sterling, to be

levied without abatement, and forfeiture of the fish to be distributed among the poor.”

The fishery now known by the name of North Bells on the Tweed, was evidently a place of disputed or rather uncertain ownership. But in February 1656 the Town took it up and offered protection against lawsuits, to any who would lease it. It was let for that year to Geo. Orde, burgess, for the sum of £68. This same gentleman leased the fishing called the Bailiffs' Batt in 1660 for £48 for the year, while a Mr Henry Shelle rented the North Bells, at the increased rent of £157 for the same year. I may mention that the North Bells fishing is now let at £70 and the Bailiffs' Batt at £305.

There are a great many other subjects of interest referred to in the book from which I have been quoting, but the few extracts I have read show, I think, that as I said before there is room for another work on this old town.

Again thanking you for the honour you conferred upon me when you appointed me President I now resign that office into your hands, and have great pleasure in nominating, as my successor, Mr Watson Askew-Robertson of Pallinsburn and Ladykirk, than whom there is none fitter to do honour to the post.

NOTE.—Since this Address was delivered the following has appeared in Britten's Journal of Botany, December 1890, vol. xxviii., p. 381-2, (London, West, Newman & Co., 54 Hatton Gardens, E.C.) “Mr Batters is to be congratulated on the publication of his admirable list. The performance is practically his own from beginning to end, since as a foundation he had merely the meagre enumeration of the sea-weeds of this district made thirty-five years ago by Dr Johnston. There is probably no other locality in Britain so rich in species as the coast at Berwick-on-Tweed, and when it is stated that the exploration of it has been accomplished by Mr Batters almost, if not, single-handed, the student of phycology will know the extent of labour and research involved. To do this thoroughly, Mr Batters has visited Berwick at all seasons, and has made particular note of those minute forms—microscopic forms as they are called—so commonly overlooked. This examination has led to the discovery of forms new to science, as well as to Britain, among which may be mentioned here the generic form of *Battersia* of Reinke. There was another difficulty in performing this task. Since the publication of

Harvey's '*Phycologia Britannica*,' the nomenclature of British Algæ has been revolutionized, and numerous species have been added of which there has been little more than obscure record made in journals. He had therefore to adopt a new system in consonance with modern light in phycology. In this again Mr Batters has been not only judicious in selecting from among rival systems, but almost painfully exact in the quotation of names, &c.

From the list it appears that there are 119 genera and 271 species in the Berwick Marine Flora—a very limited district—and 78 of these species have been added to the British Flora, since the publication of the "*Phycologia Britannica*."

It hardly needs saying, therefore, that we have here by far the most solid contribution to British Phycology since the publication of Harvey's '*Phycologia*'—and one that will whet the appetite for the forthcoming new '*Phycologia*' by Messrs Batters and Holmes. From what has been said it will be seen that we have in this Marine Flora a record of true and faithful researches, which establishes Mr Batters' position in the front rank of British Phycologists, past and present."

Report of the Meetings of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club for the year 1890. By JAMES HARDY, LL.D. Edin.

BEANLEY.

[THE REPORT of this Meeting requires delicate handling on my part, as I have partly to give an account of the field work of the day, and partly to be reported on. To avoid self-commendation, I shall in the opening and the conclusion adopt the report of the *Newcastle Daily Journal*, of which a corrected copy for the purpose has been handed to me by Sir William Crossman. The intermediate events I shall take my own method of relating. Appended to the Report is a selection from the Notes of Mr George Tate, F.G.S., hitherto unpublished, which renders it unnecessary to describe the two principal Camps visited (Beanley Hill and the Ringses) and supplies some particulars and data about Kemmer Lough, and some of the Geological characteristics of the neighbourhood.]

The first Meeting of the season of the Club took place at Beanley, Northumberland, on Wednesday, May 28th, and was marked by a pleasing and memorable incident in the presentation of a handsome testimonial to the veteran Secretary of the Society, Dr James Hardy of Oldcambus, Cockburnspath. Lovely weather favoured the day's proceedings, which were commenced at Beanley between nine and ten o'clock, when breakfast was served to all comers by the kindness of Mr Ralph Storey-Storey, Mr A. K. D. Moffatt, and Mrs Logan of Beanley, whose hospitality was gracefully acknowledged on behalf of those who had partaken of it by Mr Robert Middlemas. Under the guidance of Mr James Tait of the Belford Estate Offices, the party moved up the hill, by the Havingtons, to the remains of a British Camp, near the summit of Beanley Hill, whence a comprehensive view was obtained of the Eglington Valley on the right, and on the other hand the Breamish Vale, stretching away in the far distance to the Cheviot range, around the conical shaped hills of which there hung a hazy mist, which added to rather than diminished the picturesque nature of the prospect. Of the camp itself little was to be seen, even the remnant stones being for the greater part covered with a luxuriant growth of moss and heather. Journeying eastward on the side of the slope Mr Tait

drew attention to a particularly fine glaciated rock, from which apparently there had been quarried in the distant centuries a huge mass of stone, probably to be used in milling. At this juncture the members of the party grouped themselves in leisurely attitudes upon the heather whilst Mr Tait read a brief and pithy address "On the Geology of the District, with a special reference to its Glacial features." In the course of these remarks, it was stated that the general dip of the *strata* was to the east and south-east, so that as they walked west or north-westward they were always coming on the outcrop of lower formations. As a rule these culminate on the verge of that ring of hills which encircle the valleys of the Aln, the Breamish, and the Till, excellent examples of which they had on view in the Beanley, Harehope, and Old Bewick Hills, and away, highest of all, Rass Castle. These hills are for the most part Gritty Sandstone. The great Limestones of the coast do not approach the district, though very good beds are found to the east of Rass Castle at Quarryhouse; and only at Tarry and Bannamoor, and Curlshugh and Shipley to the north are found beds of Coal, the best of which are about two feet in thickness. One other mineral might be mentioned—Iron. Referring to the Glacial Age, he said that what Greenland now is the British Islands, and, indeed, the continent of Europe, once were. He spoke of the Glacial Age as an accepted fact, just as it was accepted that there was a Silurian, a Devonian, or a Carboniferous Age, and it occurred in this part of the northern hemisphere, in the latest of the great creative periods of the earth, the Saturday—if it might be so termed—of the great creation week. Long before it began, it was thought the valley of the Breamish did not exist, but that the *strata* which terminate so abruptly with the encircling hills were continued across to the flanks of the volcanic Cheviots—if they did not overtop it. But the sure and slow process of nature, operating through boundless time, so acted in denuding and breaking up the structure and bearing it to lower levels, that on the advent of the Glacial Age, it found the valley systems in a certain degree as we now find them, but it has certainly made them broader and deeper, and rounded off many surfaces in an unmistakable manner. All the conditions under which glaciated stones were found in the district were what they might expect to find in keeping with the theory of the great ice flow. Its great centre of gathering was on the Scandinavian continent,

from whence it flowed southward, covering up what is now the German Ocean, and sweeping part of the British coast-line. But at the same time all the Scottish and English mountains of a certain altitude formed centres of dispersion from whence the glaciers radiated—on the west to the Atlantic, on the east to where they joined with the overmastering Scandinavian current, and turned southward as far as the north bank of the Thames. On the motion of Mr Alderman Adam Robertson a vote of thanks to Mr Tait for his notes was carried by acclamation. Thus far our reporter for the press.

Here the company was formed into two sections, one to follow Mr Tait, the other to proceed leisurely and occupy themselves with botanising. Mr Tait said there were several broken mill-stones on the hills, owing to accidents when carting them off. Several excavations appeared which some attributed to the iron-workers of an undetermined past age, some of whose slag-heaps were still visible at various points, chiefly near the outlet of little streamlets running in boggy depressions originating in the hills, near where they entered Kemmer Lough. He had not been able to trace charcoal in these heaps, but this has been observed by others. His opinion was that iron-nodules had been gathered on the hills and conveyed to these bloomeries. He himself had picked up on the hills a very heavy iron-nodule of the Carboniferous period. Some of the excavations referred to, looked rather like abortive attempts to reach coal, which people may have expected to find on them as well as on the Shipley side. At Blawweary, Mr Tait on a smelting site had found the handle of a pot of very rough ware among the slag, and at another slag depot a supposed smelting pot of ware, red on the exterior, but blackened on the inside. Kemmer Lough has stood at various levels, two old margins can still be distinguished on the environing swampy flat. Now reduced to 9 or 10, its area at one period may have extended to 80 acres. It contains Pike. Once it was a great resort of migratory wild-fowl, and a platform with an intervening passage communicating with the shore, had been erected for the convenience of shooting. The draining of it, while it has enabled the surrounding level ground to be cultivated, has thinned the wild-fowl, and reduced the sportsman's chances to a minimum. Mr Tait stated that on one occasion he discovered traces of a *crannoge* or lake-dwelling on level ground within the older *outer* margin of the Lough.

The hollows where the posts may have stood along each side of the entrance pathway, and in the expanded circle to which it conducted, were marked by tufts of coarse grass. Subsequently when he and a friend returned each with a spade to search for it, the surface had been all burned over, and no trace remained visible.

Mr George Bolam sends me some apposite Ornithological memoranda: "Did you see the Ring Ouzel's nest which was found on Beanley Moor that day? It contained four young ones about three parts grown. I also saw a Coot's nest on the Lough with two eggs, and a Reed Bunting's with four—some Herons and a Wild Drake also at the Lough, and a pair of Snipe on the bog at the N.W. end. Canon Tristram pointed out several places where long ago he had been in the habit of taking rare nests (at least what we should consider very rare now, but which were then common enough); on one small rock near where we dined he once got a Buzzard nest with four eggs, and one or two pair of Buzzards used to breed in the woods every year. The Marsh Harrier also bred annually at Kemmer Lough, and Hen Harriers on the moors both at Beanley and Bewick."

Returning to the botanising party, great plots, chiefly among heaps of stones, of the pretty and often rare *Trientalis Europæa* were widely dispersed over these moors, some of the flowers being tipped with pink; and there were large beds of Harebells, on what would afterwards be clumps of brakens, but scarcely fully unfolded on these exposed altitudes, although in rich bloom in the shelter of the Beanley woods to the westward. There were also *Anemone nemorosa*, *Genista anglica*, Tormentil, Lady's Bedstraw, Bitter Vetch, Wood Lousewort, &c.; Deer's-hair and Cotton-grass in the swamps; and *Salix repens* in some of the bogs. The mosses were *Leucobryum glaucum* which prefers dry moors; and *Bryum nutans* and *Campylopus flexuosus*, both in fruit, from the swampy ground. The principal Lichens were *Parmelia omphalodes*, and *P. saxatilis*, Rein-deer Moss, *Sphærophoron coralloides*, *Lecidea geographica*, and *Cetraria glauca*, and doubtless many more. Larks, Lapwings, Pipits, Golden Plovers, and Cuckoos were on the hills. There were Willow-wrens at Beauley, and on a previous visit I remarked Redstarts by the roadsides.

The first party had filed away past the point of Kemmer Hill, which juts out into the great flat that stretches down past Low Shipley, before those who followed at leisure reached this out-

lying promontory. Here they examined the great collection of Barrows on the neck of the hill, the funeral monuments of an extinct race. The stone-built tombs had been carefully covered with great blocks of stone for protection. Mr James Thomson who had dug into a few of them, without any result, said that several of them were paved underneath. Among these tombs or seated on some of the slabs, the company for an interval enjoyed the fresh mountain air and the prospect across to Eglingham and its wood encircled grounds. It was the time of blossoming Hawthorns, the intermingled white and green sprays being visible in the distance. The corn-fields were reddish tinted and rather bare-looking. Banna Moor beyond had not yet shown symptoms of relenting, although its stiff hoary *Carex* tufts must have been doing their best to look gay with "Moor Palms." The moor behind Tarry to North Charlton is very barren. This peculiar name Tarry is attached to a coal-pit where coal-tar was manufactured. The country in this the Shipley direction had at one time supplied coal to the Whittingham district. Beanley Moor at its north end is marked with numerous narrow deep-cut old roads, which were tracks of pack-horses, which transported bags of coal across the country. When one road was worn out, another was selected. The "old coal road" went by Beanley and past Hedgeley.

The Ringes Camp, which had been selected as the scene of the day's festivities, is minutely described in the Appendix. It is situated on a hillock, surrounded by high rampiers with deep ditches. The ditches still carry the Hawthorn and Mountain Ash bushes noticed by Mr Tate in 1854, and some of them were in blossom. Symptomatic of the dryness of the soil was a Juniper bush, another having been visible on the sandy outskirts of the moor elsewhere; as also was the appearance of the Wood-sage and the Fox-glove. There is a deep pit in the Camp area, as well as another to the east: they may have been draw-wells. An Adder was killed on one of the slopes. Vipers frequent all these sandstone heights. Above the camp on the rising escarpment there was a picturesque grey crag buttressing the brown heathery moory space behind, whose face was trimmed with Mountain Ashes, Birches, a few Scots-fir saplings, and tufts of evergreen fern. Another similar abrupt crag, likewise garnished with trees and ferns, and very fine *Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa*, is in a sort of treacherous position alongside the track as we

came up, and faces Eglingham village. There was on it much *Dicranum scoparium* in the rock-faces, along with the *Sphærophoron*, *Alectoria jubata*, and *Cetraria glauca* lichens. These might have formed pretty little pictures; and there were more of them for which there was no time to admire.

The company being assembled, dinner was partaken of in a tent specially erected by Mr Burn of the Tankerville and Ogle Arms, Eglingham.

The narrative is now taken up by the reporters for the public press.

Major-General Sir William Crossman, K.C.M.G., President of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, occupied the chair, and there were present, amongst others:—Sir George Douglas, Bart., Springwood Park, Kelso; the Venerable Archdeacon Martin, and Miss Martin, Eglingham; the Rev. Canon Tristram, D.D., Durham; the Rev. C. Robertson, Belford; the Rev. Beverley Wilson, Alnwick; the Rev. D. Paul, Roxburgh; the Rev. Father Robert, Alnwick; the Rev. W. Taylor, Whittingham; Major A. H. Browne of Callaly; Mr W. T. Hindmarsh, F.L.S., Alnwick; Dr Paxton, Norham; Mr Thomas Scott, Lilburn; His Worship the Mayor of Berwick (Mr William Young); Mr G. L. Paulin, Berwick; Mr R. Amos, Alnwick; Mr M. H. Dand, Hauxley; Alderman Adam Robertson, Alnwick; Mr E. G. Wheler, Swansfield House, Alnwick; Mr Thomas Tomlinson, Alnwick; Mr H. E. Paynter, Alnwick; Mr James Heatley, Alnwick; Mr and Mrs Adam Cochrane, Galashiels; Mr Arthur Hardy, Newcastle; Dr H. P. Taylor, Aberdeen; Mr Geo. H. Thompson, Alnwick; Mr J. L. Newbigin, Alnwick; Mr John Rosecamp, Shilbottle; Mr C. B. P. Bosanquet, Rock Hall; Mr George A. Thompson, Reaveley; Mr J. J. R. Storer, Alnwick; Mr Andrew Thompson, Powburn; Mr H. G. Wilkin, Alnwick; Mr Robert Huggup, Hedgeley; Mr James Tait, Belford; Mr John Fawcus, South Charlton; Mr J. P. Turnbull, Alnwick; Mr George Bolam, Bilton; Mr Thomas Mathison, Wandylaw; Mr Joseph Archer, Alnwick; Rev. N. Hamlyn, Eglingham; Rev. Robert Mitford Ilderton, Whitburn, Sunderland; Mr David Hall, Ingram; Mr R. G. Bolam, Berwick-on-Tweed; Mr John Bolam, Bilton; Mr J. C. Hodgson, Low Buston; Mr John Greenfield, North Lyham; Mr Wm. D. Beech, Great Ryle; Mr J. J. Horsley, Alnwick; Mr W. B. Boyd, Faldonside; Rev. W. D. La Touche, Warkworth; Mr Geo. Bolam, Berwick; Mr D. D. Dixon, Rothbury;

Mr C. E. Moore, Alnwick; Mr Richard Aisbett, Seaham Harbour; Mr A. H. Thew, Lesbury; Mr Edward Thew, Birling; Mr R. G. Huggup, Gloster Hill; Mr Andrew Thompson, Glanton; Mr James Thomson, Shawdon; Mr Middlemas, Treasurer, Alnwick; and Dr Hardy, Secretary, Cockburnspath.

After dinner, the usual toasts having been duly honoured, Sir WM. CROSSMAN rose to present Dr Hardy with a handsomely bound illuminated address and a cheque for a sum of over £400, subscribed for by some two hundred members of the society. The President said: "Gentlemen, I am extremely glad that during my term of office as President of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Field Club, so pleasant a duty as that of to-day should devolve upon me, and that is, to congratulate our worthy and respected Secretary, Dr Hardy, upon the high honour which has been conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh in investing him with the honorary degree of LL.D. None know better than we do how well that honour was deserved. (Applause.) We were delighted to hear of it, and I may say that we also felt it, in a measure, as a great compliment to the Club to which we belong. (Applause.) Every volume of our Proceedings contains valuable articles contributed by Dr Hardy. I find that although he did not actually become a member of this Club till 1863, the first paper from his pen appeared in the first volume of our Proceedings and was written in 1839—upwards of half a century ago—and in all he has contributed no less than 219 papers to those Proceedings. Nor are those papers confined to one subject alone. The first was upon the Flora of Berwickshire, in which he added much, and has since added more, to the information that had been given on this most interesting subject by many eminent botanists before him, amongst whom I will only name, most appropriately on this occasion, Dr George Johnston, the founder of our Club. (Applause.) Since then, though his papers have been principally upon Botanical and Entomological subjects, which best become a Naturalists' Society, we find that in Zoology, in Archæology, in Folk-lore, in Numismatics, in Genealogy, in fact in every subject which comes within the scope of a society such as ours, we have received most valuable information from his keen observation, his great knowledge, and from his facile pen. (Applause.) In 1868 Dr Hardy was appointed President of the Club, and if any of the members here present have not read the admirable anni-

versary address which he made on that occasion, and which is printed in the fifth volume of our Proceedings, I would advise him to do so—it will well repay perusal. (Hear, hear.) On the death of Mr Tate in 1871, he, in conjunction with the late lamented Dr Douglas, took up the duties of Secretary, and I need not say how those duties have been performed. (Applause.) They have been, we all know, to Dr Hardy, a labour of love. He has of late years, in addition to the regular secretarial work, prepared an account for the anniversary meeting of our various field excursions; and these accounts, graphically written as they always are, conducting us over every portion of the country over which we extend our operations, are certainly not the least interesting papers in our volumes. On Dr Hardy receiving the academical honour I have already alluded to, it occurred to some of the members, among whom I must particularly refer to as the originators of the movement—Dr Stuart of Chirnside, Mr William B. Boyd of Faldonside, and Mr W. T. Hindmarsh of Alnwick, that it would be a good opportunity to show some slight, though of necessity it must be very inadequate, sense of our appreciation of the services he has rendered for so many years to the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club. Now (addressing Dr Hardy) Sir, in handing you this testimonial, with an illuminated copy of the address, I have only to say that I am sure I am expressing the fervent wish of all the members of the Club, in hoping that you may continue to give for many more years the same valuable services to the Club that you have hitherto done, and that you also may be able to attend and describe those field meetings to which your genial presence tends so much to give pleasantness and success." (Loud applause.)

Letters of apology for absence were read from several sympathisers and subscribers, including Mr D. Milne Home of Milne-Graden, and Capt. Norman, R.N., of Berwick.

The Address, which was bound in a volume with the names of the subscribers to the fund, was prepared by Thomas W. Waters of Nelson Street, Newcastle. It was as follows:—

“To James Hardy, Esq., LL.D.,
Honorary Secretary of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club.

The donors of the accompanying gift, in asking you to accept it, assure you of their sincere personal regard, and of their high appreciation of your distinguished services in connection with

Natural Science and Archæology. They would specially express their admiration of the ability and assiduity with which you have for so long a period as Honorary Secretary of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club promoted its interests, and by your numerous and valuable contributions enriched its literature. They have great pleasure also in tendering to you their warmest congratulations on being the recipient from the University of Edinburgh of the well-merited degree of LL.D., and it is their earnest hope that you may long enjoy that honour, and continue to guide the Club which is so greatly indebted to you.

Dated the 'Twenty-eighth Day of May One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety.

Signed on behalf of the Donors,

W. CROSSMAN, *President of the Berwickshire
Naturalists' Club.*

WILLIAM B. BOYD.

CHARLES STUART.

WM. T. HINDMARSH."

Dr Hardy, who was received with enthusiastic applause, suitably acknowledged the address and presentation. He spoke of his career in connection with the society, and said he would make no promises for the future. The willingness to labour continued, although "the flesh was weak," for he was getting old and stiff, though the faculty of observation continued in him as lively as ever. In a few days time he would be 75 years of age. He thanked them all most heartily for their kindness and for their reliance and encouragement during so many years. (Applause.)

The Rev. D. Paul moved a vote of thanks to the committee by whose efforts the testimonial was raised, and to this Mr W. T. Hindmarsh replied on behalf of Sir Wm. Crossman, Dr Stuart, Mr Boyd, and himself.

This concluded the formal business, and after remaining in the neighbourhood for a short while, the company dispersed, returning home by road and rail. Towards evening there were smart showers of rain, but up to this the weather was all that could have been desired for an outdoor excursion.

APPENDIX.

Notes Archæological, Geological, etc., on Beanley Moor, and the vicinity of Kemmer Lough. From the MSS. of the late GEORGE TATE, F.G.S.

The valuable Paper on the Glaciation of the neighbourhood of Eglingham by Mr James Tait, read at the Meeting, conveys a general idea of the salient features of the neighbourhood. The late Mr George Tate had at various dates visited these hills, and while studying the Geology, had taken notes of their Archæology, in the Camps, Inscribed Stones, Tumuli, etc., of the ancient British inhabitants, from which the Beanley hills have acquired their chief celebrity. These are preserved, in a dispersed condition, among his MSS.; but although he had not leisure to combine them in one view, they maintain a systematic continuity, and are so accurate that they may be presented *verbatim*. As these observations, except in regard to two of the Inscribed Stones have not been entered in the Club's archives, it is desirable to present them on this occasion, for it may be long before there is another opportunity of revisiting the ground. The Survey is imperfect, and the whole area would require to be mapped, which may be the work of the future; meantime these memoranda may be useful as commemorative of the present and past condition of this group of ancient remains; and may lead to the detection of those here omitted, and a more accurate account of the whole.

Mr Tate's first observation is in 1851, when he says: On Beanley Moor, S. and S.W. from Kemmer Lough, about half-a-mile, are Barrows like "Potatoe Pits or Ash Middens," also Long Graves. One was opened about eight years ago, and at a depth of three feet a Cist-vaen was found, 3 feet 2 in. long by 3 feet wide. There are similar barrows on Harop Moor.

1853 (the precise date not given).—*Bewick, Eglingham, Beanley Moor.* To-day I have visited the neighbourhood of Old Bewick and Eglingham. I commenced my explorations at Old Bewick, examined the Celtic Camp on the summit of the hill, and the curious Inscribed Rocks a little East of the Camp. I next walked over the Moors between the Camp and Eglingham, examined the gorge near Blawweary through which the Eglingham Burn issues, traversed the course of the Burn, and then climbed the hill overlooking Eglingham. Afterwards I went to Beanley Moor, saw the Sandstone Ridges, and examined some exceedingly interesting Celtic Camps with remains of circular houses.

GEOLOGICAL.—The Hills examined are Sandstone exclusively. No fragments of Limestone or Shale are to be seen. The highest hill is Rass Castle, which ranges with the Blawweary and Eglingham Hills: to the south of these are the Bewick and Harehope Hills; and somewhat more southward are the Beanley Moor Hills. To the northward of these is a pretty extensive plain, in which is Kemmer Lough. This flat district has probably Shales under rock.

The Bewick Sandstone is not less than 200 feet high. The dip is N.E., as seen on the summit of the hill. To the N. is the Blawweary Hill, a hollow being between them. The rocks are seen in a gorge through which the Eglingham Burn tumbles down from rock to rock. On both sides of the gorge, the rock which is a hard yellow Sandstone is exposed; it is fully 60 feet in thickness; the dip is N.W. 15° .

On that portion of the Sandstone E. of the Burn is a single detached block of Sandstone, called the "Grey Mare." The sandstone rock protrudes through the hill in its natural position, in considerable mass, and on its surface is a detached block resting on one of its corners, and with the sides inclined to the rock on which it rests. I find detached blocks of stones which are usually covered over with lichens, and hoary with age are here called "Grey Mares." Another of these is seen on Beadnell Moor. The name is ancient, as it is used in Maps which are more than 80 years old.

The effects of running water in wearing down and smoothing stones is well seen in the Burn. The descent is very considerable; huge masses of rock have tumbled down from the cliffs; these stones are smoothed, rounded, and worn away, and the height to which the current has risen is distinctly marked on the worn-away stones. Occasionally it is shown that the water has risen to the height of three feet above the present surface of the water.

The Sandstone hill of Blawweary is a continuation of those from Rass Castle; it extends eastwards to Eglingham; opposite Eglingham Hall the Burn cuts through sandstone which there dips N.W. In the flat ground between Harehope and the burn is a deposit of gravel and sand; the gravel which is below the sand consists of Porphyry and Sandstones, chiefly the former.

Beanley Moor or Eglingham Moor is high ground overlooking the swampy plain in which is Kemmer Lough. A succession of sandstone rocks rise above each other, dipping S. by E. not less than 100 feet in height. The stone is a sound hard building stone. I could perceive no organic remains in the rocks at Bewick and Blawweary; but in these there are remains of plants, though none that I saw could be even generically distinguished. The sandstones on Beanley and Eglingham Hills generally dip S.E. by E. 10° towards and under Alnwick Moor.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL.—*Beanley Moor.*—On this Moor are many exceedingly interesting Celtic remains. Those I have seen are on one of the platforms of the hill considerably elevated above the plain, and with higher hills towards the south. On higher ground rising from the platform westward is a large Circular Camp with high rampiers similar to that at Bewick—this however I did not see.—["The Ringses Camp," probably.] Opposite to Eglingham is a Square Entrenchment, and within it are circular foundations having openings to the East. This camp is about 25 yards square. One of the circular foundations appeared like stones set at regular distances in the ground. East of this is a considerable number of circular foundations, with openings to the east; these remains are distinct; they

are most probably the foundations of the Celtic houses. One group was surrounded with a rampier; the others were scattered about in its neighbourhood. The former may have been the residence of a chieftain, with his family and immediate dependents; the other the dwellings of the other members of the tribe, who, following their chieftain in war, dwelt near him under his protection during peace. These are the most interesting relics I have met with in Northumberland.

July 1854.—*Beanley and Eglingham.* On the summit of Beanley Hill (which has a cliff face to the west, and is about 200 feet above the plain below) is a Cist formed in the usual manner of upright sandstone slabs, and covered with another large one. It is 2 feet 9 inches long by 2 feet 6 inches broad; the large cover is 5 feet 4 inches long; the direction is from N. to S. It is in the midst of trees, overgrown with moss or covered with peat. It was discovered five years ago by the roadman and opened and examined by him, but nothing was discovered within. [NOTE.—A grinder tooth, very perfect, was found in this or another grave, which I saw at Beanley.—J.H.]

A large CAMP is also on the summit of this hill with a treble rampier—it occupies about two acres; but owing to the denseness of the wood, its various portions cannot well be made out. It is like that on Bewick Hill, circular—and belongs to the Celtic era. [See subsequent notice of Oct. 10, 1855.]

The prospect from this hill is extensive and interesting. The vale of the Breamish and Till lies towards the West, bounded by the Cheviot range, which consists of a succession of rounded hills. On the flanks are the very beautiful undulatory hillocks of Boulder and Gravel beds about Roddam and Ilderton. The bright waters of the Breamish are seen far in the distance winding their way from the hills, with here and there masses of gravel brought down by the wild floods when swollen with rains; a glimpse is occasionally caught of the Till as it bends round the rugged chain of sandstone hills from Bewick to Doddington. The scene is studded over with farm steadings, gentlemen's halls, and plantations.

Eglingham Moor.—On this Moor I have seen two or three Encampments or perhaps Celtic villages. The most Western I examined to-day. [A rough sketch is given of three adjacent entrenchments, enclosing hollow or defaced hut circles; the western contains 4; the southern also 4; the northern 1; with 2 on the exterior, and 3 on the exterior at the eastern end; a road entering at the east end of the combined N. and S. camps, separates them into two.] It appears to me to be the foundations of Celtic dwellings. The foundations are circular, consisting of vallums of earth and stone around central hollows or pits. The length of the whole is about 60 yards, the breadth 30 yards. The entrance is on the East. [This is enumerated subsequently, see No. 2, May 21, 1859.]

Oct. 10, 1854.—*Kemmer Lough.* Visited the Lough. A drain has been cut from this Lough $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, for the purpose of lessening the Lough and taking the water out the adjoining swampy ground. The Lough was 10 acres in extent, and is pretty nearly round. The water issues from the

eastern side. I saw only one runner of water entering into the Lough, but there may be some springs in the lake itself, for the quantity of water entering it from the district does not appear equal to what issues from it, and the amount escaping from the surface by evaporation. The cutting has been through peat chiefly; beneath the peat, at a little distance from the Lough, is an arenaceous clayey deposit with small sandstones. Nothing interesting was discovered in the cutting. A few tree-roots are laid bare at the East end of the Lough. In the S.W. corner of the Lough and partly along the south side, are many plants of *Nuphar lutea*. Many of the root-stems or rhizomes have been laid bare, and they present no bad analogy to the mode of growth of some of the carboniferous plants. These rhizomes are from 3 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; they extend in every direction (some traced 10 feet) interlacing with each other; they run along the mud at the bottom of the water, numerous roots proceeding from the under surface down into the mud; branches proceed at right angles from the chief stem, but they are not numerous. These rhizomes have scars which have been left by abortive buds, these run spirally round the stem; the fruitful buds send forth stalked leaves horizontally from the stem, but these curve upward and rise to the surface of the water on which float the large leaves; above the water rises the beautiful large yellow flower. The tissue of the stem is very lax, having large and numerous spaces; it is chiefly cellular, with a few vascular bundles. These stems very much resemble in appearance the *Stigmaria* of the Coal Measures.

The following Shells are found in the Lough:—*Ancylus lacustris*, *Pisidium pulchellum*, and *Physa fontinalis*. Some curious stellate bodies were noticed with the microscope.

Nov. 8, 1854.—*Titlington Mount*. After visiting Crawley, went over Titlington Mount and crossed the moorlands between that place and Kemmer Lough.

Titlington Mount is Sandstone similar to that formed in the moor districts. At the West end the rocks dip N.N.W. 10° , at the East end they dip S.E.

Camp. On the West part of the hill is a small Fortlet made of stones and earth, 18 yards in diameter; it is round and contains within it round foundations and hollow pits. One of these is 5 yards in diameter, and resembles much an old Pit [coal-pit is probably meant]; others are to the N. and S. of this, but they are less distinct.

At some distance from this is another smaller circular Fortlet on the south ridge.

Further to the east is a large cairn of stones 58 yards in circumference and 6 feet high in the central part. It is formed of Sandstone, and the blocks appear to have been carefully set at the base, particularly on the S. and W. sides. This Camp is too small for a military encampment, it may have been a mere outpost to the larger camps on Beanley and Bewick. The cairn is probably sepulchral. On this hill Cists and Urns have been found. At Shawdon Wood House the Sandstone dips N.W. 10° .

July 1854.—*Shawdon Wood House*.—Yellow Sandstone $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile N. from the house dip S.E. on the road to Eglingham. Shepherd's Law, near Beanley, a sandstone quarry, 15 feet high—good greenish-white stone, dip S.E., but probably following the contour of the hills.

Oct. 1855.—*Beanley*.—At the west end of Beanley Hill is a Sandstone quarry, the stone white and gritty, dip S.E.

On the summit of Beanley is a Celtic camp, which was formerly overgrown with trees and brushwood. The Duke of Northumberland, to whom it belongs, has caused the spot to be cleared, and this interesting camp can now be distinctly traced. The form is rather oval—the longer axis being North to South; there are three vallums, the space enclosed by the innermost being I suppose rather more than an acre. The entrances can be distinctly seen; one is on the W.N.W., from which a road leading towards Old Bewick camp, can be traced, which passed through the camp to another entrance on the E.S.E. The road may be partly traced from the W. by stones set on each side. The entrances are marked at the vallums by large stones placed with more care than in other parts, which had formed the sides of gates or other means of closing the entrance. The vallums are formed of earth and sandstone, such as is abundant on this hill. There are traces of circular foundations in the eastern area of the camp. [I again visited this camp, May 21, 1859. The inner circle is about 60 yards diameter, the second is about 90, and the outer is about 120. The rampiers in places are 9 feet thick.]

At the S.W. end of the inner camp are the remains of what resembles a Druidical Circle, consisting of large blocks of sandstone placed so as to form a circle. Some are standing on edge 3 feet high; others very large, above 6 and 8 feet long, are lying prostrate. On the east side the circle is not so distinct. It is 40 feet in diameter. Might not this be a religious temple such as the Druids set up of unhewn stone placed within the camp and to this high hill the worshippers might resort even in times of peace, while in periods of war it was safe within the protecting ramparts? [I give this as it stands, although it may be merely a form of walling a private enclosure.—J.H.]

All over the camp *Fumaria claviculata* was growing in great abundance, and at this late period of the year in full flower. There were many plants also of *Digitalis purpurea*, but not in flower.

About $\frac{1}{4}$ -mile south of the camp is the Cist described under the date of July 1854.

We came down the hill towards Eglingham Moor, where we found *Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa* in flower. We passed by another Celtic camp on the S.W. side of which there is a deep ditch, in which many thorn trees are growing; but the darkness of the night coming on, I could make no particular observations. [This is the Ringses Camp.]

Aug. 5, 1857.—*Titlington and Kemmer Hills*.—This day I visited on horseback Titlington Mount. Along with Mr Carr (the late Mr Ralph Carr-Ellison) I went across the moors towards Kemmer, and examined several Camps, Barrows, and Tumuli on these hills.

Camps.—On the high hill N. of the Titlington Mount House, there are two camps at a short distance from each other. [This is the same series described Nov. 8, 1854.] The form is complicated, and there seems to be a vallum round both. The South camp is small, and has even a small round entrenchment within it; the Northern one is much larger, and has two circular camps with a semicircular one at the south end. The rampiers are formed of sandstone, and masses of sandstone *in situ* are left to form part of the defence. There may be two or three acres included in these camps. Another camp is southward near the House; and on Beanley Hill a little westward is another strongly entrenched, within which is a Druidical Circle (see entry Oct. 1855); and on Eglington Moors not far to the northwest are several other camps and foundations of Celtic dwellings.

Barrows.—On a lower hill overlooking on the south the swampy ground adjoining the Kemmer, are two large cairns formed of sandstones. These were opened some years ago and found to cover cists. The southmost cairn is fully 30 feet in diameter, and the little cists are still to be seen. Three cists were beneath this cairn, each only $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 feet in length, 2 feet broad, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, formed of sandstone slabs in the usual way; but there was no bottom stone. The direction of the cists is N. 10° E. to 10° W. The body had probably been doubled up. The northern cairn is 15 feet from the other, and is smaller; under this one cist was found.

On the hill further south and west, are many Barrows scattered irregularly, in groups of a few together without any order. Within an area of less than a square mile we passed by about 50 of these. Most of them are small hillocks formed of stone, rising two or three feet above the surface. Some, however, are very large; one we measured was 40 yards in circumference. Mr Carr tells me these Barrows are very numerous along the hill westwards; he says there are hundreds of them. This is the most extensive burying ground of the Celts which is known in the North. Two of the smaller Barrows were opened by Mr Carr, but nothing was below except some "red stuff," as if burnt. Probably while the more distinguished chiefs were burnt entire in cists beneath high Tumuli, less important bodies were burnt and their ashes placed under cairns.

Ancient Smeltings.—On the slope of the hill southward of Kemmer Lough, is a heap of Slag—the refuse of Iron Smelting. No tradition exists as to the age of this heap. The shepherd says that an iron stone was found when cutting a channel or drain to carry off a portion of the Lough.

Geological.—On the Kemmer Hill is a fissure in the sandstone called the Split Crag, from one foot to four feet wide—direction N. 10° E. to S. 10° W.

May 21, 1859.—*Eglington and Beanley.*—[This entry is valuable, as it enumerates the remains with which Mr Tate was acquainted on the Beanley and Eglington aspects of the hills.] On a very favourable day and time of the year, I along with Tom [Mr Tate's younger son] and Robert Busby ranged over Beanley and Eglington Moors, chiefly for the purpose of examining the rocks in and near to the camps for traces of Inscriptions. We failed, however, in finding any, and considering the great numbers of rocks examined in all the more likely places, I fear that none exist. The

district, however, is one of the most remarkable for Celtic remains. The camps, barrows, and foundations of dwellings are numerous.

1.—Crossing the summit of Beanley Hill is a circular camp with three rampiers in pretty good condition—the area of the inner circle is about $\frac{3}{8}$ of an acre; the area of the whole is about 2 acres. It was till recently covered with trees, but the Duke has caused them to be removed (see dates July 1854, and Oct. 10, 1855.) About $\frac{1}{4}$ mile S. on the hill is a cist (see date July 1854.)

2.—On the slope of the hill $\frac{1}{4}$ mile northward, near to the Beanley road are remains of another simpler camp, circular, with two rampiers, which are now but obscure. The area is above half an acre (62 yards diameter) and the entrances are apparently E. and W. Within and near to this camp are circular foundations (see date July 1854, and indicated there as “Eglingham Moor.”)

3.—About half-a-mile further eastwards are a great number more distinct circular foundations in groups. These foundations are of unhewn sandstones, and they are generally around shallow pits; the sizes vary from 6 feet to 15 feet in diameter.

4.—A little further eastwards are small circular camps formed merely with stones; and near to them is a Square Entrenchment, having circular foundations within; but whether this is not a more modern remain, I could not positively determine.

5.—At a short distance north-eastward and nearer to Eglingham is one of the finest Camps I have seen. It is about half-a-mile direct south from Eglingham Hall. It is called the Ringses, and is placed on a hillock in the midst of an amphitheatre of surrounding hills. It is not large, but the rampiers are high and the ditches are deep—it is a strong fortification. This camp is circular, defended by three ditches, and three great rampiers formed of earth and stone; the outer rampier is in some parts 10, 15, and even 20 feet in height from the bottom of the ditch, and 20 feet wide. The inner circle is about 160 yards in circumference, within which a few circular foundations are traceable. The inner circle is about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre; the outer circle encloses about $1\frac{3}{4}$ acre. The rampiers and ditches are especially strong on the south and east sides. It is S.E. from Bewick camp, and $\frac{3}{4}$ -mile E.N.E. from Beanley camp.

To the westward of the fort are standing stones and circular foundations; and these had been enclosed by a rude stone wall, which may be traced about 100 yards distant from the fort. In this area had been scattered the dwellings of the people, under the protection of the strong fort. Several of the foundations are around shallow pits. A road with stones set up on each side, leads towards Bewick. It was within the area of this ancient village that an Inscribed Stone was discovered by workmen in 1864, almost entirely covered over with an accumulation of vegetable matter. This stone is figured in Mr Tate's article on “Ancient Sculptured Rocks, etc.,” in the Club's Hist., vol. v., Plate XI, fig. 2, and described at pp. 159, 160, which may be quoted here. It was not known when Mr Tate made the first description of the camp, which is here supplemented from

the printed account. "There are three figures on this stone—all typical forms, and furnishing an example of the groove passing through the entire circumference of a series of concentric circles. This stone too illustrates the change which long exposure to weather has wrought in the appearance of the sculpturing; where the figures had been covered over with turf they show the rude tool marks and jagged edge of the incisions, but where they have been long exposed to the weather the figures are smoothed, rounded, and more artistic looking—this nature, not art, has accomplished. This stone has been taken from its original position, and is now in Alnwick Castle."

Mr Tate further adds: "A loose stone was found when draining a field west of Beanley. It is but a fragment, and has one typical figure—four incomplete concentric circles around a cup; this may have been connected with an interment." (see Hist. B.N.C., vol. v., Plate II., fig. 3.)

"Higher up the escarpment of the Eglington Hills than the fort, there is a platform of sandstone rock breaking out from the hill, and on the scalp of the rock I detected in several places traces of typical inscriptions." (i.e., p. 160.)

These camps and circular foundations (Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5) are northward of the higher escarpment of the Beanley and Eglington sandstone; but on this higher ridge are:—

6.—A great number of Barrows scattered in groups over the hill, and also on the slope of the hill where it declines northward. Some of them are of considerable size. Standing upon one 30 feet in diameter and about 3 feet in height, I counted nearly 30 others scattered around; at least 20 more are on the northern face of the hill; so that within an area of less than half-a-mile square there are not less than 50 Celtic Barrows.

[Mr Tate was not aware of a series of small Camps and British hamlets accompanied with cairns and tombs, at the base of Titlington Mount hill, and extending by the moor edge on the north side of the vale of Allery Burn to near the Kemmer Lough hill. These and some other scattered camps in that and other directions require to be measured and described before being annexed to his careful record.]

[Since compiling these extracts, I have examined Mr MacLauchlan's Sheet III. of his Survey of Watling Street. The only camps given are the triple-ringed forts on Beanley Hill and the Ringlets. The site of the cist in this wood not far above the woodman's cottage is indicated. Still nearer to this cottage and almost in line with it, but on the opposite side of the Glanton and Eglington road, is the site where the stone with the incised symbols was found in 1859, and now in Alnwick Castle museum. It is figured as already mentioned in Hist. B. N. C., vol. v., Plate II., fig. 3. On the moor above the Ringlets, the crags are called the Millstone Heugh. Still more to the south is the Corbie Crag, in whose neighbourhood are "Ancient Dwellings."]

Mr John Brown has kindly communicated Notes of two Urns from Beanley, preserved in the Museum in Alnwick Castle, from the Catalogue, and with references to the Plates of these British Urns, a private work,

prepared at the expense of His Grace the Duke of Northumberland. These are all that are known that have escaped destruction, although from the previous notices there appear to have been others. It is a most foolish policy to keep these relics in private houses, where the families are shifting, as they are almost certain to be neglected in the end; and equally to be condemned is the removal of them from their native district to distances so great that they are inaccessible. All honour then to the proprietors of Alnwick Castle, who have provided a secure place of deposit for the preservation of the remnants of ancient British art, within reach of those who require to study them.

URNS FOUND AT BEANLEY.

No. 9 in Cat. of Antiquities of Alnwick Castle:—"This Vase was found in January 1824, in a cist on a rising ground in the Out-Field on Beanley West Farm. The cist was surrounded by stones. A small piece of flint, like an unfinished arrow-head, and a human tooth are said to have been found in the urn. (Plate xiva., Fig. 2a, height 5 inches, width at top 5 inches.) It is ornamented with three series of parallel lines, four in the uppermost and three in the others, with two series of dotted indentations running round the vessel in double lines." Colour a warm grey.—J.B.

[Shaped like a tea-cup, of the form supposed to have held the ashes of an infant.—J.H.]

No. 22 in Cat. of Antiquities of Alnwick Castle:—"This Urn was found near Beanley Moor, to the north-west of Alnwick, and was presented to the Duke of Northumberland by Bryan Burrell, Esq. of Broom Park. It is of a light brown colour, and has the usual linear and angular markings made by a notched strip of bone." (Plate xii. left hand side of the page.) Height $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, width at top $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.—J.B.

[Of an elegant "drinking-cup" shape. It probably came from the Bolton portion of the Moor.—J.H.]

A large circular camp on Titlington Hill not far from Bolton and Titlington House is unnoticed in Mr MacLauchlan's Survey.

CALLALY CASTLE.

[As in the previous Report, I shall avail myself of the aid of our allies of the Press who are more accustomed than I am to record what was next to a public meeting, and shall then fill in the picture with the more minute observations that more peculiarly appertain to the functions of the Club. On the present occasion we are indebted to the columns of the *Alnwick and County Gazette*.]

The second Meeting of the year was held on Wednesday, June 25. Major A. H. Browne, the genial and kind-hearted owner of Callaly Castle, invited the Club thither for the day,

to roam at will through his magnificent mansion, gardens, and grounds, and to partake of his hospitality. Callaly Castle is proverbial for that good old English style of welcome, which characterizes so many of the stately homes of England, and on this occasion both Major and Mrs Browne did the utmost that forethought and personal kindness and attention could do to make their numerous visitors perfectly at home. The morning broke somewhat showery, but soon the threatening clouds dispersed, and ere long the lovely hills and dales fairly revelled in the glorious sunshine which supervened. Parties by road and rail commenced to arrive soon after 8.30, and as they emerged out of the famous beech avenue and the Hall came in view, they were equally surprised and flattered at the extensive preparations which had been made for their reception. It was noticed that some extensive alterations were going on, and on enquiry it was learnt that the right wing of the Hall, formerly the chapel, and latterly converted into a billiard room, was now to be transformed into a spacious dining hall, and behind that again is to be erected a museum to hold the valuable collection which has lately come into the possession of Major Browne, and which is at present at Pippbrook House, Dorking. As a private collection it stands almost unrivalled; a large proportion of its contents are unique, and money cannot represent their value. A small but very valuable instalment from this magnificent collection was shown to the visitors, and was a foretaste of what might be expected when the whole museum is transported and arranged in its new abode. Northumberland will be greatly enriched in the possession of this excellent private museum. On the lawn beneath the shade of majestic trees were to be seen a number of tents of various sizes, which were set apart as dining tent, museum, lavatory, dressing rooms, &c. The visitors were first invited into the Hall where they were welcomed by Mrs Browne, and after breakfasting viewed the beautifully appointed rooms, the pictures, and the many curiosities and valuable works of art with which Callaly Castle abounds. They then entered the museum tent, in which were spread the extensive collection of Indian, Australian, and South Sea Island curiosities, collected by Major Browne himself during his travels in those parts. Two exploration parties were now formed, one under the guidance of Major Browne and the other under the steward (Mr T. Huggan) which made for the hills. Rabbit Hall camp and the track of

an old Roman Way first claimed attention, and then ascending the slope, the top of a portion of Lorbottle Crags was gained, from which vantage ground a truly magnificent view was obtained. Here the party grouped themselves about the remains of a ruined cairn, while Dr Hardy, the Secretary of the Club, read the following excerpts on

CALLALY CAMPS.

Extract from Mr MacLauchlan's Memoir on Watling Street:—
“Callaly is remarkable for its camps, of which there are three, if not four—one at the High Houses, one at the Rabbit Hall, and one on the hill above the Mansion House. That at High Houses is on the farm of Cross Hill (Cross Hill probably denotes the site of a boundary cross, or where one stood at cross-roads; such crosses were erected in former ages as guides for travellers). It is on high ground, and commands the Vale of Whittingham; particularly towards the west. It is nearly ploughed down, but its form can still be seen; it was an oval, about 110 yards E. and W., 90 yards N. and S., defended apparently by a strong rampart and deep ditch. The spot is about a mile north of our line (the Roman Road).

“Rabbit Hall Camp is on much lower ground, and about 350 yards on the south of our line. It is so destroyed in parts that its shape originally is scarcely discernible. It is about 1100 yards on the N.E. of Lorbottle House, and close to the old road to Callaly. It was an oval, the N.E. and S.W. diameter about 90 yards; and the N.W. and S.E. about 65 yards.

“The Camp on the conical-topped hill, called the Castle Hill, is covered with wood, briars, and ferns, so that it is very difficult to ascertain the shape properly. The shape of the inner ward of the Camp is nearly a semi-circle, with a diameter of about 100 yards, which coincides nearly with the outcrop of strata. The area of the inner part may be about three-quarters of an acre. Three of the sides are very precipitous, so much so that the second rampart has not been continued all round; but on the other side, towards the west, where the slope is not so rapid, an outer line is continued, forming a sort of outer baly. The ditch towards the west appears to have been excavated out of the rock, and when made was about 40 feet wide; altogether it must have been a very strong post, and from its extensive command of view, both in a west and east direction, along the line of the Roman Way, must, it is imagined, have been occupied by that

people, though probably not originally constructed by them. This supposition is strengthened by the fact of its also commanding a view of the junction of Roman roads, about two miles distant. The Roman Way runs close under the hill on the north side; and the spot near the present entrance (south) lodge, was occupied till lately by some cottages, which were known by the name of Street Way.

“In addition to these three camps in these townships, there are traces of another in a field about 650 yards north of the mansion, called ‘Old Hag.’ It was on the north side of the brook, was small, its interior not more possibly than about 30 yards, and circular in shape; it is, however, nearly destroyed. There was a larger part, indistinctly visible, projecting towards the west, and leading to a supposition that it was a temporary place of strength before the building of the ancient part of the present mansion. It is possible that the present road from the lodge (south) at Callaly, is on the Roman line, and that the present road into the wood on the south side—at about 500 yards east from the lodge—was the original road to the camp on the top of the hill. At about 400 yards beyond this, eastward, it seems possible that the Roman Way left the present road, the vegetation indicating it; and about 50 yards before we reach the small cottage, called Reynard’s Lodge, it is plainly seen in the present old cartway; and we have local evidence that it was ploughed up on the north of the cottage. From this point it will have run straight to about 60 yards south of St. Ninian’s Well, falling into the Devil’s Causeway, below Thrunton.”

Of Callaly Crag, the Rev. A. Scott, *Historical Guide to Rothbury*, 1885, p. 25, says:—“There are three watch castles which curve the brow of the hill; the first is 20 yards diameter, the top circle of 4 yards is open, and the height still standing is 15 yards. About $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile east, there is another about the same size as the last, but more open; and about 200 yards N.E. the third one. Passing from these, W., we come to Hob’s Mill Nick, on which are tumuli, and still on to the S.W. there are sheep folds, commonly called Prince’s House, where there seems to be the remains of a building. From there to the S.W. and opposite Roughley Crag there is a large tumulus, and east from this, over the hill in a straight line, and on the east side of Roughley Hill, on a rising ground between a burn and plantation, there is a large tumulus of stones, 8 feet high by 10 yards diameter. It

has been opened at the top, but is worth proper excavation."

We shall now hark back and pick up what our friends have been running over the top of. I had the advantage of visiting the ground previously with Major Browne and having its peculiarities pointed out. Before entering the park, attention may be directed to the fine sandstone quarry called Greenhill, whence the white sandstone is derived for the buildings on the estate. Since the meeting, while removing the earth on the surface, two slab cists of the ancient inhabitants were disinterred. In one of these was the remnant of a skull and a few crumbling bones. Major Browne has erected these venerable memorials elsewhere.

The mansion is of a castellated form, and is of various ages; the western end encases an old peel tower, and has within it a turnpike stair ascending to the roof, and another stair of the same construction embedded in the interior of the building. The oldest date, 1676, is on the dial, which probably belongs to an older structure, with the motto "VT HORA SIC VITA." Beneath it the Clavering motto "AD COELAS VOLANS" is on the scroll of the escutcheon. There are two dates on the front, one central, facing south with the monogram of R.M.C., and the date 1707; the other on the western face of the eastern wing, with the same initials and date. The age of the main part of the building is thus ascertainable; above a door on the back part of the house is a shield of a date 1727, with the initials R.C.; this portion is therefore of more recent construction. The inscription on a stone dug from the foundation of the apartment that formed the chapel, now being rebuilt owing to the building having threatened to collapse, underneath an incised dedication cross, is:—

AN: SAL: MDCC. ? II.
RODVL. CLAVERING.
POSVIT.

Beneath this and freshly cut:—

MDCCC XC.
A. H. BROWNE
RE-POSVIT.

Ornamenting the middle portion of the front there is a rich display of finely cut sculpturing harmonising with the handsome escutcheon which quarters the family alliances of the far-descended race of the Claverings. The Calleleys or Calwellees, the

first recorded owners, held the lands in drengage serjeantry* *in capite* of the King, from the time of "King William Bastard," for so the Conqueror is called in deeds, till the end of the reign of Henry III., when the heir, Gilbert de Calveleya, whose father and he had only recently gained emancipation from the old tenure, and the honour of Knighthood, unable to redeem his debts, sold Callaly and Yetlington to a Jew, who again disposed of it to the family of Fitz-Roger, Lord of Warkworth and numerous other manors, who subsequently took the surname of Clavering from their principal estate of that name in Essex. In later times the Claverings in their perplexity for complicity in the rising of 1715, found a friend in need, but no one interfered to rescue the descendants of the men of the land, who have an equal claim on our sympathy, from the fangs of the usurers. It has been a well preserved inheritance, for Major Browne's family is only the third possessor since 1066, during 800 years. The Calwellees or Kulvaleghs holding by drengage, represented one of the old Anglo-Saxon landowners of a secondary rank, like their neighbours the Eslingtons. Edward John Clavering, Esq., the last of the male line of this branch, died in 1876, leaving Augusta an only daughter, who was married to Sir Henry George Paston-Bedingfield of Oxburgh, Norfolk.† The estate was sold, 6th June 1877, to the present proprietor Alexander Henry Browne, Esq., J.P., descended of an old Northumbrian race.

Within the mansion the rooms are richly furnished with old carved furniture, bureaux, chests, chairs, and side-boards, and decorated with statuary, old china, pictures, prints, Indian swords, armour, and ornaments. Some of the hangings, etc. are of the finest cashmere and Indian lace; and the couches, etc. are covered with flowered Indian silks. The tapestry representing the conversion and martyrdom of St. Paul was wrought by Belgian nuns. The precious consignment of antiques from Kent, brought down expressly to show to the company, comprised golden lunate ornaments from the East, "the round tires like the moon" of the prophet Isaiah; silver scarabs from Egypt;

* By *Drengage* according to Testa de Nevill, p. 389; by *Thenage* according to p. 393. The services required are those of *Drengage*.

† It is understood that a History of the Clavering family is being prepared under the direction of Sir Henry A. Clavering, Bart., of Axwell Park, the last of the Clavering family in the male line.

necklaces of pearls, diamonds and other precious stones; ivories from Egypt and Cyprus; ivory card to admit to the Coliseum; Pompeian rarities; coins; silver and gold rings, bracelets with serpents' heads; fibulæ, etc., etc.

Those who breakfasted early enjoyed the opportunity of walking through the private grounds and gardens till the others were prepared to start. Around the lodge and in the park there are some fully-foliaged and stately-growing limes, sycamores, ashes, elms, and beeches, besides some shapely hawthorns, and a tall lively gean-tree. A very interesting sight is one of the old original larches, which, at about three feet from the ground, sends out at a bend a juvenile thriving independent tree which will probably outlive the almost lifeless upright parent stem. Some of the best and oldest trees are near the public road below the village of Callaly, especially the sycamores.

The Willow-herb marsh behind the mansion, formed by the stagnation of the burn which rises near the Follions, is found to be a nuisance so near the house, from its miasmatic effluvia in summer, and from being a harbour of rats. It is contemplated to have it covered up and converted into firm ground. On its margin and that of the new pond lower down are examples of the Great Water Dock (*Rumex Hydrolapathum*), which is planted by the sides of most of the ponds in the district, *e.g.* at Eslington House, and Shawdon Hall. The gardens beyond are laid out with herbaceous and shrubby borders in the old style, and contain many plants that botanists delight to look upon. The subsoil of the garden is not good, being a yellow clay derived from the glacial drift of the Cheviot porphyries which is inimical to healthy vegetation. Hence several of the fruit trees canker, and this extends also to grafts; black frosts nip the buds and young foliage in spring; and a mist in autumn hanging over the hollows sometimes impairs the quality of the produce. These are the drawbacks. An old vine, a black Hamburgh, which nearly fills one of the houses, was planted by one of the Claverings, 150 years ago. The plants most noticeable in the green-houses were Ferns, Calceolarias, and Clerodendrons. Good Roses are grown here. Of old plants there are Solomon's Seal, Lilies of the Valley, Double Rockets, a wealth of White Narcissi, Hemerocallis, various sorts, thriving plants of the intensely bright blue *Mertensia prostrata*, Rosemary bushes, and a spreading bush of goodly size of the Teesdale *Potentilla fruticosa*.

Besides flowering Rhododendrons and Azaleas, always charming to look on, there were noticed two youthful *Abies Douglassi*, and a goodly Cedar of more mature age.

The chinks of the garden walls and the bridge are full of the Wall-rue Fern, *Asplenium Ruta-muraria*, self-sown. *Sisymbrium thalianum* grows on a wall-top near the public road; there is much *Lychnis dioica* in the plantings, besides outcast Rockets and Columbines; and *Hypericum quadrangulum* and *Geum rivale* in the ditches. In the pasture field north of the garden, Adder's-tongue fern grows, and it is at the east end of this, called the Old Hag, placed on a knoll, that the remains of the old partly double, partly triple ringed Camp are still traceable; with the foundations of hut-circles and a stone-built oblong still visible in the interior. There has been an old cross road here still in use. Turning towards the house after crossing the burn, there is a rookery among the tall fir-trees on that side—there are three rookeries at Callaly—and “Callaly for craws” is celebrated in an old rhyme. Where the trees become lower there is a rich concert of the Garden-warbler to be listened to with pleasure; sometimes combined with the polyglot of the Sedge-warbler. The pond in winter is used for curling, and can be lighted up in the dark evenings by lights suspended from the overhanging tree branches with magical effect. The only birds visible were Water-hens and Call Ducks; the latter breed very little as the rats carry off the ducklings. Trout are scarce. Besides the Common Rat, the Water Vole is prevalent, and as at Shawdon has betaken itself with prejudicial consequences to the pastures. Major Browne mentioned that he had heard when at Stagshaw on Tyneside, Mr Straker was complaining of the voles injuring the pastures and gnawing the young tree-roots. The characteristic native plants by the pond were *Rumex viridis*, *Veronica montana*, *Ajuga reptans*, Ground-ivy, and Primroses. The pastures hereabouts produce much Buttercup, both *Ranunculus bulbosus* and *R. acris*, and also Ox-eye Daisy. Some parts are infested with *Geranium sylvaticum*, which is hurtful to stock. The umbrageous environs prove very attractive to birds. Black-birds and Thrushes are manifestly at home here; Chaffinches were full of song; and the Willow-Wrens and White-throats peopled the hedges. I remarked the Titlark rising from some tall-trees, and its nest has been seen. Redstarts are fairly numerous. The Gold-Crest nest has been seen. There are

Corn-Crakes in the meadows. The Chimney-Swallow and the Martin frequent the house or the out-houses, the Swift was visible on the hills. The Pied and Grey Wagtails are constantly rushing after flies on the lawn before the windows. Mrs Browne had seen the Greater Spotted Woodpecker at Callaly in spring, and reported it from Biddleston and Brenckburn. Recently a Heron has ventured to build a nest in the woods; the Kingfisher had been remarked; the Water-Crow and the Sandpiper frequent the burns. The Cuckoo and Goatsucker are numerous on the moor edges. The gamekeepers reported that Woodcocks had been known to build and have young at Callaly, and that occasionally there are some rarish Ducks. The occurrence of a Bittern near Whittingham, and of a Hoopoe in Whittingham Wood, was reported.

On starting for the hill the footpath for the old village traverses a shady wooded ravine, where in spring-time there is much Pilewort beneath the trees; Ground-ivy and many Primroses thrive by the wayside; and there is a wild Bird-cherry by the burn. Diverging to the shrubbery near the steward's house, there is a young Laburnum that sports flowers twice in the season. Most of the old Callaly village has been removed, only the houses that were required being retained and re-built. The road to the hills passes through a field which was broken up from pasture to grow wheat, when it rose to famine price during the Crimean War. It has now reverted to its pristine condition; and Crowberry and Heather have re-rooted themselves. The Missel-Thrushes were abroad here; and Pipits in the swamps. There is an extensive fairy-ring in the pasture on the lower part adjoining the old British Camp, and facing the Dancing Hall on the opposite slopes, where the Fairy-court of old held stately levees, followed by sprightly festivities. The merry people have now shifted sides. Rabbit Hall is an old down-coming cottage. The Camp, with double or even treble rings, overlooks a steep bank; the camp area has once been cultivated. In the field across the burn, but lower down the water, is placed the force-pump that supplies the mansion with water; and near it is the "Butter Well," which is a perpetual source of cold water for dairy purposes.

I hold that the name Callaly is not derived from Caer-law-lee, a mongrel Welsh and English word, but that it is the Cold-well-lea; Calewell being the most frequent form in the Pipe Rolls.

Along with the Butter-Well there is another competitor suggestive of the name, the Lady Well, which contributes pure water for the village supply, and originates in Callaly West Hill. This well is hidden in a recess among moss-clad stones, where tufty ferns spread abroad their radiating plumes, and a group of well-grown birches arrayed in freshest green, waves its sweet-scented pensile sprays, associated with the blooming hawthorn; altogether a delicious spot. Here the gay Chaffinches and the newly arrived Willow-Wrens assemble to practise their vernal music. Another well, consecrated to St. Ninian, rising at the base of the eastern side of the hills, pours out a still more copious stream of living water. Wells have thus been regarded by the old hunting and pastoral population dwelling here as they are in eastern climes, as blessings; and this furnishes a possible reason for the land hereabouts being called the Coll-well-lea (or pasture).

The crumbling sandstone of the hills provides a beautiful silver sand for horticultural purposes, as well as turf for potting. There are indications that here peats and turves are still occasionally burnt by the shepherds.

We obtain a good view of Lorbottle House from this position, enveloped in its woods. It is of the same square form and age as Shawdon, Broompark, and Biddleston. Beyond an open sandstone ravine a covering of trees hides the fantastic sandstone rocks and caves of the Maiden Chambers. These probably still shelter Badgers like the rougher cliffs of Callaly and Thrunton.

We have now entered a depression in the heathery moor, in which there is a deep cut bridle-road or trackway once traversed by coal carriers. Here stands a columnar solitary sandstone rock called Black Monday, which in some aspects represents a naked Titan struggling to get free from his native earth; unfortunately he has been decapitated, and otherwise maimed; and only the torso remains. Starlings or some other birds have frequented it. It is mottled with spots of dusky lichen. This and sundry other fantastic crags on the moors are worthy of being sketched to illustrate the Club's Proceedings, and as years creep on, and the Club and its haunts acquire veneration, the zeal of members may be aroused not only to describe them, but to represent their features.

Gaining the summit, the almost unlimited view, underneath

an unclouded sky and bright sunshine, comprehends one of the most magnificent hill scenes possible. The day for the clearness of the horizon was one in a thousand. Afar off, at the extreme limit, rose Thirlmoor with its three cairns opposite Coquet Head, the descent leads on to Harbottle, to Holystone, to the gap across to Elsdon, terminating with the swelling heights of Tosson and Simonside. Diverging from Linnshiels springs up another frame work on the north, in the Biddleston ranges, Silverton Hill, the Black Buts, Hazelton Rig, the Camphill above Alnham, Hogden, and Cushat Law, with Hedgehope's transverse face, and lower down the Middleton Crag. It was all very dreary, but under the animation imparted by the pure air, and the absence of business, most salutary and exhilarating.

We are now on Lorbottle Moor; the great, brown, heathery, and boggy waste is dimpled with inequalities; there are deep-mosses and quagmires in it, dangerous to unwary sportsmen on horseback; the upper selvage, however, evinces dryness, as there is more *Leucobryum glaucum* on it than *Sphagnum*. Some stone-folds visible in the distance on the moor are called Prince's House; from one Prince who lived there. The Coe or Roughly Crag that present such prominent and even grand features like those of giants in repose when seen sideways from the Edlingham Newtown side are here tamed down by the shadows when we look them fair in the face; and even the next tier of rocks, the Long Crag, that looks so bold and imposing from the Coe Crag are sombre drawn up masses here, like a tame boundary wall between the steep slopes at their feet, and a brown heathery moor behind.

The first observations of the Naturalists were made here. Numbers of Sparkler Beetles, *Cicindela campestris*, were extremely active in running about along the sheep tracks, induced by the sunshine to issue from their holes in quest of prey. Their readiness to take wing to escape capture was amusing. Several of the Wood Tiger Moth (*Chelonia Plantaginis*) were sluggishly flying about, having just escaped from their cocoons. The three cairns, called by Mr Scott, "watch-towers," are neither more nor less than "tombs,"

"In which some ancient chieftain finds repose
Among the lonely mountains."

Several of their bases were mantled with luxuriant *Vaccinium Vitis Idæa* (Cowberry). The first and most capacious had been

hollowed out in the centre, either by parties in search of its contents, or in quest of rabbits, and is round in its outline; the second of a longish ovate form was overgrown with long heather and entire; and the third had had its summit tampered with. They had every advantage of being prominent objects to the dwellers round in the far-back ages of savagery, to which, and not to the time of the Border wars, they belong. It was in the first of these that the introductory excerpts already given were read. There was not much scope for botanising: the chief plants were *Genista Anglica* (Petty Whin) which grows also behind the Coe Crags, the highest part of Rimside Moor; the *Listera cordata* which may be said to be *passim* among long heather; and an abundance of the curious upland moss, *Splachnum mnioides*, which selects for its habitat, the decayed droppings of sheep. The Sun-dew and other bog-plants are to be sought for lower down by the Coe Burn. *Sedum villosum* (hairy stone-crop) has been picked up in some of the ditches. The birds noted were Larks, Pipits, Lapwings, and Curlews.

An old earthen wall, encircling this part of the hill and descending into the wood, is said to have been the boundary of Rabbit Hall. The corner display of crags have among them some strange-shaped rock-masses and pillars. The weather-wasted sandstones are not sufficiently appreciated as features in a landscape. The stunted firs are much lichenized; *Cetraria glauca* was prevalent. Howmuir is the name of the plantation that contains Callaly Crag.

CALLALY CRAG.

We are now summoned from our pastoral studies of "Deer-hair," "Rose-bent," and "Moss-crops," to which the conversation had led, by the announcement that if we did not quicken our steps, the lot of the Unwise Virgin would be ours. The next paragraph from our reporter will explain how this happened.

On arriving at the next point, Callaly Hill, the now somewhat weary and thirsty travellers were delighted to find that Major Browne's kindly forethought had preceded them. A couple of sturdy mountain ponies with well-stocked panniers of drinkables here awaited them, and needless to say they were very welcome. One of these animals, we may remark in passing, was a "Soudan hero," having being instrumental in contributing to the salvation of the small British force in that memorable Sunday fight, by

fleety carrying the aide-de-camp to hurry up the reserves. In the vicinity some curious boundary stones were noticed, rudely sculptured with a cross. Descending the steep sides of the heather-clad hill, Macartney's Cave is reached. This is modern, and is the result of the labours of a local Catholic priest of that name, to cut a small chamber in one of the many huge fantastic rocks which abound on these hills. Crossing the ravine and climbing the fir-clad sides of the next hill, we are at the top of the famous Castle Hill, the site of the largest and strongest camp, which has been partially cleared out by Major Browne. A wall of ashler is plainly visible, also several cross walls. What they formed part of, or what they were intended to be, is all a matter of conjecture, but they fit in admirably with the old legend, which says:—

“Callaly Castle stands on the height,
Up by day and down by night;
Set it down by the shepherd's haugh,
There it shall stand and never fa'.”*

To resume my own narrative, the Crags, where a halt was called, opened up the view of the much hedge-divided and tree-dotted vales of Whittingham (better praised for its looks than the qualities of some of its soils warrant). Close at hand, and beneath us, is the eastern aspect of Thrunton Crags, where the trees spring thinly from amidst beds of green bilberry, and grey rocks, that slope to a flattish hollow space beneath, which opens up the prospect towards St. Ninian's Well, Thrunton Farm, and the Edlingham well-cultivated ridges. In this hollow is the water-shed; the burn on the north side running to Callaly, and on the other to Thrunton Mill. Across this hollow, on the north side, on the tail ridge of Humbleton Hill, a clump of gay-flowering Rhododendrons glancing out, much enlivens this portion of the woodland, and the sight is unexpected, like a gleam of sunshine on a grey landscape. Instead of descending to Macartney's Cave, a small party preferred examining the stone-slabs or march-stones with an incised Maltese cross near the summit; they have no sockets. The Purple Heather (*Erica cinerea*) proffered a rich bouquet, and there were Crowberry, Cowberry, and

* I have contributed a paper on the variations of this rhyme to the *Newcastle Monthly Chronicle*, 1889, p. 378. Mr Tate, Ber. Nat. Club's Proc., V., p. 225, has already described the Callaly Castle Hill, and given versions of its Legends.

plenteous crops of long Bilberry, where the descent was made down the precipitous empty water-course, Hob Thrush's Mill Nick, holding on by the sides of the rocks, and the tough bilberry and heather, and aided by the friendly hand and strong arm on occasions of perplexity. The sides of the perpendicular rocks were finely mossed, and draped with *Dicrana* and *Jungermannia*, none of them rare, although they were the chief inducements to make the somewhat perilous attempts to pluck them.

The pot-hollows in the rocky water-course are Robin Goodfellow's or Hob Thrush's Mills, wherein he grinds his visionary grain. The mills are set a-going by spates, which bring down stones that rattle in the pot-holes, like the grinding gear of a mill set in motion. Another haunt of this sprite, who was a sort of Brownie, was at Holy Island, in Hob Thrush Island (see Club's Hist. xii., p. 218) whence St. Cuthbert frightened him, and got the whole island to himself, name inclusive. Hob is very susceptible of an affront, as we are informed by Mr Henderson in his Folk-lore of the Northern Counties, see p. 264. He was fond of sea-side caverns. The oldest mention of him is contained in the following quotation from Halliwell's "Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words," I., p. 453. *Hob Thrush*.—A goblin or spirit, generally coupled with Robin Goodfellow. See Cotgrave, in v. *Loup-garou*; Tarlton, p. 55. The millepes is called the Hob-thrush louse.

"If he be no *Hob-thrush* nor no Robin Goodfellow, I could find with all my heart to sip up a sillybub with him." *Two Lancashire Lovers*, 1640, p. 222.

There is a Hob's Flow near Oakenshaw Burn and Caplestone Edge, Northumberland.

Viewed from the base the rocks fissured and rent, "as by a spirit turbulent" on this part of the range, either in mass or individually, are very fine and well worth commemorating by the pencil or brush. A piece of detached rock, like a snout, projects over one of the steepest cliffs. The many scattered mountain ashes "moored in the rifted rock," add to the charm, as well as the patches of heather and the pervading undergrowth of green bilberry. Bilberry thickets also pervade the sides of the Castle Hill, and even flourish under the shade of the trees.

It is not intended to dwell on the excavation of the old Camp, so obligingly prosecuted by Major Browne, at much cost and labour of men, preparatory for this Club Meeting, which, when

time and circumstances permit, may probably be resumed, and plans and correct measurements may be obtainable. This much has been revealed, that within the area of the British encampment there are the foundations of a medieval building of an oblong shape, apparently constructed of ashler stones laid with mortar; and that the occupants had strengthened the interior wall of the old camp with a facing of mortar laid ashler, of which two courses at least are still preserved; that they had also strongly rebuilt the walls of the main gateway; and while quarrying for materials to execute these operations, had deepened the ditches. It is just possible that this newly discovered edifice may have been the "Castrum de Kaloulevet," the Castle of Old Callaly of 1415, from which afterwards the owners may have removed to a more sheltered and better watered situation in the vale below. That there was in 1415 a "New Callaly" is apparent from "Old Callaly" being specified in the return of the fortalices of that period. There is a plan of the Castle-Hill Camp in Mr MacLachlan's Sheet II. of the Survey of Watling Street. The strong British Camp at the Clinch among the Fawdon Hills directly opposite and in view of Callaly, situated on a hill top, is another good example of an ancient fortress of the old people situated within the cincture of concentric walls rising in tiers. From that eminence, as well as the whole district fronting it, Callaly Hill is specialised by the pale green of its larch trees towering above the dark pine trees of Humbleton Hill at the back of it. There is a small camp on Humbleton Hill.

A mist occasionally collects in the hollow down which the Callaly burn descends, and then pours up over the hills to the eastward. To the dwellers in Whittingham Vale it is symptomatic of rainy weather to ensue, whenever the "Callaly pot boils" and disperses its vapour. The excavations have cleared out the bramble thickets, and the next crop to mantle the surface will probably be the *Corydalis claviculata*. The depression between the two hills is spangled with the stars of *Trientalis Europæa*. *Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa* and Crowberry grow on the northern slopes. On occasion of my first visit the foliage of the Mountain-ashes, then out of bloom, was eagerly frequented by humble-bees, perhaps enticed by the honey dews emanating from Aphids or Psyllæ. When descending from the hills, the Rev. James Stark, who was formerly an inmate in the castle when the Claverings

held it, mentioned that this slope was so infested with Vipers, that the lady visitors when they wished to see the Camp, had to provide themselves with overalls to prevent being bitten by any of these reptiles. Except to state that *Anchusa sempervirens* grows near the joiner's shop, before reaching the lodge, there is nothing more to specify.

Those of the party who had not previously inspected the collection from the Kentshire Mansion, now obtained that gratification, while others, who had not made the morning survey, visited the garden.

For the rest of the Meeting we are indebted to our reporter.

The hour for dinner was now approaching and the party made their way back to the Hall. Soon the dinner bell announced the fact that all was ready, and the company, augmented by several late arrivals, sat down to a dinner of a most *recherché* description, presided over by Captain Norman, R.N., in the absence of Sir William Crossman, the President.

Among those present besides Major and Mrs A. H. Browne, were Messrs G. Henderson, Shidlaw; R. S. Gibb, Lauder; R. G. Bolam, Berwick; Rev. Canon J. S. Wilsden, Wooler; Rev. G. W. Sprott, D.D., North Berwick; Mr E. Willoby, jun., Berwick; Dr Hardy, Cockburnspath (Secretary); Mr R. Blair, F.S.A., South Shields; Capt. Norman, Berwick; Messrs J. Bolam, Bilton; J. Smith, Edlingham; Jas. Thomson, Shawdon; Jas. Dryden and Mrs Dryden, Crawley Tower; L. C. Chrisp, Hawkhill; Dr Alan Wilson, Messrs J. Heatley and L. Ainsley, Alnwick; Mr D. D. Dixon, Rothbury; Mr W. Dixon, Whittingham; Dr Charles Stuart, Chirnside; Mr W. T. Hindmarsh, F.L.S., Alnbank; Rev. J. Walker, Whalton; Rev. Jas. Steel, Hurworth; Mr C. E. Moore, Alnwick; Rev. J. Hunter, Cockburnspath; Mr T. Mathison, Wandylaw; Mr J. Cairns and Mr G. H. Thompson, Alnwick; Mr J. Rosecamp, Shilbottle; Mr Jas. Ferguson, Alnwick; Mr E. Thew, Birling; Mr J. C. Hodgson, Low Buston; Messrs S. G. Patten, G. W. Moore, and J. J. Horsley, Alnwick; Rev. James Stark, North Shields; Rev. W. Taylor, Whittingham; Mr R. G. Huggup, Gloster Hill; Mr J. Faweus, South Charlton; Mr J. P. Turnbull, Alnwick; Mr C. Rea, Cleithaugh, Jedburgh; Rev. D. Paul, Roxburgh; Rev. W. Robertson, Sprouston; Mr John Tate, Oaklands; Rev. W. Shield, Whittingham; Mrs King, Ingram Rectory; Rev. R. M. Ilderton, Whitburn; Mr T. Cook, Alnwick; Mr W. Brewis,

Alnwick; Mr W. Wood, Newcastle; Mr F. O. Chrisp, Prendwick; Messrs R. Archer and J. Archer, Alnwick; Mr W. J. Robinson, New Moor House; Mr and Mrs R. Middlemas, Alnwick; Mr and Mrs Huggan, Callaly; Messrs R. Amos, G. E. Watson, H. G. Wilkin, Alnwick; Rev. J. Scott, Harbottle; Mr J. Stevenson, Berwick; Mr A. Robertson and Mr A. Robertson, jun., Alnwick; Mr H. M. Leadbitter, Legerwood; Mr J. Playfair, Roseden; Mr G. P. Hughes, Middleton Hall; Mr B. Morton, Sunderland; Mr J. J. R. Storer, Alnwick; Mr T. B. Short, Berwick, &c.

After the cloth had been removed, the Chairman gave in turn the toasts of the "Queen," and "Success to the Club," coupled with the name of Dr Hardy, who responded. Rev. D. Paul gave "The Ladies," coupled with the name of Mrs Middlemas, who had performed the whole journey. Mr R. Middlemas responded, and then gave "The Health of Major and Mrs Browne," thanking them for the magnificent reception they had given to the Club, and for affording them the opportunity of enjoying such a rich botanical and archæological treat. This toast was enthusiastically received with musical honours, and Major Browne in responding, stated how pleased he was to welcome them there, and how he hoped at a future period to have more to show to them and to redouble his efforts in entertaining the Club. Thus ended one of the most pleasing gatherings the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club has had for many years.

MELROSE.

The Club held its third Meeting for the season at Melrose on Wednesday, July 23rd, when 34 attended. After breakfast of the early comers at the King's Arms Hotel, a very interesting series of antiquities entrusted by local collectors to Mr Freer, was exhibited by him—including fragments of British pottery, one of them a portion of a thick vessel, coloured like a red tile, another of a black colour of more compact and thinner texture and of lozenge style of ornamentation, along with charcoal from the excavations on the summit of Bow Castle, Gala Water; similar fragments from what is called "The Roman Camp," on one of the Eildon Hills, one of which was an unmistakeable piece of red Samian ware. Accompanying these was a granitic

reddish stone axe perforated for a handle; a small polished wedge-shaped wedge of felsite; stone and iron bullets of various sizes, all of these from the gardens and fields round Melrose, or from the district. There were also a couple of very rude "cutty-spoons," made of goats' horns, and a very perfect "cruzie" or iron-lamp of days gone by, with three legs attached to support it. Several good examples of querns or hand-mills can be seen in some rockeries in the gardens at Melrose. A catalogue of the antiquities exhibited is appended. Mr A. H. Borthwick showed a lithograph of the "Contract of marriage of John Murray in Unthank, in Ewesdale, and Ann Bennet, second daughter to Archibald Bennet of Chesters, Rox.," dated 29th April 1712. Mr David M. Watson exhibited a photo of the Otterburn Douglas pennon, preserved in Cavers House.

Of plants and flowers, Mr A. Hay Borthwick sent a pot of *Habenaria viridis*, which, in some years is plentiful near Gattonside Moss. From the same Moss Mr James Tait reported *Linnaea borealis* as growing in considerable quantity. This Moss is in the vicinity of Sorrowlefields woods, where *Goodyera repens* grows, as it does in company with the *Linnaea* in one of the Gordon Woods. The *Linnaea* has also been found near Lightfield, and in a fir strip near Longformacus. Mr Hindmarsh, Alnwick, showed specimens of *Pyrola rotundifolia* and *Epipactis palustris* in flower from Newham Bog, Northumberland; and, along with the latter, a rare white variety, with an abbreviated lip. The Secretary mentioned finding *Melampyrum montanum* on June 27th, in a wood on the Black Burn, which intervenes between the estates of Craggside and Brinkburne, behind Rimside Moor. He also referred to the occurrence of *Cephalanthera ensifolia* (narrow-leaved white helleborine) new to the county, and growing in a wood in Northumberland between the rivers Coquet and Wansbeck. Several members had recently visited Newham Bog, picking up, among others, Gipsy-wort, Reed Canary Grass, yellow and striped varieties; Purple Loose-strife, *Habenaria viridis*, *Orchis incarnata*, *Eleocharis pauciflora*, *Ranunculus lingua*, etc., but without detecting *Corallorhiza innata*. Orchises appear to have been blooming profusely this season. Mr Lyall, Newcastle, in June, gathered *Orchis pyramidalis* on New-Water Haugh—quite a rarity on the well traversed ground in the vicinity of Berwick. *Genista Anglica* grows on Gattonside and Greenlaw Moors, but is generally distributed over the Berwick-

shire heaths.* Mr W. B. Boyd had found *Adoxa moschatellina* at Faldonside and Cherrytrees. Dr Stuart had brought several bouquets of newly raised Violas, one of them very handsome.

After breakfast, the company started in four carriages to proceed up the valley of the Elwand, Alwyn, or Allan Water. Darnick Tower was visited in passing, where the variety of objects preserved is worth inspecting. Permission to see these curiosities was got from Andrew Heiton, Esq., of Darnick Tower. The tower is encircled by a gay flower garden. The site of the mediæval bridge over the Tweed was pointed out at a little distance above the present situation. It is described in the "Monastery." *Asplenium Ruta-muraria* grows on the present bridge. The carriages went round by the public road, and with the permission of Lieutenant-General Henry, C.B., the party walked up the Fairy Dean, now distinguished by the growth of its fine timber trees—Sir Walter Scott's "groves of noble Somerville." *Arabis hirsuta* grows here. Several left the ranks to search for fairy stones, which are now rarely to be obtained. Numerous examples were afterwards examined at Melrose from a private collection. The carriages were then rejoined. In this upland secluded district, the corn, hay, and turnip crops were as advanced as lower down, and promised a fair return. The Blue Cairn, a famous rendezvous of the persecuted Covenanters is a conspicuous place on a height. British antiquities are said to occur within its circuit. Glendearg, a new farm place occupying the site of the old Calf Hill farm was passed. On the front of the farm-house, the former proprietor, who had changed its name, has erected a commemorative tablet about 2 feet long by 1 ft. 6 in. wide, with the following inscriptions.—

G l e n d e a r g
POETÆ CELEBERRIMI,
AMICI SPECTATISSIMI,
NOMINIS LOCI AUCTORIS,
MEMORIÆ DEDICAVIT
JOANNES BORTHWICK
DE CROOKSTON:
ROBERTO HALL ARCHITECTO
MDCCCXLII.

* The deformation of the flowers of the Sneezewort, caused by the larvæ of *Cecidomyia Ptarmicæ* is very prevalent in a field near Gattonside Moss.

Then followed Hillslap Tower, the best preserved of the little cluster of grey fortlets, placed, it was supposed, for mutual support in close proximity. Langshaw, belonging to the Earl of Haddington, who has a shooting cottage alongside of it, is the most recent-looking of the three, and has been partly constructed with clay mortar in the interior of the walls. On the outer precincts of the garden grew *Scrophularia vernalis*, Vernal Figwort, and *Anchusa sempervirens*, or Alkanet, both old-fashioned plants. The party then walked to Hillslap Tower, which is mostly built of graywacke or Silurian, the windows and door stones being of a yellow sandstone. Over the lintel of one of the doors are the initials of one of the Cairncrosses and his spouse—N. C., 1585, E. I. Luxuriant *Anthriscus sylvestris* grow round this and the other towers. This is the “Glendearg” of the novel, the residence of Mrs Glendinning. Hillslap Tower lies on the eastern slope of Ladhope Muir, at a field breadth from Calf Hill.

Crossing from this, on the opposite side of a burn, the bulkier but more ruinous square-shaped tower of Colmslie that belonged to the same family as the other is reached. As was the case also at Langshaw, the red free-stones had been mostly removed from the doors and windows and some of the fire-places. The foundations of the cattle and sheep folds of the Melrose monks, to whom the grazings in this section of the forest of Wedale or Stow belonged, are still traceable at the head of the cultivated fields. The Chapel Field was pointed out not far from Colmslie steading. The “Lady’s Well” lies near Colmslie Hill, and there is a “White Lady’s Well,” a modern construction, near Threepwood Moss; for it had been forgotten that the last words of the spirit were—

“ Wither bush, and perish well,
Fall’n is lofty Avenel ! ”

The horses were put up at Colmslie, and the thanks of the Club are due to Mr Davidson, the tenant, for his entertainment of the members. The Langshaw mill still stands where a manufactory of “bobbins” for the Galashiels mills was once conducted. There are still a few picturesque thatched cottages here and at Colmslie. In compliment to the Club’s visit, the scholars of Langshaw School had obtained a holiday, while Mr F. Kerr the schoolmaster himself acted as one of the local guides.

Mr Kerr kindly supplies a note of the following constituents of the Flora: *Parnassia palustris* on the west slope of Colmslie Hill; *Antennaria dioica*; and *Trollius Europæus* (Globe flower) grows in a belt of plantation a few yards from Langshaw school. As regards the birds, he writes, Mavises and Blackbirds behave most voraciously in pilfering the Raspberries and ripe Cherries. He heard the call of the Cuckoo for the first time this year (1890) on the 28th of April, which was from 5 to 10 days sooner than usual. "We are well supplied with Owls. On moonlight nights their cry is incessant. The cry varies so much that I think we must have at least two species."—"Adders," he goes on to say, "though not plentiful are still met with occasionally. Some time ago some friends on a visit saw, on a fine sunny day, a couple on the west slope of Colmslie Hill. They were also seen about the same period on land either belonging to Glendearg or Western Housebyres, where the two places march. This year on the 5th of August two boys came upon one in the hazel copses midway between Langshaw mill and the Fairy dean. Buckhojn Hill is out of our basin, but it is worth mentioning that an Adder 22 inches long was killed there in the end of July" (1890).

A paper is promised by a member of the Club on the three old towers on the Elwand, which, it is hoped, will be illustrated. The journey was not prosecuted farther, in order that on returning, time might be allowed to see the Abbey in its renovated form, which has very much improved its aspect. The country round Melrose is greener this season than usual. Roses and other garden blooms are in unwonted profusion and perfection. At dinner, the President, Major-General Sir William Crossman, occupied the chair. After the customary toasts, the following were proposed for membership:—Mr John Cochrane, Willow Bush, Galashiels; Rev. John Kerr, Dirleton; Rev. Richard Burdon, Felton Park, Acklington; and as a lady member, Mrs A. H. Browne, Callaly Castle, Northumberland. Dr Stuart, Chirnside, had with him a fine antique spur of large size, picked up by Mr Logan, jun., in a ploughed field on the farm of Ferney Castles, opposite the Pyper Knowe, an eminence behind the steading of Causeway Bank. Dr Stuart, in recording it, gave a short description of Billy Mire, and then treated of its authentic and mythical history, and enumerated the birds that once frequented its dangerous and once almost impassable swamps. The

spur is to be engraved. Sir William Crossman then passed round plans of the excavations he had made at Holy Island, and St. Cuthbert's Isle, and which he had got engraved for presentation to the Club to illustrate the part of the "Proceedings" for 1890; and also showed and explained a valuable Roll of the landowners of Holy Island from the 14th century, a document found among his title-deeds, which he also proposes to contribute to its pages in a condensed form, along with other relative notes. The Roll has hitherto remained unknown. Favoured with beautiful weather, the meeting passed off well. The following were present:—Major-General Sir William Crossman, K.C.M.G., F.S.A., M.P., Cheswick House, President; Dr James Hardy, Oldcambus, Secretary; Dr Charles Stuart, Chirnside; Dr Stewart Stirling, Edinburgh; Dr Skinner, Lauder; Dr Shirra Gibb, Boon; Rev. George Gunn, Stichel; Rev. Thomas Martin, Lauder; Major-General J. J. Boswell, C.B., Darnlee, Melrose; Major John Broad, Ashby; Major Macpherson, Melrose; Mr Alexander Curle, F.S.A. Scot., Prior Wood, Melrose; Mr W. B. Boyd, Faldonside; Mr William T. Hindmarsh, F.L.S., Alnbank, Alnwick; Mr George H. Thompson, Alnwick; Mr Robert Romanes, F.S.A. Scot., Harryburn, Lauder; Mr David M. Watson, Hawick; Mr A. G. Spence, Boon, and three others; Mr Kerr, Langshaw; Mr Alex. Hay Borthwick, Ladyside Cottage, Melrose; Mr James Tait, Gattonside; Mr J. Freer, F.S.A. Scot., Fordell Villa, Melrose; Mr John Ferguson, Duns; Mr Peter Loney, Marchmont; Mr George Veitch, Brighton; Mr James Wood, Galashiels; Mr Michael Muir, Fernlea, Selkirk; Mr John Turnbull, Ettrick View, Selkirk; Mr George Fortune and Miss Fortune, Duns; Mr George Henderson, Shidlaw.

List of *Antiquities exhibited at Melrose, July 23, 1890.* By Mr John Freer, F.S.A., Scot. *From Broch, Bow Castle, Galawater.* Fragment of a vessel apparently of large size, and rough piece of soft red fire-clay, the latter bearing distinct impress of fingers. Fragment of black pottery, measuring 2 ins. by $1\frac{3}{4}$ ins., apparently sepulchral. The vessel of which it formed a part appears to have been ornamented with lozenge-shaped spaces filled in with parallel lines, drawn in various directions, with a sharp pointed implement. Its presence in the Broch probably points to an interment of an earlier period on the same site. Various other fragments of pottery, charcoal, bone, etc. *From Camp on East Eildon Hill.* Small piece of sandstone, used

apparently as a Whetstone; small piece of rough British pottery; several pieces of pottery, including one of very fine red clay, glazed on inside, and resembling Samian ware;—these were found very recently by Mr W. Steele, Melrose. Small polished axe (Celt) of mottled greenish stone (felsite), found recently in taking down an old house at Gattonside. Its dimensions are, length, $2\frac{3}{4}$ ins.; breadth, across the cutting edges, nearly 2 ins., tapering to about $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins. at the butt end. Its greatest thickness is nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ in. Perforated axe of granite from Craigend, Galawater. Its dimensions are, length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ ins.; greatest breadth, $2\frac{3}{4}$ ins. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick at the butt end, which has a rounded form. A portion appears to have been taken off the other end, the cutting edge being now represented by an oblique fractured surface. The perforation is at right angles to the cutting edge, and is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch at the outside, narrowing to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch at the centre. The surface is much corroded, and resembles that of a weathered granite boulder. Good specimen of the old Scotch iron cruzie, on three-legged stand. [This is to be figured.] Old iron horse shoe from the battlefield of Philiphaugh. Two iron Cannon Balls and a Stone Whorl, found on the farm of Housebyres (Alwyn Water), near Melrose; several Stone Balls of various sizes found in the neighbourhood. Two old Horn Cutty Spoons made from Goats' Horns; a quantity of Fairy Stones got from Mr Geo. Bruce, the tenant of the farm of Langlee, on which the Fairy Dean is situated.

HAWICK FOR THE SLITRIG AND ROBERT'S LINN.

August 27th.—The weather had hitherto favoured the meetings, but at Hawick the Club encountered a lowering sky, which at length poured out a copious downfall of rain. Taking the day by the forelock, by an early start, the Club reached its destination. Except at the opening portion of the drive and in the finely wooded environs of Stobs Castle, the route of the hill-environed Slitrig is a bare one, but being new, and terminating among an amphitheatre of singularly shaped, and ever and anon appearing and disappearing, dark hued hills, it had elements in it of the wonder one feels in rough untrodden wildernesses; and several of the places skirted had a history; the hills were many of them crowned with old British forts; some of these had been Border Watches:—

“ When Penchryst Pen showed high Dunion,
Its beacon blazing red ; ”

and there were far-stretching moors; lengthy winding silvery streams; extensive pasture lands and fleecy flocks; “husbandmen winning their hay”; craggy or bushy or tree specked, green hill slopes; the mysterious Catrail; and at the close a fine water-fall and a “Jasper Rock.”

Hawick has a beautiful entry from among the green hillsides that frame the basin of the Slitrig. Hardie’s hill, so named from a former provost, whose property it was, rises on the left; and here are the town allotments. The wild flowers observable on the slopes were Horse’s Knot, very prevalent; *Trifolium medium*; *Knautia arvensis*; *Hypericum perforatum*; and Marjoram. Lynnwood Mill occupies a picturesque situation, backed by a circuitous steep boulder-clay purplish scaur, enlivened by a well-grown ornamental plantation on the encircling bank; with plots of enormous leaved Butter-bur by the riverside opposite. “The Slitrig at Lynnwood,” says Professor Elliot, “has cut through a very deep mass of till, as shown in the scaur there; but that mass presents a peculiarity not often witnessed, for it rests on a stratified gravel.” (Trans. Arch. Soc. of Hawick, 1876, p. 6). Earlier in the season there is up to Stobs a profusion of luxuriant wild Roses by the sides of the roads and on the haughs or outlying uncultivated corners near the Slitrig.

Hummelknows is a prominent green hill. Pont’s map indicated a tower at Hummelknows. Several of the surrounding heights are crested with the sites of British Camps. The Whitlaws, Flex or Flekkis, Akerknowe, Turn, and Windington are on our right hand as we proceed, but not all visible; Hankholm Haugh (cultivated), Collifort hill, and Horslee are on our left, and then comes Newmills. Many of the little hills are much broken up at the tops, as if they had had to encounter fierce elemental war, glacial or diluvial. Collifort hill has a very unequal summit as if cut up with trenches. It is occupied by a large British camp. Some of the hills are cultivated, others green and grassy. There are scattered remains of old wood on some of the hillsides.

Several of the places we were passing belonged of old to the Gledstanes or Gledstones, one of whom Gledstanes of that ilk,* “good at need, led the men of Hawick out,” at the battle of

* Gladstanes is in the parish of Libborton, Peeblesshire.

Reidswire near Carter Fell in 1575, and had his headquarters at Coklaw Tower, which was held of the house of Douglas. Hummelknows was his property. Whitlaw, held by a branch allied by marriage to the Buccleuch family came into the possession of the Coklaw family, and there were Gladstones of Collifort Hill, Adderstoneshiels and Hillisland. Some of them were citizens of Hawick, and occupied municipal offices. Three Gladstones were town clerks of Hawick for three generations. One of these had Jacobite proclivities. The family has died out. See Mrs Oliver's work "The Gledstones and the Siege of Coklaw." The Laird of Gledstains, May 10, 1569, was answerable to the Scottish Warden for the conduct of a number of Liddesdale Croziers, who had established themselves at Humbleknowes. (Mrs Oliver's Upper Teviotdale, p. 212). The head of the Croziers was Clame (Clement) in Hummilknowes (i.e. Appendix p. 447). It was upon several of these Gledstones and their subordinates of evil fame, that the vengeance of the English lying at Jedburgh, fell on the 3rd Feb. 1549.

"Sir Rauffe Bulmer, Sir Oswald Wolstropp, Bagshott a servant of mine (Lord Grey) with hacbutters on horseback, etc. and others that lay at Jedworth, and some of the footmen of Roxburgh, which company took journey on Sunday late at mydnyght towards Hawycke and comyng within a myle of the same putt forth a forrey, who ranne up the water of Slettricke and burned the townes and howses, that thereafter be named, as Hoble Knowes (Hummelknows) Gallaslande (Hillisland) being Clement Crosers, Whyght-law and Lytle Whetlawe the lard of Bowcloughs, Thornebogg Marten Crosers, Askar Knowe Cockes John Crosers, Torne Wenerton and Fowlerawe being the Larde of Gledstones. All which towns, howses and corne war burned to the harde grounde, by the forrey."*

Cokes John Croser was a nickname. In 1569 we have hereabouts Clemme Crosar *alias* Cokkis Clemme and John Crosar his brother.

Stobs Castle stands in a haugh in the midst of a wood of limes, ashes, spruce-firs, elms, beeches, and oaks, of no great age, but apparently coeval with the castle. The approach is through a fine rank of stately spruce-firs of great height, margined with Rhododendrons, Spindle-trees, and other shrubs. The castle is a small modern shooting seat in a castellated form, on an agreeable flat area, with the Slitrig encircling the lawn, and meandering through the grounds. The haughs are remarkable for the

* Capt. W. Elliott Lockhart from State Papers, Scot. Edw. VI., vol. III. no. 34. Hist. Ber. Nat. Club, xi. pp. 441-2.

crowds of Primroses they produce, varied by the gay blossoms of the *Myosotis sylvatica*, white and blue flowered, which has probably been sown here. *Geranium sylvaticum*, as it is all along the railway hereabouts, was very profuse; but *G. pratense* was in lesser quantity. There were also *Geum rivale* and *G. urbanum*, *Mercurialis perennis*, *Ajuga reptans*, *Crepis paludosa*, *Allium ursinum*, *Rumex viridis*, and the gaudy *Lychnis dioica*. In the Hawick Archæological Trans., *Cardamine hirsuta* is recorded as being of great luxuriance in the woods here, and *Erysimum alliaria* as frequent. The Rev. James Duncan gives *Vicia sylvatica*, and says *Hieracium aurantiacum* is naturalised at Stobs. (Jeffrey's Hist. of Rox., vol. iv.) We saw abundance of the Melancholy Plume Thistle (*Carduus heterophyllus*) near the brink of the river. Other plants or shrubs, recorded elsewhere as growing near the ground we traversed are *Prunus Padus* on the Slitrig and its tributaries; *Comarum palustre* on the peat bogs; *Galium mollugo*; *Viburnum opulus*, *Solanum dulcamara*, *Malva sylvestris*, *Betonica officinalis*, etc.

Passing out of this shady retreat by the south lodge, there are fragments of an ancient wood of hazels, birches, and oaks, some of them ivy-mantled, on the steep somewhat craggy bank on the left hand of the road as we ascend. Here are native *Euonymus Europæus* bushes; and among the herbage *Nepeta clinopodium*.

We must pause to notice Cog's Mill, old Stobs Castle, and Earlside. Cog's Mill is near where Stobs Castle stood. Mr Walter Deans has furnished me with a traditionary account of its site and its history, which is valuable, now that the old generation who knew it has passed away. Mr Deans says the present structure was constructed by the present Baronet's grandfather.—“The old place stood in a field to the south of, and above Cog's Mill. There is not a vestige of it remaining except the spring which supplied the place with water. My father, who was born in 1768, remembered the old house. He told me it was ‘a twae storey heigh thack-house,’ (i.e. covered with straw.) Before it was built it was contemplated to place it at Hallrule on the Rule Water estate, but after the foundations were taken out, the work was abandoned, and the present Stobs was erected on the Slitrig, nearly a mile from the old place. The proprietor had not sufficient means to defray the expense, but he borrowed the deficiency from one of the tenants, Mr Pott, farmer of Penchrise, on the understanding that Mr Pott was to receive a long lease of

his farm at a nominal rent. Sir William's successor, on acquiring the estate, broke the bargain, and turned Mr Pott out of it.

The old Elliots of Stobs kept a stand of arms in the house, which probably dated from 1685, as the then Sir William Elliot was Lieutenant in a troop raised by the Earl of Lothian for hunting down the Whigs of the district. But in 'Marr's Year,' in 1715, while a company of Highlanders crossed the Borders by Hawick, they got intelligence of the circumstance, and marched to Stobs (which was then in the possession of Sir Gilbert Elliot) and plundered and carried off the whole armoury."

The most memorable event, however, connected with Stobs is that from it emanated the gallant Lord Heathfield, the defender of Gibraltar.

There is the foundation of an old miracle-working Chapel dedicated to St. Cuthbert, above Cog's Mill. It was a chapel under the parish church of Cavers. Of this there is an account in Jeffrey's *Hist. of Roxburghshire*, vol. iv., pp. 336-9. The historian rashly asserts that this was one of the places where the bearers of the saint's body rested on their flight from Lindisfarne to escape the Danes. It is more likely to have been one of the centres of his early missionary labours, and according to Reginald's narrative was endowed by the ancient residents ("attavis progenitoribus.") There is no room here for the original details contained in one of the Surtees' Society Publications ("*Reginaldi Monachi Dunelmensis Libellus de Admirandis Beati Cuthberti Virtutibus*,") which was written by a monk of Durham in the latter half of the 12th century (see pp. 284-92.) One of the legends relating to this chapel (not to that at Priesthaugh as suggested on the authority of Wilson's *Hist. of Hawick*) is translated in my "*History of the Wolf in Scotland*," *Hist. Ber. Nat. Club*, v., pp. 273-4.

Adders occur at Cog's Mill, as might be expected from the adaptability of the grassy sunburnt glittery slopes on the eastern sides of the Slitrig, to their habits.

The inhabitants of Earlside, Langside, and the neighbourhood were staunch adherents of the Covenant. Lady Cavers, the landlady, was an ardent Presbyterian in the persecuting time of Charles II., when people were not permitted by the ruling powers openly to manifest their religious convictions. William Laing, farmer in Earlside, and another were fined 500 marks each for attending meetings of outed ministers. A list of the Covenanters

on Slitrig Water in a proclamation read at the market-cross at Hawick, May 5, 1684, contains dwellers in Hillhouselaw, Humbleknowe mill, Acreknow, the Barnes, Robert Elliot in Stobs, William Laing in Earlside, Horslie, Edderstoneshiels. William Laing was tried for a second offence, and with 32 others was transported and sold as a slave in Carolina. Most of these perished owing to the severity of the climate and ill-usage; and when the Revolution released them only six returned to Scotland (Dr J. A. H. Murray in Trans. of Hawick Archæological Society, 1864, pp. 8-14.) The persecuted ministers sought refuge among the uncultivated moors and black peat mosses and in the secret recesses of the craggy ravines, or in the guise of shepherds concealed themselves in the moorland cottages.

About a mile to the north-east of Cog's Mill, standing on a height, is an old cottage [I now follow Mr Deans] called the Chapel Cross, now corrupted into Sheeplaw or Shiplaw Cross. "It is situated between the parishes of Hobkirk and Cavers, and appears to be the oldest named place in the parish. A cross had stood there as a guide to the chapel. Above Cog's Mill is a place anciently called Ringwoode fell. It is now two farms known by the names of the North and South Berryfells, and they are both on the Stobs estate. Contiguous lies a field on the Cavers estate called the Hates. It has kept its name for 700 years, being mentioned in the 12th century as Ringwood Hatt. The word Ring applies to the camps on the Berryfell farms, whose remains can be seen on the left side of the road at a place called the Gap, on the farm of South Berryfell. A *trail* leaves a camp above Wauchope, traverses the Harwood estate in a zig-zag manner, and is partly lost on the south of Stonedge, but again appears on the west corner of that farm, and joins the old road proceeding to the camp at the Gap."

Ancient British remains have been disinterred at North Berryfell, and a record has fortunately been preserved in the Transactions of the Hawick Arch. Society for 1872, p. 168.

"December 17th, 1872. Presented. A very rude Quern and pieces of pottery from Mr Dryden, North Berryfell. In making extensive improvements on his farm, Mr Dryden came upon a great heap of stones three or four hundred yards to the west of the farm-house. On removing part of these an Urn was discovered, but like most structures of a similar nature it broke into fragments on being exposed. It presents the rude ornamentation common to all such vessels. In the immediate vicinity of the stones the Quern was picked up, but whether it formed part of the heap

or not cannot be ascertained. The Quern is somewhat triangular in form and flat, and seems to have been untouched by tools except to make the two necessary perforations in it."

Here is the old road from Jedburgh by the Slitrig to Liddesdale. Part of our route lay along it from where Ruberslaw came in sight to a little past Shankend Station, and was the same as that taken by Queen Mary on her famous ride from Jedburgh to Hermitage.

Beyond Earlside Shiels farm we had reached a partly cultivated, partly still robed in native heath, broad expanse of flatter land. Here Stonedge House had come into view, and away in the distance the peak of Ruberslaw and its shoulder-belt of trees, and the site of Sheeplaw Cross. On the right hand lay old, once cultivated ridges, now abandoned to pasturage, with sheep grazing among the usurping brackens. The ameliorations on the Berryfell farms show the advantages of recent reclamations from the waste; but from the greenness of the crops it may be conjectured the harvests here will be late and protracted.

Penchrise Pen is an inland hill out of range with an unequal broken green peak. Here a lonely burn winds up a grassy hollow, and Shankend Station becomes visible; but before we were opposite it the high steep hill-sides on the east have closed in and narrowed the pass; their green, almost perpendicular sides here and there being roughened with water gullies, glitters, quarries, and outcrops of greywacke crags. The scattered shrubby bushes are mostly of Blackthorn. Wheatears were startled from among the rocky debris at the base as we passed, and what appeared to be Grey Linnets. In other respects the Avi-fauna was poor along this desolate track; a few Grouse rose on the Berryfell moors, and a solitary Water Ouzel flitted along the Slitrig, which had now been diminished to the size of a mountain burn. The general aspect of the lower ground was rough grassy and boggy pasture, of which the more luxuriant portions had been mown for hay, which was rotting in the swathes owing to recent wet weather. Clumps of giant leaved Butter-bur flourished by the stream sides, and *Carduus heterophyllus* was prevalent. Plantations of firs were dispersed among the drier, lower elevations. The Langside burn originating from behind the Maiden Paps, is a fine example of a serpentine glittering mountain stream in the utmost simplicity of unadorned Nature. Sheep were spread in most directions. In front of us the

southern hills in sharply cut outlines and wearing their gloomy rain-foreboding robes, came out in all their plenitude of aspects, and although scarcely majestic, forming at least a solemn and impressive group, continually varying as we approached them, now revealed and gradually withdrawn. At one view or other we saw Leap Hill, the Maiden Paps, Greatmoor Fell, Cauldcleugh Fell, Tudhope Fell, and Skelfhill Pen. Before reaching Langburn Shiels, a small waterfall hidden in a gorge by its black rocky walls interrupts the persevering flow of the Slitrig. It is called Yaud Linn from a rock (trap or basalt?) resembling an old horse lying across the stream. Graptolites have occurred in black Silurian shales here. The course of the Catrail was pointed out by our Hawick friends.

The journey was stayed at Robert's Linn Bridge, and the horses and carriages were sent back to Langburn Shiels. From the bridge we could perceive that the slopes of some of the higher hills were diversified with great beds of brackens, especially on the Leap Hill and the Paps. While some preferred to ascend to the Limekiln Edge by the Hermitage and Castleton road, the main company betook themselves to explore the gap down which rushed the stream that forms Robert's Linn, which opens out at a short distance from the main road. It is a rough cavity with its sides very uneven, and where not grassy, composed of a somewhat craggy crumbling reddish sandstone. Although forbidding looking, by holding on with the hands it is surmountable at all points. The eastern side was first assailed. Although water here and there trickled down from the bogs behind, the Flora was mainly Xerophilous. The Lichens and Mosses were passed over, except that *Hypnum commutatum* happened to be picked. There was a sprinkling of dwarf Ivy here and there; but the only bush was a Mountain Ash near the waterfall; and examples of *Salix aurita* and *S. repens* were noted. There was much Wild Thyme, *Lotus corniculatus*, the common Blue Bell, chance Foxgloves, Eyebright, Wild Strawberry, *Hypericum pulchrum*, and Lady's Mantle. In the moister spots were Bog Thistles, *Carduus heterophyllus*, Ragged Robin, *Aquilegia arvensis*, *Angelica sylvestris*, Queen of the Meadow, *Orchis latifolia*, Butterwort, Grass of Parnassus. The Wood-rush grew in tufts among the shady rocks along with Cow Parsnip, and *Hieracium sylvaticum*. This probably was a fair representation of the ordinary Flora. But rarer plants had been marked by others. In the Hawick Trans-

actions, *Teesdalia nudicaulis* is represented as growing at the head of Slitrig about Robert's Linn, and what especially shows its proximity to the "realms of frost and snow" is that *Cochlearia officinalis* has been gathered near the burn above the cataract, and that *Epilobium alsinifolium* follows the little rills which furrow the peat on the hills at Slitrig Head.

Above the two bluffs on either side of the fall the water comes down deliberately across ledge-like steps; and there is a final upper leap only a single step high. We saw its every day performance, for it required a spate to make it lively. Boggy grassy ground lay beyond towards Windburgh Fell. The general effect is dreary. One can readily imagine how wildly the winter storms will sweep across these shelterless bogs and moors. There are old folds near the cliff edge above the crumbling crags, most necessary resources from the bitter blasts.

The party who walked to the Limekiln Edge saw only a rolling waste beyond. "The Nine-Stane Rig" was within reasonable compass, but the summons to depart was urgent.

Before leaving, some Geological and Botanical notices demand consideration, to wind up the out-door work.

GEOLOGICAL.

A very good account of the Geology of Robert's Linn occurs in the late Prof. Nicol's "Geology of Roxburghshire," in the "Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland," July 1845, which is less known than it deserves. As we had not the opportunity of examining the ground, it may be usefully placed here.

"At Stobs' limery, the rock (limestone) which rests on hardened sandstone, is of a light yellowish grey or greenish colour, intermixed with grains or veins of pure crystallised calc-spar. It is in part about 14 feet thick, but thins out, and becomes broken and disturbed towards the east, where trap rocks appear. It also contains irregular cavities lined with fine crystals of calcareous spar, often coloured red. We observed no fossils in this rock or those immediately associated with it. In a small rivulet to the east of this is a curious example of the changes produced on the strata by igneous rocks. The stream, one of the sources of the Slitrig forms a considerable fall, known as Robert's Linn, in the ravine below which the rocks are well displayed. The highest seen is a thick bed of dark coloured greenstone which rests on a bed known as the Jasper Rock, and this on thick masses of incoherent sandstone, mostly red, with patches of yellow. The geological Jasper Rock consists of veins of red agate or chalcedony, mixed with greenish clay, lime, and quartz sands, and we have no doubt is one of the marly limestones common in this formation, altered by the trap. The siliceous portion bears a strong resemblance to that

found in the limestone near Hadden, but the latter contained more calcareous matter. Similar rocks occur further west, and we also saw them in Riccarton Burn and in the hill near Old Saughtree, where, along with the red, there was also compact milky flint approaching to white chalcodony. The rock at Robert's Linn was formerly much sought after as an ornamental stone, but is too much mixed with extraneous substances and too splintery, to be of great value for this purpose."

Trans. Highland Soc., 1845, pp. 50, 51.

Mr Andrew Waugh, Hawick, has kindly furnished me with a List of Graptolites named for him by Mr Charles Lapworth, Mason Science College, Birmingham, from which the following selection of those that more immediately appertain to the district of the Club's visit has been made.

"*Protovirgularia* sp. Stirches—only the one indicated. The others are possibly trails of Annelides, Crustacean burrows, and the like—very common in some of the Hawick rocks. Hawick Beds.

Monograptus Riccartonensis, Lapworth, Riccarton Beds.

————— *priodon*, Bronn., Riccarton Beds.

Nemertites Cambrensis, Murchison, Hawick Beds.

————— *tenuis*, McCoy, Stirches.

Objects unknown—perhaps remains of Plants—Riccarton Beds.

Monograptus vomerinus, Nicholson, Pencerise Burn; Riccarton Beds.

Monograptus or *Cyrtograptus spiralis*, Geinitz, Pencerise Burn; Riccarton Beds.

In Girvan, at Hawick, in Scandinavia or Central Germany, and Wales as well as in the North of England, only fragmentary examples of this form have yet been obtained. It is just possible that this is its natural size, and that it never branches. But on the other hand, a collection of older specimens might show their branching, and enable us to locate it satisfactorily among the true *Cyrtograptid* forms."—*Charles Lapworth*, Oct. 8, 1885.

Mr Waugh continues: "A small fossil shell found by Mr Frank E. Rutherford, Hawick, in the Riccarton Rocks, was sent to the Geological Survey Office, and named *Orthis*?"

BOTANICAL.

In answer to some enquiries, Mr Waugh writes: "A few of us were over the hills of Maiden Paps, Greatmoor, and part of Caldcleuch in the end of July, and found a number of Mosses, etc., which we sent to Mr James Clark of the South Kensington Museum to name. The different Wild Berries which we picked up were—*Rubus Chamæmorus* in fruit, ripe; *Empetrum nigrum* in fruit; *Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa* in fruit; *V. myrtillus* in flower; *V. oxycoccus* (Cranberry) in flower. In regard to the Cranberry I have not found, nor have I heard of its being found on the Hawick side of the hills, but it is plentiful on the Liddesdale side. The Juniper used to grow on Caldcleuch, but it has disappeared now. The late Mr Hardie of Priestthaugh showed me a plant in his garden a few years ago, which he got on the hill."

Mr Clark's list does not contain anything that is rare, but *Splachnum ampullaceum* may be singled out as the best.

We had not finished our search when rain began to fall, and the mists assembling round the hill tops became denser and blacker, and sent out flying detachments as if to envelop us, so that we judged that the best expedient was to run through the mustering storm; and the carriages being brought round, under a covering of umbrellas, waterproofs, and wrappers, we sustained no material damage, coming out into sunshine before we reached Hawick. We learned afterwards that we had escaped by this timely retreat from a violent thunderstorm accompanied by a deluge of rain that crossed the hill country immediately to the south of where we had been. The remainder of the day was spent at Hawick in visiting the Nurseries or the Museum, and in inspecting the buildings of this thriving town. For the antiquaries the object of most entertainment was the Museum. There are several local antiquities here that would be the better of being figured and described. I selected the collection of Bronze objects that had been brought to the Museum by a drainer from the precincts of Ruberslaw, and these have been drawn by Mr Guthrie for a Plate in some future Part of the Club's Proceedings. They are thus described by Mr George F. Black, in the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, 1887-88, p. 395.

"Hoard of Bronze objects, found at Ruberslaw, Teviotdale, Roxburghshire, consisting of five bottoms of Patellæ, one of which is tinned on the inside; one Handle; one Handle and portion of the Rim attached; fragments of the sides of two or three vessels; handle of a large vessel ornamented with human figures in relief, the eyes of which are of silver."

There is also a "vessel of thin bronze 8 inches in diameter by 4 inches in depth, riveted and patched—found on Adderstone Moss."

The dinner was in the Tower Hotel, the President, Major General Sir William Crossman in the chair. There were also present at this meeting:—The Right Hon. Lord Napier and Ettrick, K.T.; Capt. Elliott-Lockhart (of Cleghorn) Branksholme Tower; Capt. W. Macmillan Scott of Wauchope; Ex-Sheriff Russell, Edinburgh; Mr Scott-Dudgeon, Longnewton; Mr Wm. B. Boyd of Faldonside; Mr and Mrs G. Muirhead, Mains of Haddo, Aberdeen; Mr J. J. Vernon, F.S.A. Scot., Hawick; Major Thompson, Walworth Hall; Mr Henry Rutherford of Fairnington; Sir George B. Douglas, Bart. of Springwood Park; Capt. Forbes, R.N., Berwick; Rev. John Walker, Whalton Rectory; Rev. Ambrose Jones, Stannington; Rev. P. MacDouall, Stoney Stratford; Dr James Hardy, Secretary; Mr J.

G. Winning, Branhholme Knowe; Mr G. H. Thompson, Alnwick; Mr William Doughty, Byreburn, Canonbie; Mr John Turnbull, Selkirk; Mr James Thomson, Shawdon; Mr William Guthrie, Hawick; Mr D. M. Watson, Hawick, etc.

After dinner a paper was read from Mr Walter Deans on the places that approximate the line of route of the excursion; to be followed by another paper on a supposed branch of the Catrail; a list of Graptolites, principally from the Moffat district, but including a few from the Slitrig and Riccarton Shales, by Professor Lapworth; and a list of local Mosses—both sent by Mr Andrew Waugh. A fine polished massive felstone Celt found on a heap of field-stones on Ruberslaw, and belonging to Mr Walter Turnbull, Bonchester, was exhibited by Capt. Macmillan Scott. The Celt was $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches long by a breadth of 3 inches at the broader end, 4 inches in the middle, and then diminishing to 3 inches and 1 inch at the narrow end. A figure will be got of it. Mr J. G. Winning described an Urn from Eckford, and has since sent a paper on it, and a photograph of the Urn.

The health of Mrs Muirhead coupled with that of Mr Muirhead, was proposed by Lord Napier and Ettrick, and was drunk with all the honours. Eight new members were proposed.

CARHAM, WARK, CORNHILL.

CARHAM.

At the 5th Meeting on September 10th, 40 were present, the places selected being Carham, Wark, Wark Castle and Cornhill, from Sunnilaws Station. Mrs Hodgson Huntley most hospitably invited the members to luncheon at Carham Hall.

Attention was first directed to the Church and Churchyard. The church tower is very ornamental and conspicuous, rising above the stately trees by which it is environed. The church and churchyard are situated on the margin of a raised platform or bank, which encircles a grassy haugh that here stretches for a far way up the Tweed. On the rough slope behind and outside the churchyard wall are the remains of a Monastery which belonged to the Black Canons of Kirkham in Yorkshire, founded in the time of Henry I. Learmouth, Mindrum, and Wark were its subordinate chapels. The remains are very fragmentary and structureless. There were several old Hawthorn bushes loaded

with fruit in the shelter of this sunny bank. *Tragopogon pratensis* grows here and in the churchyard. There is an extensive view from the church upwards along the reaches of the river, including Redden on the one side, and on the opposite, which is more open, across a corner of the woods that screen Birgham, on to Edenhall backed by its plantations; the three Eildans towering beyond in the remote distance. All is quiet except the rush of the river. It is at Carham Haugh, that during floods, the bodies of drowned people are first arrested. The phrase "Carham Haugh or Spittal Sands" is proverbial in relation to such calamities.

Wallace's Croft, a flat, deepening to a hollow, and then rising to a dry ridge, is in front of the church. Wallace is said to have encamped there when the church was burned in 1297.* Lying close to the Borders, the place was subject to many war-like encounters. A battle was fought in the vicinity in 1018; and another in 1371. The flat extends down to the church and the village.

The church dedicated to St. Cuthbert is entirely modern, as well as the Bells and Church plate. Within the church there are tombstones and funeral slabs to members of the Compton family of West Learmouth and then of Carham; and to Richard Hodgson Huntley, Esq., who was long a member of the Club. Mr Blair, who examined the Church Registers says that they contain a full pedigree of the Comptons. The Forsters sold the estate to the Comptons. The oldest register book was kept by the vicar, the Rev. Richard Wallis, brother of the Rev. John Wallis, the historian of Northumberland, a work prized by Naturalists as well as by Antiquaries. "Mr Wallis, for many years besides attending his charge at Carham, read prayers and preached to a congregation of the Episcopal persuasion at Kelso, and being in want of a Chapel, he raised among his friends £186 towards building one, which was soon begun and finished in an elegant manner. After his resignation of it in 1789, Mr Alcock, a suitable and polite man, succeeded him." (Mr Wallis's Register Book.) The Rev. Richard Wallis, A.M., the son of the vicar of Carham, was rector of Seaham and perpetual curate of

* "The ost but mar full awfully he dycht;
Began at Tweid, and spard nocht at thai fand;
But brynt befor through all Northummyrland."

Wallace by Henry the Minstrel, *Buke aucht*, lines 512-514;

St. Hilda, South Shields. He cultivated music, painting, and engraving; and being a man of literary ability wrote poetical and prose sketches and essays of local merit; but "his disposition was retired, and he buried in the shade talents and acquirements of no common order." He died May 5, 1827, at Seaham, and was buried by his own desire, under a spreading sycamore on the south side of Seaham churchyard, near the brink of a romantic dean. (Richardson's Table Book, Hist. Div. III., p. 344). These Wallises originated from Whitley Castle, and may have been, although it does not appear that it was claimed, of the old Knaresdale stock. To the eastwards, the village lines the public road, with the gardens gay with flowers and neatly ordered before the cottages, whose walls and door fronts are bright with creepers, especially Roses, and the blossoms in their variable tints of blue of *Clematis Jackmanni*.

The company were then conducted by Mr Bolam to the extensive garden at Carham Hall. Here on the Scotch side of the river opposite to the screen of wood on the south side, corn and grass fields and bits of wood slope upwards, plain and unostentatious (but a painter would have admired the Butterbur clumps); lower down at Carham boat-house, the rocks crop up in the channel, and the river rushing impetuously round the obstacles they interpose, with many a wheel, contribute to form a fine angling water. The south banks are lined with a belt of tall trees, which shelter the garden. There are some magnificent Silver Firs and Elms in this strip of wood; the Beeches, Limes, and Oaks, are perhaps not quite so large.

The view of the American gardens and the borders, from the rich variety of plants and shrubs cultivated under Mrs Hodgson Huntley's superintendence, provided a great treat to the botanists, who were delighted with all they saw. Many shrubs grow here in the open air that require the protection of glass elsewhere. The show of fruit likewise proved attractive. Peaches ripen on the walls. Some old, still upright Pear trees are reputed to be from old orchards of the Monks; and there are some peculiar sorts that thrive here. There were good Bergamots; and a beautiful longish oval large pear, coloured red and yellow like a peach, which is adapted for winter use. Apples were a good crop. Filberts are grown in the garden. The variety of *Cratægi* was remarkable. The *Cytisus purpurascens*, a form of *C. purpureus* usually engrafted on a Laburnum was worth noticing.

Clematis vitalba embowered one of the seats, and there were others of that genus. There were also fine *Pernettya*, *Leycesteria formosa*, *Gualtheria Shallon*, etc. *Atropa Belladonna* was grown in the shrubbery. It is needless to specify others, as Mrs Hodgson Huntley has drawn up a list of the principal shrubs and flowers grown here, which shows what can be effected by care and patience in surrounding one's self with the wondrously varied vegetation of the south, even on the cold Border line.

While more recent arrivals were similarly engaged, others lying on the grass listened to a translation of the charters of Kirkham Priory, which included the Monastery of Carham, from copies printed in Dugdale's Monasticon. There are copies also among the estate papers, as well as other documents that cover the entire civil and ecclesiastical history of Carham, which Mr Bolam had brought with him, and of which a list will afterwards be given.

The Hall, built of sandstone, is handsome and fresh looking. The three Magnolias in front, flower annually in the open air, and are a special feature. *Ampelopsis* (Virginian Creeper) thrives on the walls. Behind the house there are two very ornamental golden Hollies. By the drive on the eastward are several oldish Walnut trees and two well-grown Wellingtonias, and it was observed that the Maples were already discolouring.

From the interior of the Hall the outlook is on a green lawn interspersed with groups of trees, which are the remains of old hedgerows removed to open up the view. There is a dark overhanging bank of wood behind, sloping upwards, and masking the cultivated heights, but the feeling of confinement is obviated by peeps of a lengthened vista of verdure through the intervals of the wayside sycamores. There is a very large rookery in the west end of this wood; and it is a place of general concourse in the evening, where, after a great amount of crow conversation the congregation suddenly rises up, and separate bodies disperse to their individual night quarters. Hundreds have been shot without any apparent diminution of their numbers.

The grazings on the haughs and pastures are rich. One of the parks contains a large herd of Fallow deer, which are pastured along with black cows and their progeny. This field is rough and contains a good deal of Fiorin and *Aira cæspitosa*. It is surrounded by a continuous belt of trees from the river-side round

to near the public road. There are several planted out garden flowers in the plantations. *Geranium pratense* and *Glechoma hederacea* were noted on the outskirts; and Ivy is employed as a cover in the plantations.

In front of the house, early in the morning, the House Swallows (without any Martins) were hawking after flies in lively commotion; and the Grey and Pied Wagtails were engaged in the same pursuit here and afterwards at Wark among the grass. Very large numbers of Lapwings were feeding on the grassy haughs round Carham. The Warblers were no longer represented in the gardens; but the Cusshat's cooing was still heard in the morning.

Examples of the Carham chert were examined at the Hall. They have a whitish siliceous character, with reddish or grey jaspery markings in layers, not unlike what I had picked up after the Hawick meeting in the fields behind Saughtree, and have probably been formed by igneous action on quartz and marly shales. They have been already adverted to in Professor Nicol's remarks on the Robert's Linn jasper rock, see p. 69.

Some of our members were not aware of the existence of limestone beds in the Tuedian rocks here, strongly impregnated with magnesia, in consequence of their intermixture here with porphyrites. This has been known from the earliest period of modern geological research. Winch calls them "dolomites." At Brigham Haugh, writes Dr R. D. Thomson (Statist. Acct. of Berwickshire, p. 52) "the bed of the Tweed consists of Magnesian Limestone, containing red hornstone and crystals of calcareous spar. The south bank is formed of alternations of this rock and claystone porphyry, and these extend for some miles up the river. The analysis of tolerably pure specimens from Hadden Rig gives nearly—Carbonate of Lime, 6.25; Carbonate of Magnesia, 5.25=11.5, or an atom of each." Owing to the quantity of magnesia in the Carham limestone, the farmers gave up using it, and resorted to Sunnilaws and Hadden, where the proportion of this ingredient was less. Mr Bolam has furnished me with a copy of an analysis of limestone from Hadden quarry, which can be compared with the purer limestone of Scremerston thereto annexed.

ANALYSIS OF HADDEN LIME.

Lime	-	-	-	51.61
Magnesia	-	-	-	27.04
Carbonic Acid	-	-	-	2.28
Protoxide of Iron, Alumina, and Siliceous				
Matter	-	-	-	6.32
Water and loss	-	-	-	12.75
				<hr/>
				100.00

I am of opinion that this is a good sample of lime made from
Magnesian limestone.

JOHN PATTINSON.

Hadden Estate, near Carham Station.

ANALYSIS OF SCREMERSTON LIME.

Siliceous Matter	-	-	-	3.00
Protoxide of Iron and Alumina	-	-	-	0.60
Carbonate of Lime	-	-	-	94.04
Carbonate of Magnesia	-	-	-	0.72
Water	-	-	-	0.69
Organic Matter and loss	-	-	-	0.95
				<hr/>
				100.00

The analysis of another Tuedian limestone at Newton in Coquetdale, containing Magnesia as a considerable constituent may be referred to (see Hist. B.N.C., XII., p. 54.)

The visitors having been introduced, were invited to view the public rooms; those who were connoisseurs inspected with keen interest and pleasure the furniture, old bureaux, china, table ornaments, tapestry, paintings, and family portraits—two of them being Mrs Hodgson Hinde, and Mrs Hodgson Huntley and her daughter Lady Thornhill. The fine ceilings were much admired. There were among the stuffed birds a parti-coloured black and white Blackbird, a white Wild Duck, a white Martin, and a young white Rook with reddish bill, legs red and gray, and yellow claws. There were also preserved a few cannon bullets of varying sizes, and a stone ball. Mr J. C. Hodgson had brought from Mr Middleton Dand to exhibit, a broken iron spear-head wanting the hoe, found at or near Carham about ten years ago in cutting a drain across a lech or rivulet, at some two feet below the surface, by Andrew Douglas, who was making or enlarging tile-works. Mr Dand supposed it had been lost in a

border fight, in which Lord Home brought up a detachment of cavalry, and with them decided the fate of the day.

WARK.

The Club having partaken of luncheon, the President on parting, returned thanks to Mrs Hodgson Huntley for her very great kindness. After breaking up this very pleasant assemblage, the party took the road for Wark in two separate divisions, one by the public road, the other by the river-side, till the great mound of Wark arose like a vast moat crowning a crag, where gaining the passage at Wark boat-house, the company after reaching the top, gathered round the President, who read a State Paper document which described the Castle in the days of its glory. There was a fine view from the summit—the Yetholm hill range being in the extreme distance, and a great range of the surrounding lands up to Hume Castle on the one side, and those up to Presson ridge and on by Moneylaws on the other. The Club has more than once visited Wark Castle. An account of it has been written by the Rev. Peter Mearns, Coldstream, first briefly in the *History of the Club*, v., pp. 61-66; then extended in the “*Border Magazine*,” and afterwards re-published as a tractate; also as a lecture in the *Transactions of the Hawick Archæological Society*; while Mr Mearns has also treated of the Kaim of Wark in the *Hist. of the Club*, vol. II., pp. 224-31, and has otherwise contributed to the knowledge of its History and Geology. Information regarding it is also to be obtained in the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne’s *Feudal and Military Antiquities of Northumberland and the Scottish Borders* (1858), vol. I., pp. 29-36; and it is now expected that Mr J. C. Bates in his “*Border Holds*,” will still further augment our knowledge by narrating, with ample details, from hitherto unused State papers, the entire story of this once famous and important fortress. The following summary of events connected with it, I take from the report of the present meeting contained in the *Newcastle Daily Journal*, Sep. 11, 1890.

No castle in Northumberland is so rich in historical associations as that of Wark, which for centuries was the scene of almost constant warfare. Erected in the 12th century by Walter Espec, it was captured by David I. in 1135, and restored to England in 1136. In the following year David again laid siege to it, but failed to reduce it. In 1138 King Stephen made Wark the base of his depredatory excursions into Scotland, and after leaving it King David of Scotland again besieged it, and took it after a lengthened blockade. The castle remained in the possession of the Scots until 1157, when it was restored to England. The battering which the

castle had sustained in all those years had rendered it almost a ruin, but King Henry II. rebuilt it. In 1216 King John set fire to the village and castle, and again it was rebuilt. In 1255 Henry III. and his queen resided in the castle. In the year 1296 King Edward I. was at Wark Castle at Easter and marched into Scotland at the head of a great army. In the following year (1297) Sir William Wallace is said to have been at the castle during his incursion into England. King Edward I. was back again to Wark four years before his death. King Edward II. mustered his great army at Wark which afterwards fought at Bannockburn. In 1318 the castle was taken by Robert Bruce, but was again taken by the English a few years afterwards; for in the year 1342 Sir William Montague, the governor, with forty horsemen, sallied out and attacked the rear of King David the Second's army, who were returning from England laden with plunder. Sir William and his men captured 160 horses that were bearing away the spoils. Incensed at this attack, David led his army against the castle and invested it. The Governor, however, passed through the enemy's lines at night and conveyed the intelligence to Edward III., who had reached Northumberland in pursuit of King David and his army. The English King approached the castle with redoubled speed, and the Scottish chieftains, unwilling to risk the loss of their booty, persuaded their Monarch to abandon the siege of the castle, and continue his march back into his own kingdom. This he did only six hours before King Edward and his army reached Wark. The English Court remained at Wark Castle for some time, and it was here that the Order of the Garter is said to have been instituted by King Edward III. in 1349. History says: "At a Court ball held in the castle Lady Salisbury had the misfortune to drop her garter. The king gallantly picked it up, presented it to her, and seeing some of his courtiers smile, turned round upon them with the memorable words—"Honi soit qui mal y pense," adding, "Shortly you shall see that garter advanced to so high an honour and renown as to account yourselves happy to wear it." In 1385 the Scots again captured the castle and dismantled it. It was restored to King Henry IV. In 1419 William Haliburton took it by surprise, and in the same year it was retaken by the English under Sir Robert Ogle. In 1460 the Scots once again had it and left it in a most ruinous condition. The castle was repaired by the English, and again demolished by the Scots just before the battle of Flodden. It was repaired by the Earl of Surrey in 1523. The Earl of Sussex spent a night in it in the year 1570. After the Union the much-battered stronghold was no longer needed, and it fell into ruin.

Mr R. Scott of Wark boat-house had prepared a plan which showed very plainly the various repairs and rebuildings that had gone on at the castle during its eventful history. In the year 1862 extensive excavations were made, and in the course of the progress of the work it was clearly proved that one structure had been built on the ruins of another. Underneath the whole

building burned ashes, etc., were found, and the first building of 1138 can be clearly traced; then 1158, 1318, 1383, 1399, 1460, and 1513. In all these years the castle had either been rebuilt or very extensively repaired.

The company both before and after the assemblage at the Castle visited Mr Scott's residence, where he has preserved several objects of antiquity picked from among the ruins or found in the neighbourhood. There were several iron and stone bullets of various sizes which had been either embedded in the castle or around its walls; a few dressed sandstones with quatrefoil ornamentation. On one stone this was repeated thrice as if it had been some corner decoration. Three creeing troughs made from a reddish sandstone, had been got out of the hill face—one much worn, a second not used, of a clumsy shape, the picking in the interior fresh; a third had only a shallow concavity, as if the upper portion had split and fallen off. There were several coins mostly modern, and a Nuremberg token. Subsequently the party assembled on the ground to the west of the castle, and were photographed by Mr Gibson, Coldstream.

The Rev. Peter Mearns made a few remarks on the previous visits of the Club to Wark and its neighbourhood. He then conducted the party to view the Kaim and explained its structure. At the west end of the Kaim there is a small triangular graveyard, in which has been a chapel. The place is called the Gilly's Nick, a name which some suppose is a corruption of St. Giles. On the western corner of the graveyard near the enclosing wall is a medieval flat grave cover, lying due E. and W., with a large incised plain Latin cross on it, and a sword and dagger on either side of the cross. The Rev. Robert Paul, F.S.A. Scot., Dollar, who has sent me a drawing of it, thought he made out the letters *A.M.* at the top of the cross. The slab is 5 feet 8 inches long, by a breadth of 2 feet 10 inches. The cross is 3 feet 4 inches long by 5½ inches in breadth; the sword is on the N. side, and is 3 feet 2 inches long; the dagger on the S. side is 1 foot long. They are both cross-handled. The dimensions and position of the slab do not quite coincide with Mr Blair's account of it, see *Proc. Soc. of Antiq. Newcastle*, vol. iv., p. 274. Mr Blair did not see the daggers nor the lettering. A full description of the stone as seen by the Club on July 30, 1863, may be found in the *Border Magazine*, p. 187. The only plant picked up was Black Horehound. Mr Scott said his mother had used it for colds.

The company then proceeded through the flat corn-growing plain, past Wark village on to Cornhill. Mr Bolam gave an account of Mr Gregson of Wark, and the introduction of the Turnip industry there; and has since furnished a written account from a MS. in his possession, of Mr Gregson, and his improvements, and his hospitality. Owing to a desertion of the river of its old channel, it has cut off a corner of the Lees estate, and attached it to England. The abandoned channel is called "Dry Tweed." There is a fine sweep of the river round Lees, which peeps out from its environment of noble umbrageous trees.

Dinner was at the Collingwood Arms, Cornhill. There were present at this Meeting:—Major General Sir William Crossman, K.C.M.G., etc., President; Dr James Hardy, Secretary; Capt. Forbes, R.N., Berwick; Capt. F. M. Norman, R.N., Berwick; Mr R. G. Bolam, Berwick; Mr George Bolam, Berwick; Mr John Bolam, Bilton; Col. Hill, Lowlynn; Mr G. H. Thompson, Alnwick; Mr J. L. Newbigin, Alnwick; Mr William Lyall, Newcastle; Mr R. Blair, F.S.A., Sec. of the Antiquarian Society Newcastle; Mr C. B. P. Bosanquet, Rock; Mr Bosanquet, jun., and friend; Rev. Canon J. S. Wilsden, Wooler, and friend; Rev. Peter Mearns, Coldstream; Rev. Ambrose Jones, Stannington; Rev. John Walker, Whalton; Rev. George Gunn, Stichel; Rev. Joseph Hunter, Cockburnspath; Rev. W. M. Warlow, Kelso; Rev. Wm. Taylor, St. Mary's, Whittingham; Rev. R. C. Fillingham, Berwick; Dr Dobie, Coldstream; Mr J. Crawford Hodgson, Low Buston; Mr George Tate, Brotherwick; Mr John Ferguson, Duns; Mr R. Stephenson, Chapel, Duns; Mr J. Veitch, Brighton; Mr William Elliot, Sheriff Clerk of Roxburghshire; Mr Robert Redpath, Newcastle; Mr Robert Weddell, Berwick; Mr William Wilson, Berwick; Mr George Henderson, Shidlaw; Mr Michael Muir, Selkirk; Mr Thomas Smail, Jedburgh; Mr John Turnbull, Selkirk; Mr J. C. Collingwood, Cornhill House.

After dinner several of the company were invited by Mr J. C. Collingwood to Cornhill House, and saw the library, the pictures, collections of curios, arms, etc.; the old furniture, and the family portraits. It is situated on a peninsular ridge, whence there is a pretty prospect of a majestic sweep of the Tweed, along which lies the town of Coldstream, the handsome bridge, and detached houses, each in its own warm nook of verdure. The view of the agricultural district south of the Tweed is across West Lear-

mouth farm, to the low line of hills above Kerchesters, Hadden, and Presson. There is at Cornhill House an old orchard in which besides fruit, filberts are grown; the garden is furnished with herbaceous borders, and there is a strawberry bank, and a seat beneath a weeping ash for a calm look out on the tranquil scene.

BERWICK MEETING.

The Annual Meeting was held at Berwick, on Wednesday, October 8th, in the Berwick Museum. There were present, Sir William Crossman, K.C.M.G., F.S.A., M.P., Cheswick House, President, Lady Crossman and Miss Richards; Hon. Edward Marjoribanks, M.P., Ninewells House; Sir George Douglas, Bart., Springwood Park; the Mayor of Berwick (Councillor Wm. Young); Mr G. P. Hughes, Middleton Hall, Wooler; Major Barron, Whickham, co. Durham; Mr Morley Crossman, Goswick; Revs. Canon Wilsden, Wooler; R. H. Williamson, Whickham-on-Tyne; B. S. Wilson, Duddo; E. Rutter, Spittal; Peter Mearns, Coldstream; Mr R. G. Bolam, Berwick; Mr Wm. Weatherhead, Berwick; Mr William Wilson, Berwick; Mr R. Douglas, Town Clerk of Berwick; Mr Robert Weddell, Berwick; Mr George Bolam, Berwick; Dr Stuart, Chirnside; Dr Paxton, Norham; Dr Douglas, Kelso; Mr Wm. T. Hindmarsh, F.L.S., Alnwick; Mr James Heatley, Alnwick; Alderman Alder, Berwick; Mr John Dunlop, Berwick; Mr James Thomson, Shawdon; Mr John S. Bertram, Cranshaws; Mr Charles Watson, Duns; Mr John Ferguson, Duns; Dr and Mrs Hardy, Oldcambus; Miss Dickinson, Tweed Villa, Norham; Mr and Mrs E. Thew, Birling, Warkworth; Miss Mitcheson, Philadelphia; Mr J. J. R. Storer, Alnwick; Mr Robert Marshall, Kelso.

SIR WILLIAM CROSSMAN read his Address, and proposed as his successor Mr Watson Askew-Robertson, of Pallinsburn and Ladykirk.

DR DOUGLAS, Kelso, seconded by MR W. T. HINDMARSH, F.L.S., proposed a vote of thanks to Sir William Crossman for his interesting Address, and for his services during the past year.

DR HARDY, Secretary, read the Reports of the Proceedings during the past year, after which a list of new members admitted during the year was submitted and approved. Their names have appeared in the printed list of members in Vol. XII.

DR HARDY then laid the following notices, Drawings, etc., before the Club, as some of the results of last year's inquiries.

1.—CROSS. Rubbing of a small ancient Cross discovered about 20 yards from the Roman Station at Chew Green near the head of the Coquet, of date 11th Nov. 1889. It is of sandstone, and the cruciform head is peculiarly shaped, and has upon its face a Latin cross, hollowed out of the stone, except in the middle where it is raised up in a square. It was dug up by a shepherd. It had been fixed in a pedestal. The stone is 1 ft. 4 in. long; and its greatest breadth where it projects triangularly is 1 foot 1 inch; the neck is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across; the base $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, narrowing to 3 in. for inserting within a socket or pedestal. The concave cross on the face is nearly 8 inches long, by 8 across. The Cross has been presented by Capt. J. R. Carr-Ellison, of Dunston Hill and Hedgeley, to the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries, Newcastle, and has been figured in the Proceedings of that Society, vol. iv. p. 277 (29th Oct. 1890). The rubbing was sent by Mr J. W. Thomson, Towford School, Kale Water; who mentions that there is another stone there at the Roman station "shaped like a common bowl but broken in two." The Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne have kindly lent their block of this curious cross.



2.—CROSSES. Drawings of two Crosses of peculiar forms or sculpturing from Slabs in Nisbet Churchyard, Roxburghshire. By Mrs Wood, Woodburn, Galashiels.

84 *Report of Meetings for 1890.* By Dr J. Hardy.

3.—DRAWING of Cross, Sword, and Dagger, on slab in Wark Churchyard. By Rev. Robert Paul, F.S.A., Scot., Dollar.

4.—DRAWING by Mr George Fortune of a beautiful Cross on a slab discovered by Mr John Ferguson, Duns, in Merton Churchyard.

5.—DRAWING of a very small Iron Hammer (the handle being likewise of iron) found in digging a grave in Coldingham Churchyard. By Mr James Wood, Galashiels.

6.—PAPER by Mr Walter Deans, Hopekirk, on the Rule Water Catrail.

7.—SPUR. Drawing by Mr Dickson of old Spur found by Mr Logan, jun., Ferneycastles, near Billy Mire. From Dr Charles Stuart, Chirnside.

8.—DRAWING by Mr J. Guthrie, Hawick, of the "Ruberslaw Find" of Roman Cooking Bronze vessels, preserved in the Hawick Museum.

9.—SKETCH BOOK of Mr J. F. Robinson, 37 Caroline Place, Hull, containing representations of the "Black Monday Rock" at Callaly; "The Black Sow o' Rimside Moor;" "The Coe Crag;" "Simonside Hills;" "The Split Rock," Rimside Moor, near the "Black Sow;" "The Black Lough," Alnwick Moor; "Lordenshaw Camp," Garleigh Moor; "Selby's Cove," on Spylaw, Simonside; "On Forest Burn."

10.—DIMENSIONS of False Puff-Ball, *Scleroderma Cepa*; 36 inches by 32½ inches in circumference, gathered by Thomas Proudlock, of Little Tossion, notice by Mr D. D. Dixon, Rothbury.

11.—THE ALTAR dedicated to Silvanus from Newstead near Melrose, formerly at Drygrange, has now been removed to Ross Priory on Loch Lomond. Notice by Miss Russell of Ashiesteel.

12.—NOTICE of First Arrival of Migratory Birds on Tweedside from 1860 to 1890. By Mr Thomas Scott, Birgham West End.

13.—REQUEST from Mrs Blair to be permitted to reprint the Club's Proceedings for 1843 and 1845, in order to supply members who have requested her to undertake it, with copies.

14.—INSECTS. The remarkable looking Caterpillar of the Pass Moth (*Cerura vinula*) which feeds on the foliage of Poplars and the Bay leaved Willows (*Salix pentandra*) was prevalent this year. I had it from the Railway banks, and Cockburnspath; and a notice of it appeared in the newspapers from Swinton, Sept. 12, saying that "Mr Chalmers of the Wheat Sheaf Inn, has found in his garden four very peculiar caterpillars. They are about 3 inches long, about 1 inch in circumference, and have 8 feet. The head is something like that of a cockatoo. The caterpillars have a short tail of a bright green, and are striped round the body." I have also had brought to me three of the somewhat alarming looking (being coloured like a large wasp) Saw-flies, (*Sirex gigas*); two from Scotch pine wood broken up for firewood, got in Aikieside, Pease dean; the third from near Hoprig.

15.—A COMMUNICATION from Mrs Barwell Carter of the Anchorage, stating that she was wishful to publish a selection of her Father's (Dr Johnston) Letters, and was anxious to have copies of any that his correspondents may have preserved.

16.—MAJOR THOMPSON of Walworth Hall has prepared an illustrated pen and ink companion volume to "the Raid of the Kers"; the subject of his present undertaking being "Ye ancient Ballad of Chevy Chase." It is dedicated to Her Grace, Eleanor Duchess of Northumberland, and will be valued by Border collectors of rare books.

17.—NOTICE of a Cist containing an Urn found near Eckford, Roxburghshire, in February 1889. By Mr John G. Winning, Branzholme Knowe, Hawick; accompanied with a photo.

18.—SPECIMEN of *Melampyrum sylvaticum*, collected by Dr Archibald above Lesbury, July 1, 1890: Ex. Herb. Mr T. Walby, Alnwick; exhibited.

Mr R. G. Bolam exhibited a copy of the Wark Court Rolls from 1718 down to 1850; also a copy of the first charter of Carham Priory, given by Matilda, queen of Henry I. of England, and daughter of Malcolm, King of Scotland; a copy of the second charter in 1122 from Walter de Espec; and a clergyman's visiting list of the inhabitants of Berwick in 1788. This is supposed to have been written by the Rev. Abram Rumney, who was lecturer at Berwick in that year. The list contains the names of over 1400 families.

The places of meeting for next year were fixed as follows; North Charlton and Ellingham for May; Morpeth for Wallington in June; Jedburgh for Carter Fell in July; Norham for August; Dunbar for September; Berwick again being selected for the October Meeting.

Mrs Carter's residence, the Anchorage, was duly visited, and the objects of so much interest to the Club, which she preserves, as well as Miss Dickinson's paintings of wild flowers, were inspected with renewed interest.

The Club afterwards dined at the King's Arms Hotel.

Notices of Remains of Pre-Reformation Churches, &c., in Berwickshire. By JOHN FERGUSON, Duns. (Plates I., II., III., IV., V.)

“All ruins, glorious once, but lonely now.”

BROWNING, *Paracelsus*.

It would be interesting to know precisely when and how the light of the Christian Faith first penetrated the wilds of Lammermuir and the marshy wastes of the Merse, but neither the time nor the manner of its earliest advent to the district can be ascertained with certainty. The old chroniclers, in the accounts they profess to give of the introduction of Christianity into the various parts of Scotland, are sometimes so palpably inaccurate in their chronology, and the identification of the localities they mention is, in many cases, so extremely doubtful, that we are scarcely warranted in coming to any very definite conclusions on the subject. There seems to be no reason to doubt, however, after all due allowance has been made for the untrustworthiness of our sources of information, that long before the departure of the Romans from Britain, about the middle of the fifth century, Christianity had made considerable progress in the island. And as the southern part of Scotland was, for a time at least, under Roman sway, it is probable that the religion of the Cross was not altogether unknown in this part of the Borders. We know too, that in the end of the fourth or beginning of the fifth century, the tribes that inhabited the region lying to the north of the Solway Firth were converted to the Faith by the labours of St. Ninian; and it is scarcely conceivable that some knowledge or rumour of his work and teaching should not have found its way to the opposite extremity of the Border line. But it is almost equally certain that the events which followed the withdrawal of the Roman legions—the incursions of the Northern barbarians, the invasion of the Saxons, and the desperate but unavailing efforts of the original inhabitants to maintain their ground against the newcomers—completely extinguished for a time, in this part of the country, whatever light of Christian truth might have been feebly glimmering amidst the surrounding darkness.



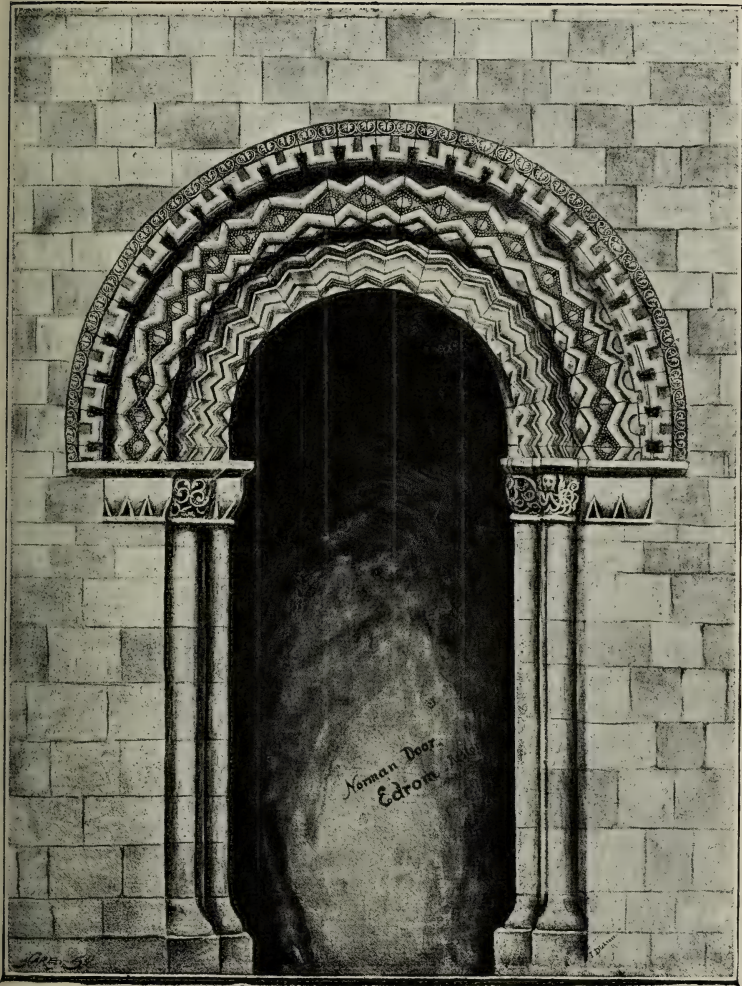
Norman Door.
Chirnside.





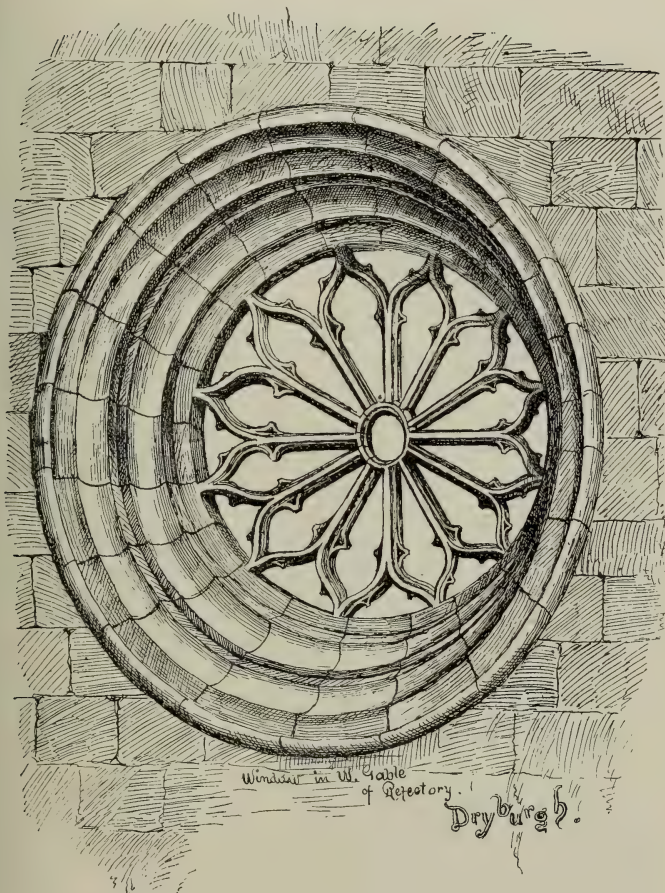
WEDDERBURN AISLE IN DUNS CHURCHYARD, 1874.



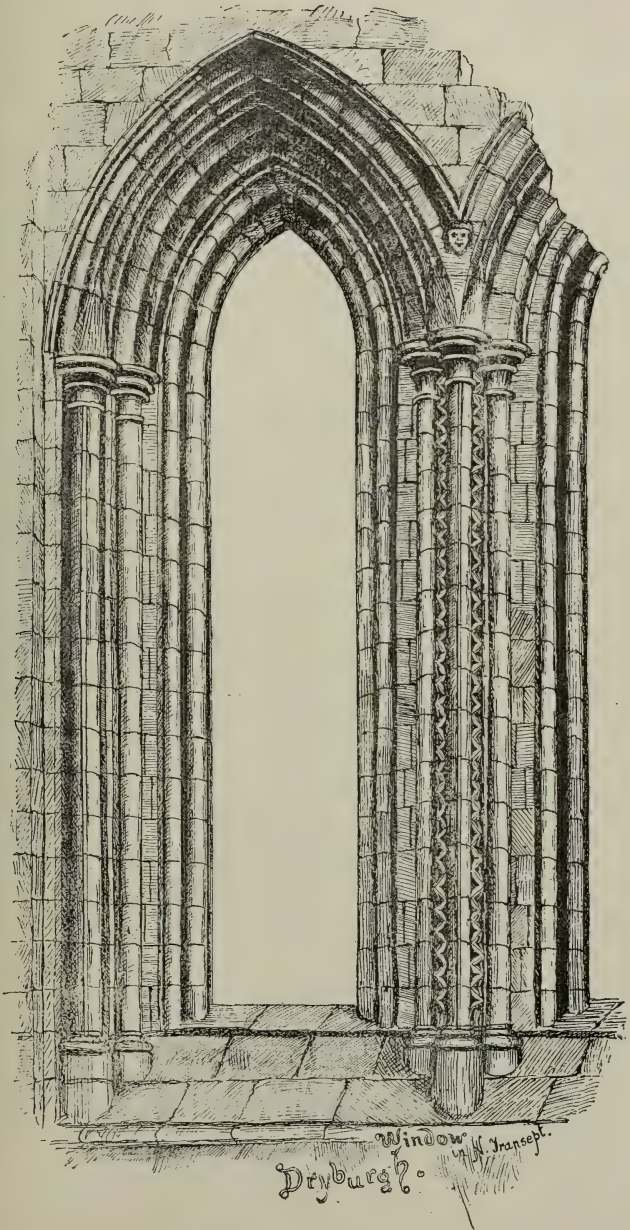


Norman Door.
Edrom 1860











When the issues of the confused struggle just alluded to become finally apparent to us, we find that the native population of the south east of Scotland had been driven, either westwards into Strathclyde, or northwards beyond the Forth, and that the Northumbrian Angles had gained a firm footing over the entire district. Then succeeded the long and stern conflict between the Church and Saxon Paganism, so graphically described in the quaint but solemn narratives of Bede and other early chroniclers. Much that they tell us is no doubt largely mixed with legend, but the main facts are, nevertheless, tolerably clear. Passing over the brief but brilliant period, in the reign of Edwin, when it seemed as if the church had won an easy and final victory, only, however, to sustain a fatal reverse on the disastrous field of Hatfield, we may regard the mission of Aidan, who was brought from Iona at the request of Oswald, King of Northumbria, about the year 635, as the means by which the Christian religion was first permanently planted in the Eastern Borders. The light which he kindled was never afterwards quenched. Before the middle of the seventh century his disciple Eata had become the superior of a religious establishment at Old Melrose, and about the same time St. Ebba founded or re-constituted her famous monastery on St. Abb's Head. The rapid propagation of the new Faith by Aidan and his coadjutors is thus described by Bede:—

“On the arrival of the bishop (Aidan) King Oswald appointed him his episcopal see in the isle of Lindisfarne, as he desired. Which place, as the tide flows and ebbs twice a-day, is enclosed by the waves of the sea like an island; and again, twice in the day, when the shore is left dry, becomes contiguous to the land. The king also humbly and willingly in all cases giving ear to his admonitions, industriously applied himself to build and extend the church of Christ in his kingdom; wherein, when the bishop, who was not skilful in the English tongue, preached the gospel, it was most delightful to see the king himself interpreting the Word of God to his commanders and ministers, for he had perfectly learned the language of the Scots during his long banishment. From that time many of the Scots came daily into Britain, and with great devotion preached the word to those provinces of the English over which King Oswald reigned, and those among them that had received priest's orders, administered to them the grace of baptism. Churches were built in several places; the people joyfully flocked together to hear the Word; money and lands were given of the king's bounty to build monasteries; the English, great and small, were, by their Scottish masters, instructed in the rules and observance of regular discipline: for most of them that came to preach were monks.” (Eccl. Hist. B. III., c. 2.)

It is clear from what we find in Bede and other early annalists that it was at the eastern and western extremities of the district now comprehended in the county of Berwick, that these zealous missionaries began their labours and first planted churches. At these points, if anywhere, it was possible to subsist, not merely by hunting, but by the cultivation of the soil as well. The interior of the county was then, as it continued to be long afterwards, covered with dense forests on the higher parts: in the lower it was a vast morass. Only in a few isolated localities, therefore, could there be population sufficient to admit of the construction of churches; but in all likelihood the sites chosen at that remote era were in most cases adhered to when the parochial system came to be instituted in the succeeding centuries. Indeed the names still borne by several of the parishes in the county (*e.g.* Ayton, Coldingham, Mertoun, Edrom, etc.) give clear indications of their Saxon origin.

No remains of the religious structures erected at that early period, or indeed at any time previous to the end of the eleventh century, are now extant, unless those of the ancient chapel at Abbey St. Bathans form an exception. The materials of which they were constructed—in most cases wood and turf, in a few others stones and earth—were such as to put durability out of the question; and it would be a mere waste of time to look for any trace of the religious art of our Saxon forefathers among the ruins of our ancient churches and churchyards, excepting perhaps some monumental crosses or tombstones, of which it is possible a few fragments may still exist, though, with the exception of those at Coldingham, Norham, and Holy Island,* I am not aware of any examples either in the county or on its borders.

There can be no question that the era of greatest architectural activity in Scotland—I am referring of course to *religious* architecture—commenced about the close of the eleventh century and continued down till very near the termination of the thirteenth, when the War of Independence placed a fatal arrest on the progress of Scottish art, and banished from men's minds all projects and ideas save one—the preservation of the national freedom. In the course of that long struggle, we may well

* Hist. Ber. Nat. Club, vol. iv., p. 218. Sculptured Stones of Scotland, vol. ii., Plates xxvi., xxvii., xxviii., cx. The strong Celtic feeling exhibited in the ornamentation of these fragments is worthy of note.

believe, more churches were destroyed than were built, and even after the independence of the kingdom had been secured by the crowning triumph of Bannockburn, its resources were too much exhausted to permit of the erection of religious edifices on any very extensive scale. It is true that Bruce, who seems to have added to his many splendid qualities a sincere and earnest devotion, expended considerable sums in the repair of several abbeys, such as Melrose and Dryburgh, which had suffered at the hands of the English invaders; and the work then, or soon afterwards, executed takes rank among the most beautiful architectural efforts to be found in Scotland, or perhaps in Europe. But if we leave out of view the collegiate foundations, most of which date from the fifteenth century, or the end of the fourteenth, comparatively few absolutely new churches were founded after this period, and scarcely any of them were of the first class. In Berwickshire, the only remains of a later date than the beginning of the fourteenth century are the nave of Dryburgh, and the parish church of Ladykirk.* All the other ancient churches within the bounds of the county, which have left any traces, are either Norman or First-Pointed—that is to say of twelfth or thirteenth century construction.

I propose in the following pages to furnish the members of the Club with a brief, but, as far as possible, complete descriptive list of such relics of pre-Reformation Christian art as are left to us in Berwickshire. More than forty years ago, Dr Joseph Robertson, in his well-known essay on Scottish Abbeys and Cathedrals, remarked that only one Scottish county (Argyle) had had its ecclesiology in any way explored as a whole. Much has no doubt been done since to wipe away this reproach to Scottish antiquarians, but many of the Lowland counties, and Berwickshire among the number, still wait for a systematic and thorough investigation of their ecclesiastical remains. Excepting Dryburgh Abbey and Coldingham Priory, these remains in this county are, it must be admitted, of no great importance; but however simple and unpretending in style most of them may be, almost all are possessed of sufficient interest to demand a careful description; and in view of the paucity of such remains in Scotland, we cannot afford to pass over any of them without notice. Their numbers are,

* Portions of Bassendean and a window head preserved at Cockburnspath are also Second-Pointed.

unfortunately, becoming yearly reduced, either by wanton destruction, or from scarcely less culpable neglect. Within the last twenty years the sole remaining fragment of the old pre-Reformation church of Duns has been removed, under the pretext of improving the churchyard, and no doubt other parishes have a like tale of vandalism to tell. This circumstance must form my justification in submitting to the Club these imperfect notices. They will serve their purpose if they should be the means of inducing some competent investigator to undertake a more adequate treatment of the subject, while materials for doing so still exist.

For the sake of convenience in reference, I have arranged the notices of the remains described under the parishes in which they respectively occur, and the parishes themselves in alphabetical order. To have adopted a chronological arrangement would, I think, have been less satisfactory, even had it been practicable, which it scarcely is.*

In the Appendix will be found Lists of the Ancient Churches, Hospitals, etc., in the county compiled from various old Registers. One of the most valuable and interesting of these is the list of churches dedicated by David de Bernham, Bishop of St. Andrews, about the middle of the thirteenth century, taken from the Pontifical of St. Andrews, which is preserved in the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris. Unfortunately, the names of the patron saints are not given in the Pontifical, and these, where ascertained, have had to be gleaned from other sources.

ABBEY ST. BATHANS.

This is one of the most ancient religious sites in Berwickshire, but its early history is wrapped in obscurity. It takes its designation, there is every reason to believe, from St. Baithen or Bothan, who was a cousin of St. Columba, and succeeded him as Abbot of Iona. Some have thought that the Saint, in the course of his wanderings, actually visited this part of the country, and founded in person the church which has for so many

* For the plans and drawings which illustrate this paper, and for much valuable assistance besides, I have to express my acknowledgments to Mr George Fortune, Architect, Duns, and Mr John Dickson, Solicitor, Banff. My best thanks are also due to Dr Hardy, who with his accustomed kindness, allowed me to draw at will upon his unrivalled stores of antiquarian information.

centuries borne his name. But there is no proof, and very little likelihood, that he was ever in the south east of Scotland; and it is much more probable that the first religious establishment here was founded by missionaries of the Northumbrian Church, in their efforts to christianise the district of Lammermuir, and dedicated to Baithen as one of the great saints of the parent church of Iona.* We can only speculate as to the character of this earliest structure, but in all probability it was nothing more than a simple hut of wood and turf. Be this as it may, I am disposed to attribute a high antiquity to the CHAPEL whose remains were rediscovered in 1870, and fully described by the late Mr Turnbull, the proprietor of Abbey St. Bathans, in the Club's Proceedings for that year. The ruins, which consist of little more than the foundations of the walls, are situated in a field, which, from time immemorial, has been known in the locality as "The Chapel Field," about a quarter of a mile to the east of the parish church. The masonry is of an extremely rude description, closely resembling that of many of the oldest chapels or oratories in Scotland and Ireland associated, traditionally at least, with the early Celtic church; and what seems an additional indication of a remote antiquity, is the fact that no mortar has been used in the construction, except in the case of a window, which may have been a later insertion. The external length of the chapel is 46 feet 6 inches, and its width 20 feet 6 inches. The N. and S. walls are each upwards of 3 feet thick, those on the W. and E. are fully 5 feet thick, but there is an internal recess, 8 feet long, in the centre of the E. wall, where the Altar probably stood, which reduces the thickness of that part by about 16 inches. Fragments of a rude baptismal font, apparently some 2 feet in diameter, and a grave slab without inscription or mark of any kind, 5 ft. 10 inches long, 20½ inches broad at one end, and 16½ inches at the other, are lying within the area enclosed by the walls.

If, as we may reasonably conjecture, this chapel was built on

*Some antiquarians, and among them Bishop Forbes of Brechin, (*Kalendars of Scottish Saints*, p. 276) are of opinion that the dedication Saint was Baithanus, one of the Scottish Bishops to whom the Epistle by Pope John IV. A.D. 639, quoted by Bede in his *Ecclesiastical History*, B. II. c. XIX., was addressed. See also the note by the Writer of the *New Statistical Account of the parish*, p. 106.

the spot where the first Celtic Missionaries preached the Gospel to the wild tribes then inhabiting the eastern parts of Lammermuir, these scanty ruins become invested with a much higher than a merely antiquarian interest. They represent what may fairly claim to be the Mother Church of the district, and the survival, for so many centuries, of the foundations of this humble fane, may well symbolise the imperishable nature of that Truth which was proclaimed, so long ago, within its walls.

The PRIORY or NUNNERY, which was dedicated to St. Mary, was founded for Cistercian nuns, between 1184 and 1200 by Ada, wife of Patrick, Earl of Dunbar, the illegitimate daughter of William the Lion.* It is said to have been originally a cell of South Berwick, but it appears in no long time after its foundation to have become independent. Remains of the conventual buildings were visible about the close of last century, when the Old Statistical Account of the Parish was written. The last vestiges disappeared rather more than fifty years ago.

The CHURCH of the Priory served as the Parish Church after the Reformation, but it has been so much curtailed and altered at various times, that very little of the original fabric is left. What is now the E. wall, 24 feet wide by 4 feet thick, and evidently for the most part ancient, is pierced about the middle of the elevation by a round-headed, widely counter-splayed window, 8 feet high by 2 feet wide, which retains its ancient plate tracery in the head, forming a trefoiled termination to each of the two lights into which it has been divided, and displaying a quatre-foiled circle in the space above. The dividing monial is a restoration. The tracery is more worn and decayed on the internal than on the external side, and the splay of the outer sill of the window is much deeper than that of the inner one. There is also an intake on the wall above the window externally. These are somewhat puzzling features, and would seem to show that the modern church has been built to the west of the original edifice, thus converting its west wall into the eastern gable of the new structure. This view is borne out by the fact that close to the northern extremity of the same wall, on what is now its external side, there are stones projecting from its face, as if it had extended farther to the east. The

*Father Hay attributes the foundation to Christian or Cristina, Earl Patrick's second wife. (See the 'Liber de Melros,' No. 48.) Cardonnel, following Dugdale, erroneously gives the name of the foundress as Euphemia.

lower portion of the N. wall of the church is also ancient, and near the W. end may be seen traces of a blocked semicircular headed doorway. This, according to the writer of the New Statistical Account, communicated with the domestic buildings which stood to the north of the church, between it and the river Whitadder.*

In the interior is a recumbent full-length effigy of a prioress, placed within a modern recess in the E. wall. It had been built into the wall of the church, and was discovered and removed to its present position, when some alterations were made on the building a number of years ago. A piscina, with a leaden pipe attached to the basin, is spoken of in the Old Statistical Account as being then *in situ*, but it has long since disappeared. There is a spring, formerly a holy well, dedicated to St. Bathan, a short distance to the east of the church.

At STRAFONTAIN (Trefontanis, Trois Fontaines, Three Fountains) about a mile to the west of the priory, there was another nunnery and chapel, also a cell of Berwick. It was founded by David I. in 1118. It seems to have been suppressed in the beginning of the 15th century, and in 1450 the lands were given to the Collegiate Church of Dunglass, to which the church, with a hospital attached to it, was annexed as a prebend.† The remains of the church and burying-ground were visible at the close of last century, but had been removed before 1840. Portions of the foundations are, however, still turned up by the plough.

AYTON.

A few yards to the east of the beautiful modern parish church of Ayton, erected in 1865, stand the ivy-covered remains of its ancient Norman predecessor. By two charters granted between 1098 and 1107, for the foundation and endowment of the priory of Coldingham, two "*mansiones*" bearing the name of "Eiton," in the earlier deed, and of "Ayton" in the later one, were conferred, with a number of other possessions in the county, upon the monks of Durham, by Edgar, King of Scots. The precise date of the erection of the church, which was a cell or chapel attached

* Among the traditions of the district, there is a romantic love story connected with this doorway, with an elopement and assassination as its *dénouement*, but it is outside our subject.

† Registrum Mag. Sig. No. 520, anno. 1451. Retours, Berwickshire, No. 16.

to Coldingham, and was dedicated to St. Dionysius,* is not known; but from references made to it in the chartulary of the priory and elsewhere, it is clear that it must have been built before the close of the 12th century. Ayton had no separate parochial existence until after the Reformation. In the ancient church, John of Gaunt, in 1380, met the Scottish commissioners appointed by King Robert II. to arrange for a prolongation of the truce between the two kingdoms; and a similar conference was held within its walls four years later. The truce of 1497 also was signed in Ayton church. That it was so frequently selected as a meeting-place for such purposes was, no doubt, due to its proximity to the English border, and not to anything unusual in the magnitude or pretensions of the structure itself; the probability, which an examination of the ruins serves to confirm, being that, like most other country churches of early date, it was merely a plain oblong, with perhaps some lateral chapels added subsequently. Mr Carr, indeed, (*History of Coldingham*, p. 131) speaks of it as having been built in the form of a St. John's Cross, and refers to the window of the S. transept as affording "a fine specimen of the intermixture between the Saxon and Norman styles of architecture introduced into Scotland in the 12th century." But if the adjunct which he calls the S. transept has not been a late addition to the church, the window has been a late insertion in the transept. It is round-headed, no doubt, but is of much larger dimensions than the ordinary type of Norman window, and is divided into three lights by mullions crossed by a transom bar. The tracery, of which some idea may be formed from the illustration given in Mr Carr's work, is still entire, and is of the most ungainly description, looking more like the debased work of the 17th or 18th century than that of any of the mediæval styles. Of course the fact of its being bar tracery conclusively shows that it is long posterior to the Norman period; and it is impossible to avoid the suspicion that it may have been one of the "improvements" referred to in the Old Statistical Account as having been made upon the church not many years before it was written. The E. wall of the chancel was nearly entire when Mr Carr wrote, but has since been removed, so that the dimensions of that portion of the

* Chartulary of Coldingham, No. 225. Appendix to Raine's North Durham.

building cannot now be ascertained. The nave has been about 75 feet long by 20 feet 6 inches wide, but none of its original features are now visible. The belfry tower on the N. side was a late addition.

A holy well near the village, dedicated to St. Ebba, is still in use.

BUNKLE AND PRESTON.

These, which originally formed two parishes, were united in 1718, and since that year the church at Preston has been used only as a place of burial. A portion of the parish of Bunkle was included in the bounds of the ancient "halidom" of Coldinghamshire; but the church itself, with that of Preston, belonged to the Bishoprerie of Dunkeld.*

BUNKLE CHURCH was repaired about the time of the annexation of Preston parish, but was almost entirely demolished about a century afterwards, and the materials used in the erection of the present church in 1820. Of the early structure nothing is left, indeed, save the small semicircular Norman apse, which stands a short distance to the south east of the modern building. This is probably one of the earliest examples of mediæval ecclesiastical architecture in Scotland. Mr Muir, no mean authority, believes that it may date from even before the beginning of the 12th century; and the excessive plainness—I had almost said rudeness—of such features as it presents certainly indicates great antiquity. Its dimensions are shown on the plan (Fig. 1.) The arch which opened to the chancel is totally devoid of ornament, being a plain semicircular-headed, square-edged specimen, resting on slightly projecting imposts—7 feet 4 inches above the level of the ground—square on the upper edge, but chamfered on the lower. The north west corner has evidently been repaired at a very recent date, and two stones built into it, which were doubtless taken from some other part of the ancient church, are marked with the zig-zag or chevron ornament in its earliest and simplest form. On several stones in the facing of the west wall, and on some of the voussoirs of

*Theiner, pp. 112, 116. Account of the State of Certain Parishes in Scotland, 1627. Maitland Club. See also the Will of Gavin Douglas, Bishop of Dunkeld, quoted in the Biographical Introduction to Mr Small's Edition of his Works, vol. I., p. cxx.



FIG. 1.

the arch, a variety of mason's marks are observable—some of them similar to those on the earliest Norman portions of Jedburgh Abbey. The walls of the apse are three feet in thickness. The roof is a plain rounded vault internally, and is covered on the outside with stone slabs. A slightly projecting cornice, with a hollow chamfer below, runs along the top of the wall; and there is a narrow basement course, with a plain slope above, close to the ground. The only window is a small round headed one, which looks to the south east, slightly bevelled round the outer edge, and very widely splayed within. The orientation is nearly due east.

The Church of PRESTON is a full century later in date than that of Bunkle, all its original details being of early First-Pointed character. As will be seen from the plan, the main building, consisting of nave and chancel, has been a long narrow

oblong; but there are obscure indications of a lateral adjunct, possibly a sacristy, having existed on the north side. Of the nave the north wall is completely demolished, and only portions of the south wall remain; the west gable, however, is pretty entire. (Fig. 2.)

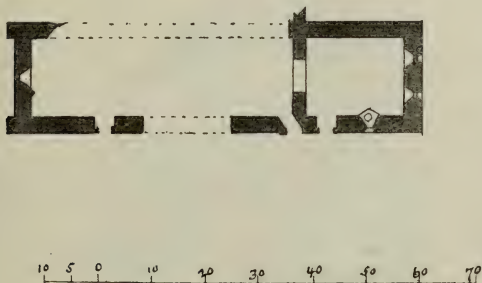


FIG. 2.

The chancel, which measures internally 18 feet 6 inches by 14 feet 6 inches, is much less ruinous than the nave, but is so overgrown with ivy that its features are barely discernible. In the east gable are two obtusely pointed windows, 4 feet 10 inches apart, each $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high by 1 foot 3 inches wide. On the outside they are flush with the wall, the edges being merely chamfered, and each of the pointed heads is cut out of one stone. Internally, they are widely splayed, with a segmental arch above. There is a smaller window in the south wall, very obtusely pointed outside, but having a flat head and sill within. Underneath it is a piscina of very poor and rude character, but interesting as the only example *in situ* left in Berwickshire, if we except those in Dryburgh Abbey. It has an excessively shallow basin sunk in a square stone which is inserted diagonally in the wall, so as to leave a triangular projection of about 18 inches at the base of an equally shallow round-headed recess, measuring 2 feet 2 inches by 1 foot 6 inches. The basin stone is corbelled off below, and has a plain half-round moulding along the under edge, and running up the front angle of the projecting portion. (Fig. 3.)

In the west wall of the chancel there is observable a blocked semi-circular arch, which may have been the original chancel

arch, although the dressing of the stones on the side next the nave has a suspiciously modern look. The only feature in the west gable of the nave is a blocked pointed window, closely

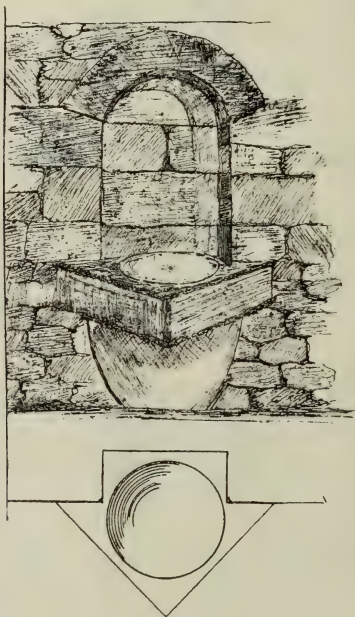


FIG. 3.

resembling those in the east gable, but a little wider and scarcely so high.

The church, as at first built, was entered by two square-headed, plainly chamfer-edged doorways in the south wall, one opening into the nave, and the other into the chancel. A third at the east end of the nave has been added at a comparatively recent period. In the wall, immediately above this last mentioned doorway, there is inserted a circular stone, $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with a cross *patée* carved in high relief upon it. This can

hardly have been a consecration cross, these being usually incised, or cut in low-relief. Whatever may have been its original significance or use, it has, no doubt, been placed in its present position at the time of the construction of the doorway just referred to.

CHANNELKIRK.

(Childeschirche, Childenchirch, Childenkirk) was one of the churches held by the Abbey of Dryburgh.* It was dedicated to St. Cuthbert, who, if the Irish Life of the Saint may be believed, was left here when a boy "under the care of a certain religious man," while his mother went on a pilgrimage to Rome. The story seems to be not altogether destitute of foundation, for in the anonymous Life of St. Cuthbert we are informed that "he was watching over the flocks of his master near the river Leder," when he had a vision which led him to devote himself to a religious life; and he forthwith became a monk in the monastery of Melrose. The notices of his early life which we find in Bede are also consistent with the statement.

All we know of the ancient building is that it was a cruciform structure; that in 1627 its choir was roofless and threatening to fall into ruin;† that it underwent some alterations in 1702; and that it was finally taken down in 1817 to make room for the present church. About a quarter of a mile to the west is a copious spring called the Well of the Holy Water Cleugh, but no local tradition seems to be attached to it. At Restlaw, on the western borders of the parish, there were visible, not many years ago, the remains of an old building said to have been used as a resting place by pilgrims on their way to Melrose; and also a road called the Girth Gate, described in the Old Statistical Account as "a broad green path on which the surrounding heather never grows," which appears to have been one of the main lines of communication between Melrose and Edinburgh.

Chapels subordinate to the church of Channelkirk existed at Carfrae and Glengelt,‡ but no traces of them are left. Both appear to have been domestic chapels.

* Liber de Dryburgh, Nos. 6, 8, 40, 41, &c.

† Account of the State of Certain Parishes in Scotland, published by the Maitland Club.

‡ Liber de Dryburgh, Nos. 186, 191.

CHIRNSIDE.

Copious notices of this ancient village and its church may be found in the Club's Proceedings for 1854 and 1860, and in Carr's "History of Coldingham," and to these reference is made for particulars of its history. It is sufficient to mention here that the name "Chirnesid" first occurs in a Charter granted by Edgar, King of Scots, between the years 1098 and 1107, in favour of the church and monks of St. Cuthbert, Durham, in which the place is designated a "*mansio*;" and that in the *Taxatio* of 1176 "*ecclesia de Chirnesyd*" is valued at 50 merks.* The church must have been erected, therefore, sometime before the last mentioned year; and judging from the details of the south doorway, which is the only feature of the ancient structure remaining, we cannot be far wrong in placing the date of its foundation a little before the middle of the 12th century. In 1396 it was annexed as a prebend to the collegiate church of Dunbar.

The church formerly possessed the adjunct of a western tower, which was taken down about the year 1750; and it would seem, from a reference in the Old Statistical Account of the parish, to have been vaulted in stone. The existing south wall, and portions of the others, are of great thickness, and are probably original; but if so, they have been to a considerable extent refaced in the course of the somewhat frequent repairs and restorations to which the building has been subjected. It is fortunate that these operations—the last of which was carried through in 1876, and in a manner, let us thankfully admit, on the whole both tasteful and appropriate—have left to us in very nearly its original state the interesting doorway already referred to. (*Plate I.*) It consists of a recessed semicircular archway of two square-edged orders, rising from cylindrical shafts with scalloped capitals and square abaci, the lower edges of which are bevelled off. The daylight, or actual entrance to the building, is square headed, with a flattish edge roll round the jambs and lintel; and the tympanum, which measures 18 inches to the soffit of the inner arch, is quite plain. The outer face of the inner order is chevroned; two quarter rolls placed side by side are carried round the external one; and a plain weather moulding or hood,

* Liber de Aberbrothoc; Registrum Prioratus Sancti Andree; Banatyne Club. Coldingham Charters in Appendix to Raine's North Durham.

sloping on the upper side but square below, surmounts the whole. All the mouldings, except the chevron, are sadly mutilated and wasted. The two outer pillars, with the exception of their capitals and abaci, are restorations, as are also the bases of the inner ones, and it is to be regretted that the mistake has been committed of making each of the restored shafts a disengaged monolith, whereas in the old work they were cut out of the jambs. The doorway is placed within a broad shallow quasi porch, near the west end of the S. wall, and projecting about 10 inches from the wall face.

Its dimensions are :—

Height to under side of lintel	-	6 ft. 10 in.
Do. to soffit of inner order	-	8 ft. 4 in.
Width of aperture	- - -	2 ft. 11 in.

There is a fragment of what may have been the original base course at the east end of the church, but it is almost wholly concealed from view by the ivy growing against the wall.

In the interior there is inserted in the S. wall to the E. of the pulpit a stone with the inscription—

HELPE THE PVR.

1573. V.E.,

rudely carved upon it. Dr Anderson, the author of the *Old Statistical Account*, states that this stone was “taken down at the rebuilding of the east aisle or old choir;” but he gives no date.

COCKBURNSPATH,

Under its old name of Colbrandspeth, was originally a chapelry of Old Hamstocks, which, with Abbey St Bathans and Coldingham, embraced the entire area of the parish prior to its independent parochial erection shortly after the Reformation. Whether the parish church—an extensively modernised edifice on ancient foundations—represents the chapel, is doubtful. Near Chapelhill—whose name would almost of itself suffice to identify it as a religious site—there are indications of a graveyard having existed, and there can be little doubt that this would be associated with a chapel. But we know from ancient documents that there was, in addition to the chapelry, a hospital at Colbrandspeth; and it has not been clearly ascer-

tained whether the hospital, with the chapel and its burying ground, was located in the village, or, as seems more probable, at some distance from it.*

The parish church of Cockburnspath is a structure unusually narrow for its length, the internal dimensions being 80 feet by 18 feet 3 inches. There are remains of a base course of early character near the east end; a buttress with a rude pedimental head, is placed diagonally against each angle of the church;† and the head of a window of second pointed date has been preserved and embedded in the south wall. This window has been of two foliated round-headed lights, with a quatre-foiled circle above, and over the whole is a pointed label terminating on each side in a kind of notch head. (Fig. 4.)

The curious circular tower or belfry, attached to the western end of the church, is apparently of recent—at all events of post-Reformation—date. It is about 30 feet in height; the internal diameter is 6 feet; and the walls are 15 inches thick. It contains a newel stair, and displays in the upper stage a series of apertures of peculiar form, recalling, in some slight degree, the cruciform loop-holes of a much earlier period, and suggestive of its having been intended for, or used as, a watch tower.

The manor of ALDECAMBUS, now comprised in Cockburnspath parish, was given by King Edgar to the Monks of Durham in 1098, and the ancient church of St HELENS cannot be much more recent. It has consisted of a chancel, 15½ feet long by

* The seal of Robert, chaplain of Colbranspeth, is appended to a charter of the gift by Patrick, son of Colman, of his lands at Aldecambus to St. Mary, St. Cuthbert, and the monks at Coldingham, dated at Ayton, A.D. 1255.—*Raine's N. Durham*, App. p. 45, No. 190. The Chapelry and Hospital are mentioned in the Berwickshire Retours, No. 145, Oct. 7, 1625, as being in possession of Master James Nicolsone de Cokbrandispeth, and specified as "the Kirklands (still so named) of Aulldhamstokis lying in the Maynes and within the vill of Cokbrandispeth, called *lie Hospitell*," with the corn tiends: value £4 and 20d. Also Nos. 405, 425. The patronage of the Kirk of Aulldhamstokes and of the Chapelry of Cockburnspeth and the Hospital of the same, belonged, Feb. 27, 1634, to Francis Earl of Buccleuch; and in August 28, 1685, to George Earl of Wintoun.—*Retours, Haddington*, Nos. 144, 281. J.H.

† The buttresses at the W. end of the church are of three stages, those at the E. end of two. A curious old sun-dial has been placed on the summit of the S.W. one.



FIG. 4.

11½ feet wide internally, and a wider nave, 30½ feet long by 17 feet wide. Little of it is now left save the west gable, the north wall of the chancel, and portions of the north and south walls of the nave. When Mr Muir first visited it about 1845, the remains were much more entire, and his description of its condition at that time is worth quoting.

“The nave,” he says, “is grievously reduced, but has still the remains of a south-east window, and indications of a north-west doorway and vaulted roof. In the east end of the south wall and close to the ground is a plain square-edged segmental-headed recess, 5 feet 9 inches wide and 9 inches deep; and immediately east of it is another of bisected form with its crown abutting on the wall of the chancel-arch. The west wall with its gable is nearly perfect, though manifestly of later date. It has a plain triangular-headed buttress of three unequal stages placed diagonally on each corner; in all other respects it is simply a mass of dead wall, in part, most likely, composed of wrecked portions of the ancient fabric, as the stones are nearly similar in size and shape to those in the building at large, and some of them in the inner plane are hatched with the chevron moulding, and indubitably are parts of some of the windows or doorway arches.

“The separation of the chancel is very distinctly marked both internally and on the outside, but the whole compartment is very nearly in as

ruinous a condition as the nave. Scarcely anything of the south wall is left, but the north and east elevations are tolerably entire: the former is blank; in the latter is a small very slightly pointed light a little recessed under a shallow rectangular nook of same form, 2 feet 4 inches long by 6 inches wide. It is quite plain, has its head of one stone, and opens upon the interior in a deep splay 5 feet high, by 2 feet 11 inches wide. The inner aperture is semicircular, and has a single hollow chevron carried round the head and down the sides close to the edges both outside and within.

"Of the chancel arch, which apparently has been of two chevroned orders, two or three of the voussoirs alone remain on each side; but the jambs are comparatively whole, and consist of four slender half-roll shafts, two grouped together under one double-escalloped capital, on each side of a large capitealed half-roll thrust prominently forward to meet the soffit-rib of the arch. None of the bases are visible. The capitals are quite perfect, very heavy, and had, as appears by a remnant, enormously ponderous abaci returned along the entire west face of the wall. The extant portion is on the north side. It is of the common trigonal form and has its intermediate face, which is 7 inches broad, covered with a double row of continuously notched squares studded with saltiers, the rude typifications, doubtless, of the star-moulding of the more enriched example. Like that of mostly all the old churches of Scotland the masonry is excellent. The material, however, does not seem to be of a very durable description. It is of that deep red colour common to many parts of the country, but which is more abundantly present in the buildings of this district both ancient and modern. It is worthy of remark that the burial-ground north of the church does not appear ever to have been used for the purposes of interment."

The East elevation of the chancel and the remains of the chancel arch are now almost completely obliterated; and ecclesiological antiquarians, under the impression that their disappearance was due to wanton demolition, for the purpose of providing building material at a cheap rate, have expended a great deal of unnecessary indignation on the subject. The truth is, that they were blown down by a terrific gale from the S.E. about 30 years ago. Of the chancel arch only one jamb-stone on the S. side is left. The segmental-headed arches or recesses referred to by Mr Muir, have evidently been continued in a series (probably four in number) along the entire S. wall of the nave, and have, as the masonry clearly shows, been a subsequent addition to it. The purpose they have served seems to have been a purely structural one, viz, the support of the vaulting. The N. wall appears to have been rebuilt at the same time from within 3 feet of the ground; but it is singular that it shows no

indications of vaulting having rested upon it, although it is of the same height as the opposite wall.

In the burying-ground surrounding the church may be observed several old grave stones; but the only one presenting any visible features is a rudely sculptured slab representing a human figure, with hands clasped across the breast and a sword or dagger at the side. The others are almost entirely covered by the soil; and there is reason to believe that careful excavation would bring to light not a few ancient monuments of great interest.

There was a leper hospital at Aldcambus, whose keeper (*custos*) David, swore fealty to Edward I. at Berwick in 1296, but its site cannot be traced.*

COLDINGHAM.

Before proceeding to describe the remains of the Priory of Coldingham and of the earlier monastery on St. Abb's Head, (the latter the *Urbs Coludi* of Bede) it may be well to take a rapid glance at the main events in their history. Those desirous of fuller information on the subject may consult the Histories of Mr Carr and Mr Hunter, Dr Raine's North Durham, the numerous notices in the Proceedings of the Club, especially Dr Stuart's paper in Vol. v., the volume entitled 'The Correspondence, Inventories, Account Rolls, and Law Proceedings of the Priory of Coldingham,' published by the Surtees Society, and Mr Brockie's little compilation issued by Messrs Rutherford, Kelso.

It is not by any means a settled point whether the monastic establishment on St. Abb's Head was actually founded by St. Ebba, or whether she merely attached herself to one already existing there. Bede in his 'Life of St. Cuthbert,' speaks of her as the foundress and first abbess; but others, with some apparent probability, state that she took refuge in a monastery which had been previously erected on the spot. This much, at least, is certain, that about the middle of the 7th century, she presided as abbess over a double convent, consisting of two separate communities of men and women, on the rocky pro-

* Chartulary of Coldingham, Nos. 59, 186.—Appendix to Raine's North Durham; Simpson's Archaeological Essays, Vol. II., p. 6, where a Charter of Confirmation by King William the Lion is quoted. A field on Redheugh farm is called "the Spittal."

montory which has, ever since, been associated with her name. Its site is pointed out on a precipitous peninsula called 'The Headlands,' where there are still to be seen some featureless remains of ancient buildings. These, however, must have been constructed at a date long posterior to that of the primitive monastery of St. Ebba,* which, like all similar erections of the period, would, no doubt, be formed chiefly of wood. We could almost infer as much, indeed, from what we know of its subsequent history. It was twice destroyed by fire:—first, accidentally, or as Bede and the Saxon Chronicle tell us, "by the judgment of Heaven," in 679; and again, by the Danes, in 870. On the latter occasion, it is said, the abbess, to preserve the chastity of the nuns, induced them to disfigure and mutilate their faces, which so irritated the ferocious invaders that they set fire to the buildings, and massacred the inmates. This story, however, rests on the unsupported testimony of Matthew of Westminster, a writer of the 14th century, and, besides, of such evident and extreme credulity, that a considerable degree of scepticism on the part of his readers may well be pardoned. After this second calamity, the buildings do not seem to have been re-constructed; and thus St. Ebba's convent, which had been established for more than two centuries, ceased to exist.

The Benedictine PRIORY was founded in 1098, on a site about two miles distant from the earlier foundation on St. Abb's Head, by Edgar, King of Scots, after his victory over the usurper Donald, and was bestowed by him upon the monks of St. Cuthbert, Durham, and richly endowed with numerous "*mansiones*" in the Merse. Edgar and his army had fought under the banner of St. Cuthbert; and the monarch, in gratitude for the supernatural aid which he believed had been afforded him, dedicated the priory to that Saint, with S.S. Mary and Ebba. With its foundation, the institution of parishes in the district is closely associated. The monks speedily proceeded to erect churches on the manors which had been granted them, and in no long time afterwards the parochial system began to be developed. Berwick, Lennel, Swinton, Edrom, Earlston, Ednam, and Stitchell, were among the earliest possessions of the priory; and it is interesting to observe how, in

* According to the Breviary of Aberdeen, Pars Estiv., fol. lxxxviii., St. Ebba's oratory was rebuilt in 1188. The existing remains are probably of that date.

these and other instances, the territorial divisions consequent upon the ecclesiastical arrangements of that remote time have continued, with comparatively little alteration, down to the present day.

Being subordinate to Durham, the priory occupied a somewhat anomalous position among Scottish religious houses, and, as might have been expected, it suffered at the hands of both Scots and English during the frequent wars between the two kingdoms. In 1485, James III. made an attempt to annex it to the Chapel Royal of Stirling, thereby exciting the resentment of the Homes, who had for many years claimed and exercised the right of collecting its revenues, no doubt largely to their own advantage, and finally giving rise to the rebellion which terminated in 1488 at the battle of Sauchieburn, where the unfortunate king lost his life. Sixteen years later it was annexed to the Crown by Act of Parliament; and in 1509 it was placed under the Abbey of Dunfermline. The Earl of Hertford burned the buildings in 1545; and at the Reformation in 1560 the Establishment was dissolved. In 1648 Cromwell completed the ruin of the church, which had been fortified by the royalists, by blowing it up with gunpowder after the capitulation of the garrison. Only the E. and N. walls of the choir, with a tower, affirmed by Carr to have stood at the N.W. angle of the transept, but which was probably the central tower, or a reconstruction of it, and some portions of the transepts themselves and of the monastic buildings, were left standing. A south and a west wall were subsequently added to the choir, to convert it into a parish church; and it is to this fortunate circumstance that we owe the preservation of the scanty remains of the once glorious fabric. The tower already mentioned fell about a century ago, and its ruins, as well as those of the other portions of the priory not used for divine service, became the prey of every heritor and householder in the neighbourhood who was in need of materials for building. At length, in 1854-5, the choir was restored at the expense of the heritors of the parish, aided by a grant from the Government; and we have now the satisfaction of seeing this precious fragment of mediæval Christian art, if not in its original grandeur and beauty, at least in a condition not altogether inconsistent with its sacred character, and secure from every destructive influence save that of time alone.

In the course of the restorations, the foundations of the

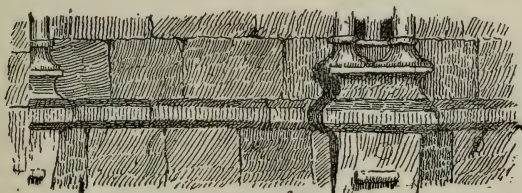
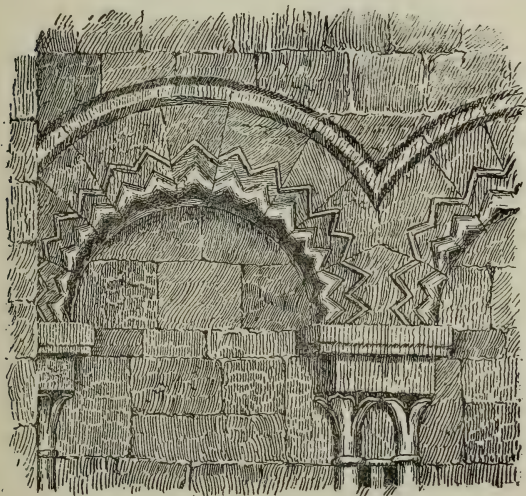
demolished portions of the church were exposed. These showed that it had consisted of a nave with north and south aisles, north and south transepts with eastern aisles or chapels, and an aisleless choir. The nave and choir were each 90 feet in length by about 25 feet in width internally. A plan of the church is given in Mr Hunter's work, and in Vol. III. of the Club's Proceedings. Of the nave and N. transept no traces are now visible, but the lower part of the W. and S. walls of the S. transept remains; and the N. and E. walls of the choir, measuring externally 95 feet and 35 feet respectively, are, as already stated, entire. The north and east elevations are figured, in whole or in detail, in the Histories of Mr Carr and Mr Hunter, and in Billings' Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Scotland, and are described with great minuteness and accuracy in Mr Muir's 'Descriptive Notices of Some of the Parochial and Collegiate Churches of Scotland.' His description is as follows:—

"The style of the architecture is partly Norman and partly First-Pointed; neither, however, quite pure, but each slightly dashed, as it were, with a tinge of the other. Externally, the north elevation exhibits some single-light lancet windows, divided from one another by broad shallow buttresses projecting only a few inches from the wall. The head mouldings of the windows are composed of half and three-quarter rounds deeply under-cut, rising from banded edge-shafts, with floriated capitals and annular bases, resting on a circle of balls.

"Besides the Norman character of the buttresses, additional indications of a style earlier than that shown in the general form and details of the windows may be traced in the square-shaped abaci of the shafts, and in the foliage of the capitals, which has much of the thin, wiry, and rather meagre execution of the floriations belonging to the Transition or Semi-Norman period.

"The same modification, or rather admixture of styles, is also observable in the Norman arcade, which occupies the under compartment of the elevation. This ornamental feature is arranged in couplets below the windows, and separated from them by a narrow trigonal string, which, after coursing their cills and making a slight vertical descent a little beyond the line of the jambs, terminates in a horizontal return across the buttresses, dividing them about midway. The semicircular arches fill the whole breadth of each compartment, and are composed of a small sharp-edged triangular moulding, set between quarter and half-rounds, with a bold trigonal drip over. These spring from single cylindrical edge-shafts, with Norman abaci and First Pointed capitals, and two central bearing shafts of the same form, engaged by a small semi-octagonal member sunk between.

“Regarding the east end of the building little requires to be said. In arrangement, style, and detail, it agrees very closely with the portion already described. The wall is nearly entire, and is flanked by square turrets, with cylindrical shafts sunk in their angles. The bases of the turrets are moulded, and their heads have sloping roofs, after the manner of set-offs, which give to these adjuncts much of the appearance of ponderous buttresses. In the north one, each of the two stages,



Portion of Lower Arcade
E. Wall.
Coldingham.

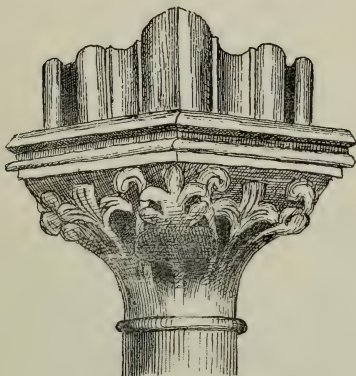
FIG. 5.

formed by the string course, is pierced with a narrow lancet-headed slit. The facade, between the turrets, contains three windows similar to those in the north wall, divided also by wide pilasters. The arcade below is likewise in conformity in all respects, excepting as regards the mouldings, which are chevroned. (Fig. 5.)

"The same order in the disposition of parts observed in the outside is maintained in the interior; but, besides greater coherence of style, there is a singularity in the constructional form which has a peculiarly rich and striking effect. An open arcade, formed in the thickness of the wall, and, in appearance, resembling a triforium, is carried along the upper compartment, of sufficient depth to admit of free passage round the building. The arches are set in couplets between the windows, by which they are divided apart, but without disturbing the continuity, as their heads are so contrived as to combine with, and give a beautiful variety of form to the general arrangement. The faces of the arches are finely moulded with a series of rounds, individually relieved by deep undercuttings. The bearing shafts are of two kinds—those nearest the windows are semi-cylindrical triple clusters, the outer or projecting member being a little pointed; the intermediate ones are composed of two half-rounds, with a semi-octagonal moulding between. The bases belonging to both kinds are rolls maintaining the plan of the shaft, and are set on square plinths, the outer faces of which are flush with the plane of the subjacent wall. Single cylindrical shafts, resting on the abaci of the shafts below, are also attached to the edges of the window-jamb, and from them the mouldings of the archivolt have their spring.

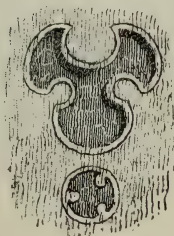
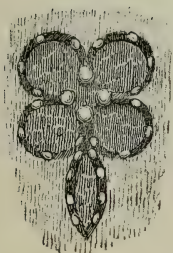
"In the shape of the arches, grouping of the mouldings, and configuration of the most of the minor details, there is here to be observed a much nearer approach to integrity of style than is to be found on the external edifice. The capitals, however, still retain the square abacus; and the foliage, although better developed and more varied in design than is usually to be met with among early Semi-Norman structures, is yet wanting in the prominence, and that peculiar freedom and sweetness of turn so conspicuous in the herbaceous forms of the mature First-Pointed period."

The arcade which covers the lower division of the interior of the N. and E. walls, was, at the time Mr Muir examined the building, almost entirely concealed from view by galleries and pews; and it has since been wholly restored, with the exception of the capital in the N.W. corner, which is original. (Fig. 6.) This capital also retains the square abacus, and its details present the same characteristics as those in the arcade above. The spandrel-spaces between the arches are ornamented by shallow panels or recesses of various forms sunk in the wall, those in the E. wall being of enriched character, and all of them original. (Fig. 7.)



*Capital, N. Wall.
in at W. end*

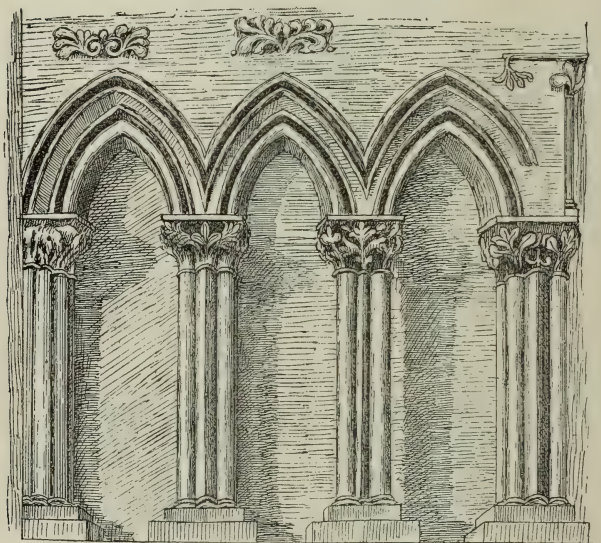
FIG. 6.



*Spandrel Ornaments in E. Wall.
Coldingham*

FIG. 7.

In each of the turrets flanking the east elevation, there is a newel stair, that in the south turret starting from the level of the passage in the upper arcade. The windows which pierce the N. wall are eight in number, the lights measuring 7 feet by 1 ft. 8 in.; and there are three blank arches, very sweetly and tastefully treated as regards ornament, at its western extremity on the inside. (Fig. 8.) There are three similar windows, with intermediate arches cusped internally, in the E. wall.



Blank Arches in Arcade
W end of N. Wall. Coldingham.

FIG. 8.

The general effect of the interior is at once elegant and impressive, combining the solemnity and dignity of the Norman style with the grace of the earlier Gothic. It has evidently been designed by a man of refined taste; and Dr Raine has conjectured, not without reason, that it may have been the work of Thomas de Melsonby, who was prior of Coldingham between

1215 and 1218 ; and under whom, when subsequently promoted to the priorate of Durham, was begun the erection of the famous chapel of the Nine Altars in that superb cathedral. The details are all of a date about a century later than King Edgar's foundation, and may fairly be referred to the period immediately following the English invasion, under King John, in 1216, when the priory buildings were set fire to, and, probably, seriously damaged.

During the restorations, the workmen came upon the foundations of an earlier church, of very nearly the same length as the choir already described, but narrower, and having a round apsidal eastern termination, and what appears to have been a western tower or porch.* Mr Hunter regards this as affording conclusive evidence that there had been a Saxon monastery on this site prior to King Edgar's foundation ; but apart from the entire absence of historical proof, his argument proceeds upon the assumption that the remains which have been described, and which, as we have seen, cannot be earlier than the close of the 12th century, or the beginning of the 13th, are those of the church erected by that monarch. The obviously early-Norman character of the bases of the pillars, or jamb-shafts, which had flanked the arch, or doorway, at the western extremity of this older building, makes it almost certain that these foundations are no other than those of the church reared by King Edgar. Within what I suppose to have been the western porch, were discovered the tombs of two of the priors of the monastery — Ærnaldus, A.D. 1202-1208, and Radulphus, A.D. 1209. These are figured and described in Mr Hunter's work.

The south transept has measured internally 43 feet by 20 feet. All that is left of it is the lower portion of the W. and S. walls, about six feet above the ground, with the arch which opened into the south aisle of the nave, and the bases of two pillars which supported the arches of its eastern aisle. The walls have been arcaded like those of the choir, the bases and portions of the shafts of the lower arcade being still tolerably entire. They are identical in style with the corresponding details in the choir. There are traces of two plain chamfer-edged doorways at the southern extremity of the transept, one in the W. and the other

* See the Plan of the Priory in Mr Hunter's work, which shows the form of this earlier building.

in the S. wall. The former seems to have afforded access to a stair, which probably led up to the triforium or clerestory, and the latter to have communicated with the monastic buildings. The arch of the nave-aisle above mentioned was, unfortunately, taken down by the workmen engaged in the restorations, through some unaccountable misunderstanding of instructions, but was afterwards rebuilt. This operation was carried out, however, in a fashion probably unique in the annals of architectural restoration; and the arch now consists of a congeries of odds and ends picked up in and around the priory—capitals and bases of pillars, fragments of shafts, grotesque heads, corbels, and other dissimilar materials. Such of its original details as are still distinguishable are of a decidedly Norman type—so much so as to lend some probability to the conjecture, that the nave was the first part of the church, in its ultimate state, to be finished. The bases of the pillars on the opposite side of the transept are similar in style, though differing in plan; and it would seem, from one of Grose's views of the priory, that the arches they supported were pointed. The same view shows a pointed arch at the east side of the north transept, but not a stone of it has been preserved.

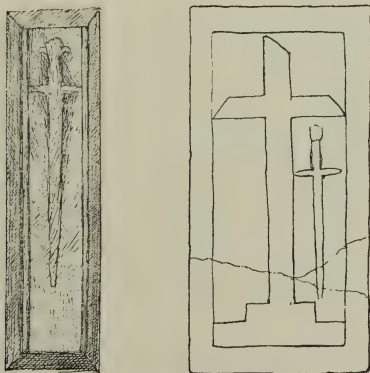
That the church had a central tower might be almost certainly inferred from the massiveness of the foundations of the piers at the crossing, but we have no information whatever respecting it, beyond what has been stated in our brief sketch of the history of the priory.

Parallel to the S. wall of the choir, and about 80 feet distant from it, is a fragment of a building, locally known as "Eggar's Wa's," (Edgar's Walls), and asserted by tradition to have been built by that monarch for his own residence, but which has no doubt been the Refectory. The lower portion of the N. wall, in which can be plainly seen three doorways, with a flight of steps in each, and a series of six equi-distant semi-cylindrical engaged shafts, 22 inches in diameter, is all that survives. The doorways and steps have evidently conducted to the cloisters, which stood on a higher level, between the refectory and the choir. The wall is rapidly falling into utter ruin, and the ablution drain at its western extremity, described by Mr Hunter, is now entirely covered by debris. In a mass of building at the opposite end, is a rectangular recess, resembling a fireplace, within which is a smaller recess of the same form, with an angular groove or check

round the margin. If Mr Hunter is correct in asserting this to have been an oven, its small dimensions and the absence of a vent, render it improbable that it was, as he seems to have thought, the only or principal oven of the establishment.

In one of Grose's views there is shown a fine pointed arch, a little to the south-east of the church, which seems to have been the main entrance to the cloisters from the ground outside; but no remains of this arch, or of any of those depicted in Cardonnel's drawings, now exist. The foundations of an octagonal building—probably the Chapter House—thirty yards to the east of the choir, were discovered and dug up about the end of last century. Other monastic buildings are known to have stood to the west of the refectory, parallel to the nave; but they have all utterly perished, and their character and arrangement are now unascertainable.

Several floor-crosses and other sepulchral slabs have been collected, and placed against the exterior of the south transept-wall. One of them is figured in Mr Hunter's work, and drawings of two others are here presented. (Fig. 9.) All have



Stone Slabs.

FIG. 9.

crosses, swords, or other devices incised upon them, but there are no inscriptions.

Fragments of painted glass, a shoe found in Prior Ærnald's coffin, and other interesting relics turned up in excavating the ground near the priory, are preserved and exhibited in a modern porch on the south side of the building. . An altar-stone found in the churchyard in 1877, and figured and described by Dr Hardy in the Club's Proceedings for the following year, is now in the Museum of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries in Edinburgh. Twenty one years before, Dr Stuart of Chirnside discovered at a farm in Hutton parish, and rescued from nameless desecration there, a font which was known to have belonged to the church.

The priory of Coldingham possessed the privilege of sanctuary; and a number of crosses were erected on conspicuous heights in the neighbourhood, probably to mark the strict boundaries of the asylum. Whitecross, Applin Cross (Applying Cross?) Cairncross, and Crosslaw are names borne to this day by places in the locality where such landmarks formerly stood.

In a wooded hollow called The Dean, near the village, is a spring known as 'St. Andrew's Well,' which formerly supplied the priory with water. It is still in use.

Little need be said of the remains on St. Abbs Head. On the site of the first convent there is nothing to be seen but a mere fragment of rude wall—the mortar as hard as stone—and the foundations of a chapel, 72 feet long by 21 feet wide. About a mile to the east, is the site of another chapel, with a burying-ground. A few years before Mr Carr wrote, the walls of this last mentioned chapel, to the height of three or four feet, and a small round-headed arch were visible. Now, a series of grassy mounds, with pieces of masonry appearing here and there above the surface, are the sole remains. The outlines of the foundations can be vaguely traced, and indicate a building about 70 feet long by about 20 feet wide. The chancel seems to have been narrower than the nave. From entries in the accounts of the priory, it would appear that one or other of these chapels had been erected, or restored, in 1372-3;* but the ruins do not furnish the means of forming even a probable conjecture as to their age.†

* Coldingham Letters and Account Rolls, Surtees' Society, pp. lxxvii., lxx.

† Both chapels were visited by Mr Tate, Alnwick, in 1859, and described by him in the Club's Proceedings for that year.

There was a chapel dedicated to St. Nicholas near Reston,* in Coldingham parish, but its exact situation is unknown even to tradition.

The churches and chapels held by the priory in the county were—

The chapels of St. Ebba on St. Abbs Head, Eyemouth, Ayton,† and St. Nicholas, West Reston.

The Churches of

Lamberton,

Fishwick,

Swinton,

Edrom, with its chapels of Kimmerghame, East

Nisbet, Blackadder, and Earlston,

Aldcambus, with its Hospital.

Also the Chapels of Naithansthirn and Newton, subordinate to Ednam. These were subsequently acquired by Kelso Abbey.

COLDSTREAM

Was the seat of a Cistercian NUNNERY or PRIORY, founded and dedicated to the Virgin in 1165, by Cospatrick, 3rd Earl of Dunbar. The buildings were destroyed by the Earl of Hertford in 1545, and not a vestige of them now exists. They stood near the junction of the Leet with the Tweed, and the street or lane leading from the Market Place to the spot, still bears the name of "Abbey Lane." The priory held the churches of Lennel, Hirsell, and Bassendean, besides lands in other parishes in the county. The chartulary has been printed by the Grampian Club, under the editorship of the late Dr Charles Rogers; and a history of the convent, with a figure of its seal, is given in the preface to that publication. The POMARIUM of the Priory is still represented by several old orchards on the ground

* Appendix to Raine's North Durham, pp. 76-7: Coldingham Charters, Nos. 413, 421. It is called in the latter Charter "The chapel of St. Nicholas situated in the vill of West Riston."

† In 1265, Henry de Prendergast received a charter from the priory of Durham, granting him with his heirs the privilege of a private chapel or oratory within his court at Prendergast, in Ayton parish; but this, like similar chapels elsewhere, was, no doubt, only temporary. (Carr's History of Coldingham, p. 132. Appendix to Raine's North Durham, p. 97.)

at the south-west side of the town, sloping down towards the site of the buildings. According to tradition, many of the noble Scottish dead who fell at Flodden were brought to Coldstream, and interred in the burial-ground of the priory; and in 1834, while excavations were being made at the place, many human bones and a stone coffin were exposed to view.

The parish church of Coldstream now in use was erected in 1716. Before that year the parish was called Lennel. The ancient CHURCH of LENNEL stood on the north bank of the Tweed, rather more than a mile to the north-east of Coldstream. The W. gable, portions of the N. and S. walls of the nave, and indications of a narrower chancel are still extant. The nave has been about 54 feet long by $22\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide externally, but the dimensions of the chancel cannot be satisfactorily determined. On the south side of the nave are traces of a doorway, with a segmental head and slightly moulded jambs, and of two hollow-chamfered windows, which have opened to the interior with a wide lateral splay, and a segmental rear-arch. The W. elevation has evidently undergone alterations at a late period. It is crowstepped, and is pierced by two rectangular windows, both plainly bevelled on the outside; the upper $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 22 inches; the lower, which is blocked, 26 inches by 18 inches. Such details as are still visible are meagre in the extreme, but some of them can hardly be later than the close of the 12th century.

The CHAPEL of HIRSEL "had disappeared before 1627, though the churchyard was then in use."* No trace of either can now be found.

CRANSHAWS.

Prior to the 15th century, the barony of Cranshaws, with the patronage of the church, belonged to the great House of Douglas. In 1401 it was conveyed by Archibald, the fourth Earl, to Sir John Swinton of that Ilk, and it remained in the possession of the Swinton family until the close of the 17th century.

The CHURCH was rated in the Ancient Papal Taxation Roll at XLs., its value being returned at XXI.† The date of its erection

* Account of the State of Certain Parishes in Scotland, 1627, Maitland Club. Preface to Chartulary of Coldstream, p. ix.

† Coldingham Letters and Account Rolls, Surtees' Society, Appendix, p. cx. The spelling here is "Craneshaunes."

has not been ascertained. It was dedicated, or at least contained an altar, to St. Ninian.* Only a featureless fragment of the E. wall, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, with the foundations of the others, remains, the internal dimensions having been 61 feet by 14 feet.†

The present parish church was erected in 1739, on a site a considerable distance from the ancient building, a relic of which has been transferred to it in the shape of a mural tablet, inserted in the interior of the north wall, whereon are sculptured the arms of the Royal House of Stuart. The local tradition connected with this stone is given in 'The Swintons of that Ilk,' p. 52. It is apparently of post-Reformation date.‡

Indications of a burying-ground were visible, till quite recently, on the Watch Water, about half-a-mile above its junction with the Dye, near Rawburn, in what was formerly the detached portion of the parish, now united, *quoad civilia*, to Longformacus. A chapel is traditionally asserted to have stood near the same spot, but I can find no mention of it in any ancient documents. A grave slab, having carved upon it the figure of a knight in armour, with a dog at his feet and a sword by his side, was removed from this burying-ground about the beginning of the century, and taken to Lylestone, near Lauder, where it was converted into a hearth-stone for the farm house.

DUNS.

This parish is now totally destitute of any ecclesiological remains, the last vestige of its ancient church having been removed in 1874. The notices of its early history are extremely scanty and obscure; but we find that in the ancient *taxatio* the parish is rated at 110 merks; and in Bayamund's Roll the value

* 'Swintons of that Ilk,' Appendix, p. xcii.

† I am indebted for the measurements to Mr Bertram, tenant of Cran-shaws, who had the foundations of the church carefully uncovered at the time of the Club's visit to the place in August 1889. As in most early churches, there were two doors, both in the S. wall. A portion of the W. end, 13 feet long internally, had been divided from the rest of the building by a partition wall, probably to provide a vestry after the Reformation. Numerous interments had evidently taken place in the interior, no fewer than 10 skulls having been discovered during Mr Bertram's operations.

‡ Figured in 'The Swintons of that Ilk,' and in Messrs Macgibbon and Ross's 'Domestic and Castellated Architecture of Scotland,' vol. iii. p. 429.

of the teinds of the Rectory of Duns is returned at £10. In 1296, its Rector, Henry de Lematon, took the oath of allegiance to Edward I. at Berwick. About the middle of the succeeding century, it was annexed as a prebend to the Collegiate Church of Dunbar.

At what date the CHURCH was built there is no documentary evidence to show; and, unfortunately, any clue that might have been afforded by the building itself is no longer available, the greater part of it having been taken down, and a new structure erected on its site, in 1790. An old plan in the possession of Mr Charles Watson, Duns, which I am enabled by his kind permission to reproduce, shows that it was cruciform. (Fig. 10.)

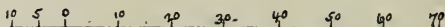
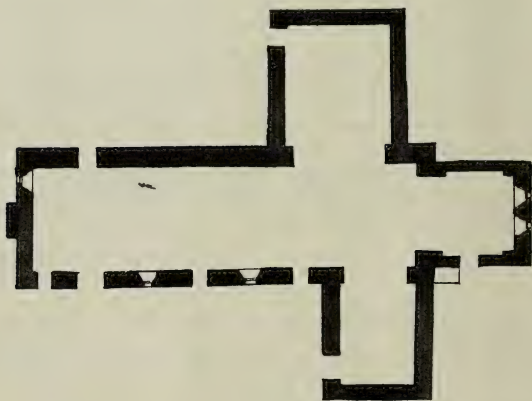


FIG. 10.

After the Reformation, the chancel seems to have been converted into a burial-aisle by the Wedderburn family, the north and south transepts being simultaneously appropriated for the same purpose by the proprietors of Duns Castle and Manderston

respectively. The two transepts, with the nave, which had been repaired and fitted up for Presbyterian worship, were wholly demolished in the operations of 1790; but the Wedderburn aisle remained until 1874, when, as already stated, it was removed at the instigation of the minister of the parish, in the course of some improvements which were being carried out on the church-yard. The drawing (Plate II.) is an exact copy of a photograph of the aisle in my possession, taken shortly before its demolition. A stone coffin, found in excavating a grave within the church in 1736, was removed in 1790 to the manse, where it was utilised for many years as a watering trough, and finally destroyed by the minister about 1830. Such was the manner in which the antiquities of the parish were dealt with by those who might have been expected to take the chief interest in their preservation.

There is a very beautiful statue of St. John, with pen in hand, and an eagle by his side, in an old niche (with a modern bracket, however) inserted in the external face of the north wall of Duns Castle. Nothing has been ascertained regarding its history, except that the niche and statue were built into the wall when the castle underwent extensive alterations in 1820. Can this have been a relic of the ancient church of Duns? The figure appears to be modern, but is so thoroughly mediæval in style and feeling that we may well believe it to have been copied from an imperfect or mutilated statue of earlier date.

A CHAPEL, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene,* stood about three miles to the north-west of Duns, a little to the south of the farmstead of Chapel. Its remains were removed, and the foundations dug up in 1808. One of the workmen engaged in the operation, who died two years ago, described the building as having been a plain rectangular one, without any features of interest. Some ancient grave-stones were then lying about in the surrounding burial-ground, but all traces of them have since disappeared. On a wooded bank overlooking the Whitadder, about half-a-mile to the east, there are visible some ruins, which local tradition asserts to be those of the priest's house; but it is in the highest degree improbable that the chapel was served by a resident priest.

In the Papal Taxation Roll of Churches and Monasteries in Scotland, drawn up in the early part of the reign of Edward I.,

* *Retours*, Berwickshire, Nos. 205, 320.

mention is made of a HOSPITAL called "Bona hospitalis de Duns," the value of which is returned at LXVIII^s.* Nothing is known of either its site or its history. The chapel above described may have been connected with it; but this is a pure conjecture, deriving, however, some probability from the fact that St. Mary Magdalene, to whom the chapel was dedicated, was the patron saint of numerous hospitals throughout the country.

EARLSTON.

Under its old name of Ercheldon or Erceldoun—variously written Ercheldoun, Erscildoun, Ercyldoun, Ersildoune, Ersiltoun, Hercyldon, Hersildoun, Yrsiltoune—Earlston is frequently mentioned in ancient charters, from the beginning of the 12th century down to the Reformation. Singularly enough, the church of Ercheldon first appears as a chapel dependent on Ederham (Edrom.) It therefore belonged to Coldingham, but the Abbey of Kelso would seem to have preferred a claim to it, the precise nature of which is not very apparent; for, about 1171, we find a controversy respecting it, between Durham and Kelso, submitted to the judgment of the bishop of St Andrews and the abbots of Rievall and Melrose. They decided in favour of Durham; the ground of the adjudication being that, as a subordinate chapel, Ercheldon followed the mother church of Ederham.† Numerous entries of expenditure incurred in the repair of the chapel appear in the Account Rolls of Coldingham Priory.‡ These accounts are models of exact book-keeping—a *pour-boire* of a shilling allowed to certain carriers of materials (*cariatoribus pro potu xij^d*.) being set down by the monkish accountant with all due gravity. There was also a HOSPITAL in the "vill" of Ercheldune,§ but the notices relating to it are extremely scanty, and it is doubtful if it survived till the Reformation.

The ancient CHURCH or CHAPEL was taken down, and another church built close to its site, about the year 1736. This, in its turn, has given place to a third, which is now in course of erection. As might have been expected, little of ecclesiological interest has

* Coldingham Letters, etc., Surtees Society, Appendix, p. cx. The Hospital is also mentioned in Bayamund's Roll.

† Raine's North Durham, Appendix, p. 84.

‡ Coldingham Letters, etc., Surtees Society, p. xii., xiii., etc.

§ Raine's North Durham, Appendix, p. 39.

been preserved from the old building. Embedded in the east wall of the structure lately taken down, was a sepulchral slab of red sandstone, with a cross carved upon it in very low relief, but bearing no inscription. It is figured on p. 110 of Mr Muir's volume, 'Characteristics of Old Church Architecture in Scotland.' Built into the same wall was another monumental stone of smaller size, having a pair of shears and the initials A.R. incised upon it, and a date which appears to read 1564, but the second figure is unfortunately mutilated. In the south wall was a stone with the inscription,—

AULD RYMRS
RACE
LYEES IN THIS
PLACE.

Mr Tait, in his notice of Earlston contributed to the Club's Proceedings for 1866, states: "Tradition says the stone was transferred from the old church which stood some yards distant from the present edifice. In 1782 the ancient inscription was defaced by some senseless fellow in a drunken frolic, but the clergyman compelled him to replace it in the same words as before. The effaced characters were very ancient, the present are quite modern." These ancient memorials, it is satisfactory to know, have been carefully preserved, and are to be displayed in the interior of the new church.

ECCLES

Parish is commonly understood to have derived its name from the number of churches (*ecclesiæ*) situated within its boundaries; and when we find a similar etymology sanctioned in the case of Ecclesfechan, by so competent an authority as Dr Skene, we must be content to accept it. The parish is not a large one, but in pre-Reformation times it contained, in addition to the Cistercian PRIORY or NUNNERY at ECCLES, the CHAPELRIES of BIRGHAM, LEITHOLM, and MERSINGTON. We may gather from the names of the ancient parochial divisions that the chapel at Birgham was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, that at Leitholm to the Virgin, and that at Mersington to St. John. The last-named appears to have left no traces whatever. Those at Birgham and Leitholm have also long since perished, but the

burial-ground which was attached to the former is still in use, and the site of the latter is marked by an old ash tree at the west end of the village, on the summit of what is still known as the "Chapel Knowe."*

The priory of Eccles was founded for Cistercian nuns by Cospatrick, third Earl of Dunbar, about the year 1155. It was dedicated to the Virgin; but the church, which had been previously attached to the manor or parish, seems to have been consecrated to St Cuthbert and St Andrew. The prioress was one of the heads of religious houses in Berwickshire who swore fealty to Edward I. at Berwick in 1296. The conventual buildings were burned by the Earl of Hertford in his destructive raid of 1545. The church however was spared, and it remained entire until about 1774, when the heritors of the parish, finding it too small for parochial purposes, ruthlessly demolished it, and used the materials in the construction of the modern church. This act of vandalism is the more to be regretted, as it is evident, from the brief description of the church given in the Old Statistical Account, that it had been a building of some pretensions, with a tower or "steeple," and in good preservation. So well built was it that its removal was an operation of extreme difficulty, and, we may hope, considering the "sordid motives" which prompted it, of considerable cost as well.

Some confused ruins of the monastic buildings are to be seen at the west side of the churchyard, and behind the mansion of Eccles House, the east wall of which is evidently ancient, and doubtless formed part of the old nunnery. Two vaulted cells, displaying on the external side of the north wall a blocked round-headed window, and a small fragment of string-course with the billet ornament much wasted, are the most noteworthy portions of the remains. A ruinous vault on the north side of the church is also extant. It has two doorways, and a round-headed window, all blocked up; but the whole has manifestly undergone considerable alteration at no very distant date, and it is almost impossible to pronounce with confidence upon its primitive features.†

A stone, which looks as if it had formed part of a spout or ablution drain, has been built into a low wall at the back of the

* New Statistical Account, p. 50. Hist. Ber. Nat. Club, vol. x., p. 252.

† See the description of the ruins of the Nunnery in the New Statistical Account.

mansion house, and the font is preserved in the garden. The latter is a plain circular bowl, $35\frac{1}{2}$ inches in external diameter, and 10 inches deep, and is perforated at the bottom.

It is unnecessary to do more than mention the ancient Cross at CROSSHALL, in Eccles parish, and refer to the interesting and elaborate account of it contributed by Dr Hardy to the Club's Proceedings for 1883 (pp. 366, 372.)

EDROM.

This parish, in early times, appears to have been both populous and well cultivated. Its church, bestowed upon the monks of Coldingham about the beginning of the 12th century by Cospatrick, Earl of Dunbar, whose gift was subsequently confirmed by Alexander I. and David I., was rated in the ancient *taxatio* at 100 merks, an unusually high assessment for a country church at that period. Subordinate to it were three chapels within the parish,—Kimmerghame, Blackadder and East Nisbet—and the distant chapel of Ercheldon (Earlston).* The old name Ederham—the hamlet or village on the Eder or Adder—may be still clearly traced in the local pronunciation of its modern equivalent.

Of the ancient Norman church nothing is left except the fine doorway, now built into a detached burial vault a few yards to the west of the modern edifice. This has evidently formed the main entrance to the earlier structure; and it is most fortunate that it has been preserved, as it is an extremely rich and beautiful example, exhibiting, even in its present decayed condition, some of the most striking and characteristic mouldings of the later Norman style. It is composed of three orders; the intermediate one rising from scalloped imposts, whose abaci are continued a short distance along the wall at each side and support the outer order; and the inner resting on two cylindrical engaged shafts with enriched capitals, which are surmounted by square abaci, chamfered below.† The face and soffit of the outer order are embellished with a double embattled moulding, round the outside of which is a narrow band of delicately carved

* Coldingham Charters, Nos. 42, 43, 111, 114, 116, 135, 449, 450, 457, 459, 460, 461, 469, 472, 492, 643, Appendix to Raine's North Durham.

† It may perhaps admit of doubt whether the shafts and capitals on which the arch now rests originally belonged to it. They may have formed part of the ancient chancel arch of the church, of which no other portions have survived.

ornament in very slight relief. The second order displays on both face and soffit a lozenge-moulding, embracing on the chamfer-plane a series of large nail-heads, and enriched on the outer face by lines of small pellets. The inner order is chevroned on the face, the soffit being quite plain. The bases of the shafts which support it are about 18 inches below the present level of the ground, and each was found, on being exposed, to consist of a round member, slightly moulded, and resting on a square plinth. The daylight measures 11 feet by 4 feet 8 inches. The appearance of the doorway, when entire, is well shown by Mr Dickson's excellent drawing, in which the details are reproduced with scrupulous fidelity. (Plate III.)

Notwithstanding the beauty of its doorway, the church, in its primitive state, must have been a structure the reverse of imposing, for we find from the Account Rolls of Coldingham Priory that in 1331-2 the chancel was thatched with straw.*

In 1499, Robert Blackadder, Archbishop of Glasgow, "whose family derived its surname from Blackadder in Ederham parish," built a transeptal chapel to the south side of the church, of which the greater portion still remains, although it has been several times altered and repaired to adapt it to the rest of the building. The internal arch communicating with the main portion of the church—a plain bevel-edged example, of one order merely—and two buttresses placed against the external angles, are the

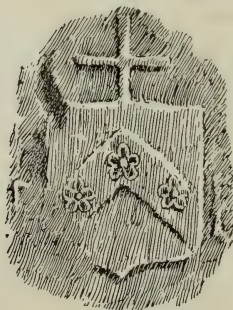


FIG. 11.

* Coldingham Letters, etc., Surtees Society, p. xii.

only features worthy of note. The latter rise in two stages with sloping set-offs, and each has been ornamented with a niche on the face of the upper stage. Of these, the brackets of both and the canopy of one are still entire. The arms of Archbishop Blackadder are carved on a stone in the south-west buttress. His initials *r.b.** have also been cut on the stone, but the *r.* is now so much wasted as to be quite illegible. (Fig. 11.) Another heraldic stone, with its bearings almost obliterated, may be seen in the wall a few yards further to the west. (Fig. 12.)



FIG. 12.

There are several old tombstones in the churchyard, all of them of a very plain and uninteresting character. One of 17th century date has a rude cross incised upon it, a relic, probably, of the temporary episcopal ascendancy under Charles II.: another, evidently much older, has been ornamented with a cross or sword in low relief, but, owing to the exfoliation of the stone, the nature of the device is almost unrecognisable.

No remains of any of the CHAPELS above mentioned now exist. That at EAST NISBET, now called Allanbank, stood on the south-west bank of the river Whitadder, about a mile above the village of Allanton. The site is near a small field still known as the "Chapel Haugh," noteworthy as having been the scene of a Covenanters' conventicle and communion in the persecuting times. The ruins were taken down about the beginning of the

* As on the Blackadder Crypt of Glasgow Cathedral, where the Archbishop's arms also appear.

present century, and the stones used in the erection of a march dyke between two coterminous estates in the neighbourhood. The chapel of KIMMERGHAME stood near the Blackadder Water, in a field which to this day bears the name of the "Kirk Park," near Kimmerghame Mill.* Between two and three miles farther down the river, and on the same side of it, is the site of the chapel of BLACKADDER,† every trace of which has likewise long since disappeared, although portions of the wall which enclosed its burying-ground were standing within living memory.

EYEMOUTH.

As might have been expected from its proximity to Coldingham, Eyemouth was acquired by the monks of the priory at a very early period, and in their hands soon became a place of considerable importance, its harbour being the only one within their territory. The town and district were anciently included in the parish of Coldingham;‡ but they were disjoined from it, and erected into a separate parish after the Reformation. The pre-Reformation CHURCH of Eyemouth was a chapel depending on Coldingham, and was served by a priest (*presbyter*) or chaplain. The fabric of the ancient church has been, for many years, entirely obliterated, and there are no records known to me from which any information regarding its appearance or dimensions can be derived.

FOGO.

The CHURCH of Fogo, with one ploughgate of land, and the land and pasture of Bothkilscheles, was given by Cospatrik, third Earl of Dunbar, to the Abbey of Kelso, about the year 1159;§ and the monks of that Abbey retained it in their possession until the Reformation. Originally it appears to have been, like most early parish churches, a narrow oblong, measuring internally 60 feet by 16 feet; but in the latter half of last

* The Chapel of Kymbringham, inclusive of a chantry, was conceded by the Prior and Convent of Durham, between 1233 and 1244, to Herebert de Camera.—Coldingham Charters, No. 543, in Raine's *North Durham*, Appendix, p. 96.

† The West Mains of Blackadder was sometimes called "Capellanum," or "Chapelland." Reg. Mag. Sig., No. 1540, Anno. 1604.

‡ Coldingham Letters, etc., Surtees Society, p. c.

§ Liber de Calchou, No. 70. See also the Charters of Confirmation by Malcolm IV., p. iii., and William the Lion, No. 12.

century it underwent complete "restoration," and was thereby deprived of nearly every pristine feature it possessed. Traces of two built-up arches, which probably admitted to vaults underneath the church, are still visible near the middle of the N. wall, a little above the level of the ground.

A fragment of an ancient burial-slab has been preserved in the HARCARSE aisle, a 17th century adjunct at the east end, which may have been a reconstruction of the chancel. This slab has had carved on its upper face an elaborate and ornate cross with a branched stem, but no portion of the base or arms remains. The work has been unusually well executed, and probably belongs to the 14th century.

In the *Liber de Calchou*, there are several charters relating to a CHAPEL dedicated to St. Nicholas, which was granted by Patrick Corbet to the monks of Kelso Abbey between 1280 and 1297.* Whether this was a specially endowed chapel in the parish church of Fogo, or a separate ecclesiastical foundation within the limits of the parish, is not altogether certain. The terms of the charters would seem to indicate a distinct foundation; and the double dedication by Bishop Bernham (in 1242 and 1243) confirms this view.

FOULDEN,

According to the charter mentioned in the note, was one of the manors bestowed by King Edgar upon the monks of St Cuthbert, Durham.† At what date the CHURCH was erected has not been

* *Liber de Calchon*, Nos. 305, 306, 307, and 308.

† *Coldingham Charters*, No. 7, Appendix to Raine's North Durham. It may be proper to mention that the genuineness of this charter, which has already been referred to in our notices of Ayton and Chirnsid, has been strongly impugned, and may reasonably be regarded as open to grave doubt. The manors conveyed by it are "Berwic et cum ista mansione has subscriptas mansiones, scilicet Greiden . leinhale . dilsterhalle . brygham . Edrem . Chirnesid . Hilton . Blakedir . Chynbrygham . huton . Regninton . Paxton . Fulden . Morthyngton . lamberton . Aliam lamberton . Hadrynton . ffyschewike . Horford . Vpsetinton . et mansionem de Collingam et cum ista mansione has subscriptas mansiones scilicet Aldcambus . lumsden . Reston . Suineston . faudon . Ayton . aliam Ayton . Prendirgest . Cramsmowth . Hadynnton." The orthography of such words as Ayton, Reston, Hilton, etc., looks much later than the date assigned to the document, and is not the least suspicious of its many doubtful features. Dr Raine, however, defends its authenticity.

ascertained, but the living is rated in the ancient *taxatio* at 24 merks, and the name of "Robertus de Ramsaye, parsona de Fulden" appears in the list of Berwickshire clergy who swore allegiance to Edward I. in 1296. The priory of Abbey St Bathans held lands within the parish; for in 1423-4 we find a dispute regarding them between the prioress of that convent and Roger Golin, parson of Foulden, submitted to the arbitration of the prior of Coldingham. They appear subsequently to have fallen into the hands of the monks of Dryburgh Abbey, in whose Rent Rolls the "Nunlands" of Foulden are repeatedly mentioned. To this day a farm in the parish bears the name of Nunlands. The Ramsays of Dalhousie held for several centuries the lands and barony of Foulden, to which the advowson of the church was, presumably, always attached; and the tombstone of George Ramsay, one of that family, who died in 1592, bearing a quaint inscription which has been often quoted, is preserved in the churchyard.* In 1587, the church of Foulden was the scene of a conference between the commissioners of Queen Elizabeth and those of James VI., relative to the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots. It was rebuilt in 1786, probably, in part, on the ancient foundations. Its present external dimensions are:

Length,	-	-	-	58 feet.
Width,	-	-	-	26 feet.

Lying in the burying-ground close to the south wall of the church, is the basin of an old baptismal font. It is octagonal in form, with a slightly projecting half-round moulding at each of the angles, and is 27 inches in diameter; the bowl being 16 inches wide by 7 inches in depth, and having a small aperture in the bottom. It was brought from Nunlands about 19 years ago; and the fact would seem to indicate the existence there, in mediæval times, of a religious house, of which no record has been found, and which even tradition has forgotten.

GORDON.

The CHURCH of St Michael, Gordon, belonged to the Abbey of Kelso. About the middle of the 12th century, Richard de Gordun endowed it with a liberal gift of land near his "vill" of

* Carr's History of Coldingham Priory, pp. 158, 159 and 160, and authorities there cited.

Gordun, and it is probable he was the founder.* In an agreement entered into between the monks of Coldingham and those of Kelso in 1171, the chapel of "Gordune" is mentioned as being retained by the latter;† and it was subsequently confirmed to them by a charter granted (1178-88) by Hugo, Bishop of St Andrews. In the ancient *taxatio* it was rated at 30 merks. The original building was demolished upwards of a century ago—the present parish church dating from 1763, and exhibiting the features, or rather want of features, common to religious structures of that period.

A CHAPEL near HUNTLYWOOD, founded nearly 200 years after the church of Gordon, and dedicated to the Virgin, has also disappeared. In two charters under the Great Seal (No. 3038, 28 Jan. 1507, No. 3416, 20 Feb. 1510) it is referred to as "the chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Huntlie, commonly called *the Chantory*;" and it must have survived the Reformation, as it is mentioned in a Retour in favour of George, Marquis of Huntlie, dated 2 August 1638.‡ Its exact location, however, has passed out of memory, although a field about a quarter of a mile to the south-west of Huntlywood still bears the name of "Chapel Lea."

GREENLAW

Appears in early times to have been one of the most populous parishes in the county. Its CHURCH, granted to the Abbey of Kelso by Cospatrik, third Earl of Dunbar, before 1159, had at least two subordinate CHAPELS—those of LAMB DEN and HALY-BURTON—and there is reason to believe that the chapel of ROWESTON (Rollandstoun), also within the parochial limits, was likewise attached to it.§ The Rev. J. H. Walker, in his account of the parish, contributed to the Club's Proceedings for 1864, states that Roweston "seems to have been connected with the Abbey of Melrose;" but the name does not appear at all in the *Liber de Melros*, and "Rowistoun" is mentioned as one of the

* *Liber de Calchou*, Nos. 118, 126, 323, etc.

† Chart. of Coldingham, No. 642. Raine's North Durham.

‡ Retours, Berwickshire, No. 230. See also Gordon's Hist. Sutherland, p. 38.

§ *Liber de Calchou*, Nos. 12, 71, 72, 145, etc. Roweston appears at first to have been a domestic chapel.

Tofts of Greenlaw in the "Rentall of the Abbacie of Kelso," made up about 1567.

The PARISH CHURCH was almost entirely rebuilt, on the ancient foundations apparently, in the closing years of the 17th century, and is now destitute of any details of ecclesiological interest. Its length externally is 82 feet, and its width 27 feet. The monumental stone referred to by Mr Walker as having been found in the interior of the church about 40 years ago, is still to be seen in the churchyard. It is of oblong form, and has incised upon it a cross, the letters A.H. in the upper left-hand angle, and the letters I.L. in the corresponding angle at the right hand. The form of the characters shows it to be of late date, probably not earlier than the latter half of the 16th century.

NONE of the CHAPELS have survived. There were ruins visible at both Lambden and Halyburton when the Old Statistical Account of the parish was written, but the last vestiges had disappeared before 1840. At Halyburton, traces of ancient foundations and graves were recently exposed in trenching the garden attached to the farm-house, and the farm-steading is known to have been largely constructed of the materials of the chapel. The site of the graveyard at Roweston is still pointed out.

HUME.

Although in early times one of the largest parishes in Berwickshire, Hume has no longer a separate parochial existence, having been annexed in 1640, after a succession of curtailments, to the contiguous parish of Sticheil in Roxburghshire. Its church, which was dedicated to St Nicholas, originally belonged to the Earls of Dunbar, and the third of that family bestowed it, along with two carucates of land and a meadow called "Haradstrodar," upon the monks of Kelso, in the reign of Malcolm IV., who confirmed the grant by a charter given at Roxburgh in 1159.* There was a dependent chapel at Wedderlie, now in Westruther parish.

The ancient graveyard of Hume, in which the now demolished CHURCH stood, is still in use. It lies on the southern slope of the ridge on which Hume Castle is situated, about half a mile to the south-west of the castle and village.

* Liber de Calchou, p. vi. and No. 71.

HUTTON AND FISHWICK.

‘Fishewic’ or ‘Fyschewike’ was one of the Berwickshire manors conveyed to the monks of St Cuthbert, Durham, by King Edgar, between 1098 and 1107, and it is mentioned in a charter of confirmation granted by David I. in favour of the same monks in 1126. In the Papal Taxation Roll, drawn up in the reign of Edward I., the vicarage of Fichewyke is valued at £6 13s. 4d. It was rated in the old *taxatio* at 30 merks.*

‘Huton’ is named in the doubtful charter by King Edgar, to which reference has already been made. Its church was dedicated by David de Bernham, Bishop of St Andrews, on 6th April 1243. “Thomas, parsona de Huton,” and “Robert de Paxton, prior Hospitalis St Johannis Jerisolm, apud Huton,” were among the clergy of the county who took the oath of allegiance to Edward I. in 1296. It is called Hotone, in the Papal Taxation. The parishes were united in 1614.

The existing PARISH CHURCH of HUTTON was built about 1840, and replaced an older structure erected in 1765. No portion of the pre-Reformation church remains;† nor has the HOSPITAL left any traces, but it is believed to have stood near the modern mansion of Spital House. In one of the old Retours it is called Huttonspittle.‡

The ruins of the ancient CHURCH of FISHWICK, beautifully situated on the west bank of the River Tweed, nearly opposite the village of Horncliffe, were removed about the year 1835, when a mortuary chapel was erected on their site by the proprietor of Broadmeadows. From the brief description given of them in the New Statistical Account of the parish, it would appear that the church had been “a very plain building, long and narrow, and of small dimensions.”

LADYKIRK

Comprises the ancient parishes of UPSETTLINGTON and HORNDEAN. They were united at the Reformation, and the votive Church of

* Coldingham Letters etc., Appendix p. cx.—Surtees Society; Registrum Prioratus Sancti Andree.

† The burial-vault to the west of the church appears to be a 17th century erection.

‡ Retours, Berwickshire, No. 413.

St Mary at Upsetlington, which had been erected not many years before, became the church of the parish thus constituted. The original parish church of Upsetlington, as well as that of Horndean, has long since disappeared; but the site of the former is still pointed out in a clump of trees called the "Chapel Round," about a quarter of a mile to the north of the hamlet of Upsetlington; and the relinquished graveyard of the latter, about half a mile east from Horndean village, remains to this day. Both churches, for several centuries before the Reformation, belonged to Kelso Abbey,* although the priory of Coldingham, to which, perhaps, they may have been originally subordinate, held considerable possessions in Horndean parish. No trace whatever is left of the HOSPITAL of ST. LEONARD, in the same parish; but the charter by Robert Byseth, Lord of Upsetlington, conferring it on Kelso Abbey, indicates that it stood between Horndean and the Tweed—*juxta Tweede ex opposito de Horwerden*.

THE CHURCH of LADYKIRK is an interesting building, and is well deserving of the attention of the ecclesiologist. It cannot be said, perhaps, to possess much architectural merit, but it was one of the last pre-Reformation churches erected in Scotland, is quite entire, and presents several peculiar, if not wholly unique, features. It was founded in 1500 by James IV., who dedicated it to the Virgin. Its situation on the north-west bank of the Tweed is most delightful, and the entire neighbourhood is rich in historical associations. A little to the east is Holywell Haugh, where in 1291, Edward I. of England met the competitors for the Scottish Crown; across the river, almost directly opposite, are the frowning ruins of Norham Castle; far away to the south stretch the dark slopes of Flodden; and behind these rise the broad blue summits of "Cheviot's mountains lone."

The church is cruciform in plan, and consists of an aisleless nave with a tower at the west end, a chancel with a semi-hexagonal termination, and N. and S. transepts, or transeptal chapels, similar in form to the chancel. (Fig. 13.) Internally, the nave measures 41 feet 8 inches in length, by 23 feet 3 inches in width; the chancel is 36 feet long, and of the same width as the nave; and the internal projection of the chapels is 15 feet 10

* Liber de Calchou, Nos. 240, 417, 421, 469, etc. Rotulus Redituum Antiquus Abbatie de Calchou, pp. 466, 467.

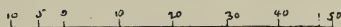
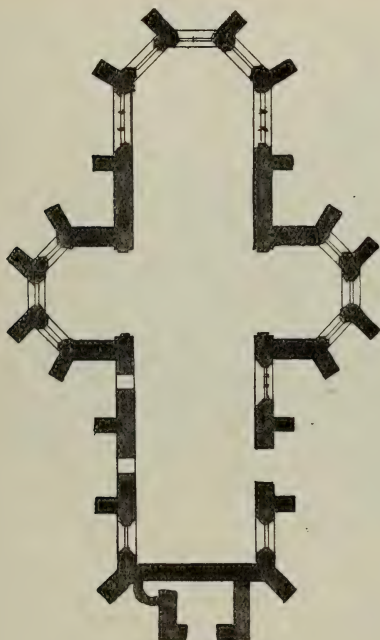


FIG. 13.

inches, and 16 feet 4 inches, respectively. The style of the architecture, as might have been expected, is far from pure, and displays the strong leaning to First-Pointed forms so characteristic of Scottish Gothic in its latest phases. (Fig. 14.)

The buttresses, which, with the stone roof, impart a rather imposing air to the exterior, are divided into two unequal stages by slightly graduated set-offs with a half-roll above, and are crowned by plain, square pinnacles with crocketed finials of varied

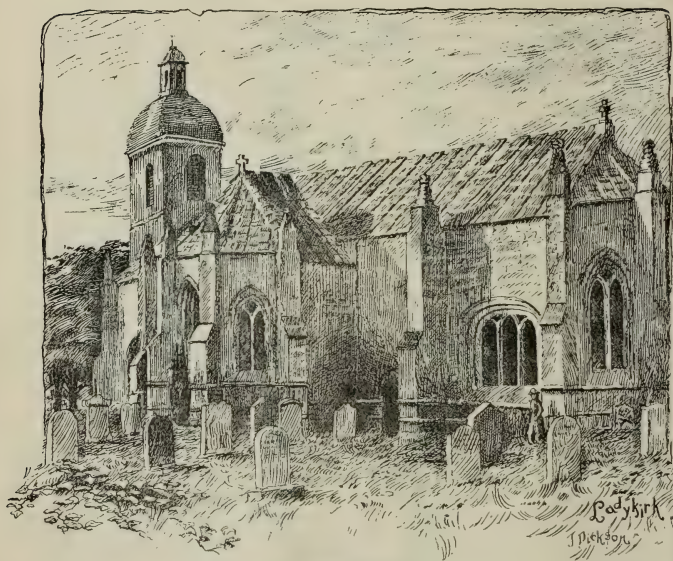


FIG. 14.

and elaborate, but, for the most part, stiff and inelegant, design. The base-table rests upon a square plinth, and has a simple slope on the upper side. Two string-courses are carried round the building a short distance above the basement, the upper one rounded above, the lower sloping, and both hollow or concave below. They are only 12 inches apart throughout the greater part of their course; but the upper string, which passes immediately underneath the external sills of the windows, rises at the terminations of the chancel and transepts fully 32 inches above the other, the windows at these parts being placed higher in the wall than elsewhere. A slightly projecting cornice, with a hollow on the under side, runs along the top of the wall beneath the eaves.

The windows are mostly plain, lanciform openings, divided into two pointed lights by a monial branching at the top, an exception being the east window of the chancel, which is wider than

the others of this form, and is divided into three lights by two monials branching and intersecting in the head. The three principal windows in the S. wall, however, are different in style, being wide, depressed-segmental or elliptical-headed apertures, each containing three pointed lights. The exterior window-jambs have, in every case, two outer plain-chamfered orders, and an inner or tracery order, hollow-chamfered. The interior jambs consist of a plain splay, with a quirked edge-roll carried up round the rear arch. Over every window, except one in the N. wall of the nave, is a label or dripstone, terminating at each side in a rudely sculptured head.

Entrance has been provided to the interior by three doorways, the principal one being at the west end of the S. wall of the nave. It is round-headed; the jambs are composed of two continuous, filleted rolls with a wide hollow between; and the upper string-course before described is carried round the head as a dripstone. The daylight measures 8 feet from the ground to the crown of the arch, and is 5 feet in width. Another doorway of smaller dimensions,* leading into the chancel through its S. wall, displays in the jambs a single, continuous, filleted roll, the dripstone, as in the first-mentioned example, being merely a continuation of the upper string-course round the head. The third, which is in the N. wall of the nave, is now concealed on the outside by a building recently erected to contain the heating apparatus of the church. There is a blocked doorway in the wall of the south transept, but it is evidently modern.

The tower is of four stages, each of the three lower vaulted internally, but undistinguished on the outside, except by small, rectangular, chamfered openings in the west face. The upper stage is modern, and is surmounted by a kind of four-sided dome with a belfry above, altogether out of harmony with the rest of the edifice. A wide, square-headed doorway, on the west side of the tower, affords access to the interior of the lowest or ground stage; and an ascent to the upper stages is provided by a newel-stair, placed in a turret occupying the angle between the N. wall of the tower and the W. wall of the nave.

The aspect of the interior of the church, though not wanting in impressiveness, is singularly bald. It has a pointed vault, the plainness and bareness of which are only partially relieved by a series of transverse ribs in the nave and chancel,

* Not shown on Plan.

and of shorter diagonal ones at its eastern and lateral extremities, all of them broadly chamfered, and resting on moulded corbels. The arches opening into the transepts are of two chamfered orders, rising from capiteled responds with mouldings of debased character. These, however, are wholly restorations, although they may probably be exact reproductions of the original work. The superincumbent walls are carried above the roof outside, and form gables which terminate the roofs of the transepts at their inner extremities—a very unusual, if not altogether unique, feature.

No trace of a piscina-niche, aumbry, or recess of any kind, can be seen inside the church. Their absence would seem to indicate that the building was not quite finished, or, at least, had been little used for Divine service, before the Reformation.

There were two holy wells, which still exist, in Ladykirk parish; one dedicated to “Our Lady,” and the other to St. Anne.

LANGTON.

Notices of the CHURCH of Langton are to be found as far back as the 12th century. In the beginning of that century, the advowson belonged to Roger de Ov, a Northumbrian, who bestowed the church, which was dedicated to St. Cuthbert, upon the monks of Kelso Abbey; and the gift was subsequently confirmed by his successor in the manor of Langton, William de Veteri Ponte.* The ancient graveyard, containing what seems to have been the chancel of the church, long since converted into a burial-vault, 22 feet wide by about 20 feet long externally, is situated a little to the south-east of Langton House. At the west end of this vault, and projecting about a foot laterally, there is a small fragment of what must have been the N. wall of the nave; but the whole bears evident marks of having been repeatedly altered, and probably not one original detail is left. The east elevation contains two small round-headed windows of apparently 17th century date, 6 feet apart, each 27 inches high by 14 inches wide. Several 17th century tombstones may be seen in the burying-ground.

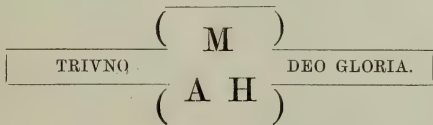
The present parish church, which superseded an older erection of 1798, was built in 1872 at the village of Gavinton, about half a mile from the original site.

* *Liber de Calchou*, Nos. 138 to 142.

LAUDER.

Little has been ascertained regarding the foundation or early history of the CHURCH of Lauder; and it is difficult to say what reliance should be placed on the assertion sometimes made that it was one of the fruits of the piety of Hugo de Morville, Constable of Scotland in the reign of David I. In 1268 it became—by gift of John Baliol and Devorgilla, his wife, a descendant of the De Morvilles—the property of the monks of Dryburgh Abbey,* who held it as a vicarage until the Reformation. Here, in 1482, the Scottish Nobility held their famous conference, which resulted in the seizure of James III., and the murder of his favourites, who, as old Pitscottie says, were hanged “over the bridge of Lather befor the King’s eyes.” Both bridge and church have long since been demolished. The latter stood on the north side of the town, facing Lauder Fort, which now forms part of Thirlestane Castle. The present parish church occupies a different site, and was erected in 1673.

Subordinate also to Dryburgh, in this parish, were the two CHAPELS of ST. JOHN, near Kedslie, and ST. LEONARDS. The former has bequeathed its name to the estate and mansion of Chapel-on-Leader, but no remains of it now exist. At St. Leonards there was, in addition to the chapel, a HOSPITAL dedicated to the same saint. Portions of what were believed to be the ruins of the former were extant so recently as in 1860; and there can be little doubt that the building at the place now occupied as a farm-house formed part either of the hospital or the chapel. Its walls are nearly 4 feet thick; and inserted in the S.W. wall are two stones, one inscribed—



and the other, which is utilised as the lintel of a window, bearing the inscription—

☞ DEVS · EST · FONS · VITÆ.
I · THRIST · FOR · THE · VATER · OF · LIF.

* Liber de Dryburgh, Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 etc.

Dr Hardy (Report of Club Meetings for 1880) believes the initials M. A. H. to be those of Master Andrew Home, "Pensionary and Rector of Lauder, who secured the property for himself and his illegitimate son William, when Dryburgh Abbey was dissolved." The site of the churchyard, a little to the north-west of the farm house, is still pointed out, but it contains nothing of interest.

LEGERWOOD

Was held by the Abbey of Paisley from the 13th century until the Reformation; but the CHURCH, as is evident from the details which still remain, was built in the Norman period, and is probably not later than 1130.* It has consisted of a nave and a narrower and very short chancel. The nave, which is about 50 feet long by 27 feet wide externally, has been used as the parish church since the Reformation; but a series of repairs and alterations, the first of which seems to have been executed in 1717, with the usual disregard to the original character of the building, has completely obliterated every early feature except the chancel-arch, which, although blocked up and otherwise disfigured, is apparently quite entire.

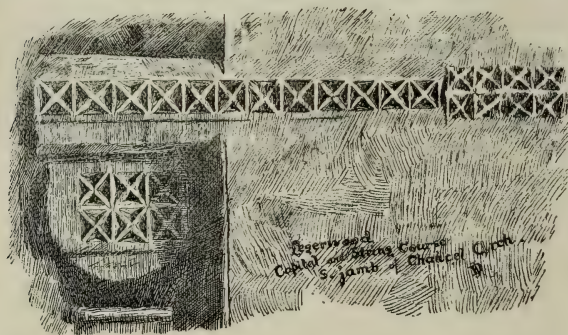


FIG. 15.

* *Registrum de Passelet*, pp. 5, 7, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 308, 408, 411 *Maitland Club*; *Theiner*, p. 24. John, Priest of "Ledgaresude," is one of the witnesses to a Charter granted in 1127 by Robert, Bishop of St. Andrews, in favour of the Priory of Coldingham.

So far as the details can be seen, it appears to consist of two semi-circular orders, each square-edged on the side next the chancel, but on that next the nave moulded into a wide quarter-hollow and half-round. On the same side are visible two bearing-shafts in each jamb, having cushion-capitals with square abaci chamfered below, and adorned on their faces with a band of the sunk star ornament, which is continued along the wall at each side to the angles. (Fig. 15.) The same ornament appears, arranged in square panels, and with slight variations of form, on most of the capitals themselves, one notable exception being that of the inner pillar of the north jamb, which displays on the outer face a peculiar engrailed or reversed scalloped ornament of a somewhat inartistic type.* (Fig. 16.) The outer capital of

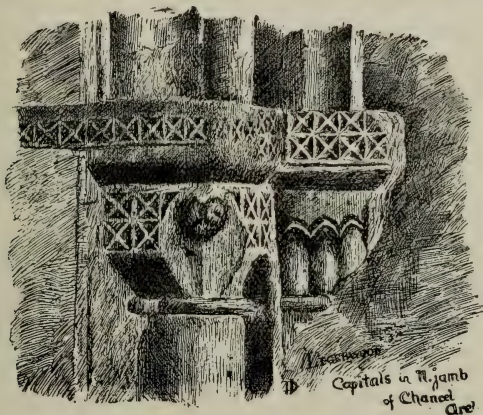


FIG. 16.

this jamb has a rude kind of knob, or volute, on the angle immediately below the abacus. On the opposite jamb, the half of the inner capital has been cut or broken away to make room for a hat peg! The shafts rise from round bases, convex in profile, and resting on square plinths, which are covered by the

* A similar ornament occurs on some of the capitals of the west doorway of Dunfermline Abbey, and is introduced, though sparingly, in the naves of those splendid examples of Norman architecture—the Cathedral of Durham and Peterborough.

soil. The width of the arch, measured between the extremities of the jambs, is fully 15 feet; the height, from the bottom of the plinths on which the shafts rest to the top of the imposts, is nearly 8 feet; and from the imposts to the crown of the arch, 5 feet.

The chancel, now used as a burial-aisle, is 20 feet 10 inches long by 22 feet wide. It is roofless, and the walls have been reduced in height, but a quite unexpected amount of original detail is left. It has apparently been vaulted in stone, as massive shafts, 10½ inches in diameter, which look as if they had been intended to support the groin ribs, occupy the internal angles. These shafts rise from round bases with a double, hollow-chamfered slope, the plinths beneath being similar to those already described. A blocked window, narrow and round-headed, with a wide internal splay and a graduated sill, is observable near the middle of the N. wall; and there is a similar one in the east elevation, which, however, has been partly built up on the inside, and is concealed on the exterior by a memorial tablet inserted in the wall. A small recess, 17 inches high, 15 inches wide, and 11 inches deep, the purpose of which is problematical, is seen in the N. wall, a little to the west of the window, and below the level of its sill. There are a number of early masons' marks on the pillars and voussoirs of the chancel-arch; and the walls have been frescoed in red on a white ground with a kind of star-shaped ornament enclosed within a circle. The traces of this ornamentation, which I have little doubt is of Norman date, are very faint, but they are sufficiently distinct to show its true character.

This ancient chancel, with its arch, is one of the most interesting examples of early Christian architectural art in the county; and it is not very creditable to the taste and public spirit of the heritors of the parish that they should have allowed it to remain so long in its present neglected condition. Its restoration, if judiciously carried out, would not be a matter of great cost, and would provide the parish with a place of worship both intrinsically beautiful and possessed of genuine historical and archæological interest.

There is nothing calling for special remark on the outside of the building. Such of the old masonry as has not been interfered with exhibits the usual characteristics of the fully developed Norman style. A base-course, of small projection,

with a simple slope above, runs along the E. and N. walls a few inches above the ground. On the south side it is below the ground level.

According to Chalmers (*Caledonia* ii. 349), a lazaret-house, or HOSPITAL, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, existed in Legerwood parish in pre-Reformation times. It was situated at "Auldene-stun," and belonged to the Abbey of Melrose. There is a charter relating to it in the Melrose Chartulary, entitled "*Carta leprosororum de Moricestun*,"* from which it would appear that the hospital was in the neighbourhood of Morriston. In several old *Retours* the lands of "Aldinstoun" are mentioned along with those of Morriston as being in the parish of Legerwood, and in some old maps of the county, a hamlet called "Addenston," now extinct, is shown to have existed about a mile to the west of West Morriston. It would seem pretty clear, therefore, that those antiquarians are mistaken who have placed the site of the hospital at another Addinston, in Lauderdale, near Channelkirk. Nothing is known of its history, and it is not mentioned in any of the old taxation lists to which I have had access.

LONGFORMACUS AND ELLEM

Were united in 1712, and since that year the church of Longformacus alone has been used for Divine service, that of ELLEM having become ruinous shortly after the union of the parishes. The scanty remains of the latter are situated on the north bank of the Whiteadder, close to Ellemford, about three miles above Abbey St. Bathans. The foundations of the N.W. and E. walls, covered with turf, can be easily traced, and a small portion of the S. wall, 10 feet in length, 5 feet in height, and 2 feet 9 inches thick, is still standing. It presents no architectural details, and there is, accordingly, nothing to enable us to fix the date of its erection; but we know that the church was dedicated by Bishop Bernham in 1243. The chancel seems to have been narrower than the nave.

From the 13th century till the Reformation, the barony of LONGFORMACUS, with the advowson of the CHURCH, was held in succession by Morthington of Morthington, the Earls of Moray, the Earls of March, and a branch of the St. Clairs of Roslin.

* *Liber de Melros*, No. 80. *Retours*, Berwickshire, Nos. 391, 426, etc. Simpson's *Archæological Essays*, ii. 7.

The church, 58 feet 8 inches by 19 feet 2 inches externally, was rebuilt in 1730 on the old foundations, and evidently, to a considerable extent, of the old materials; but all the original details have disappeared, except a sculptured stone, inserted in the S. wall, on which are carved the St. Clair arms with the letters I.S. above. (Fig. 17.)

At the village of Longformacus is a spring, formerly a holy well, dedicated to "Our Lady."

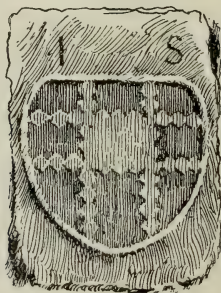


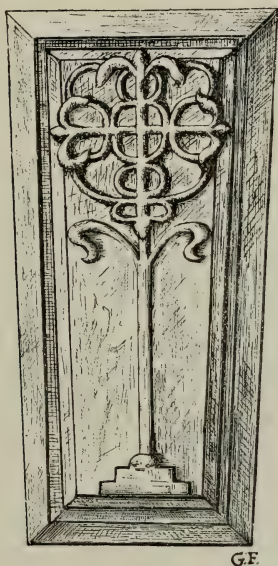
FIG. 17.

MERTOUN

Was one of the churches given by Hugo de Morville to Dryburgh Abbey,* the ruins of which are situated within the parish. The existing church dates from 1658. It stands about a mile to the north-west of the ancient parish burying-ground, which contains the remains of the original CHURCH. This has apparently been a Norman building; but only the E. wall, and portions of the N. and S. walls, all reduced to within 8 feet of the ground, are left, and no architectural details are visible. The internal width has been 14 feet. Bishop Bernham consecrated the church in 1241.

Outside, near the end of the S. wall, is a very fine and well-preserved sepulchral slab, having an ornamental cross carved in relief upon its upper surface, but without any date or inscription. (Fig. 18.) Its length is 39 inches; its width, at the upper end, 20 inches, and at the lower end, 16 inches.

* Liber de Dryburgh, Nos. 234, 235, 237, 241, 242, etc.



Grave-Slab at
Merton.

FIG. 18.

DRYBURGH ABBEY. Next to Melrose, Dryburgh is perhaps the most famous of Scottish Abbeys ; and, like its even better known rival, it owes its celebrity chiefly to its association with Sir Walter Scott, whose ashes repose within its precincts. And, in truth, no fitter resting-place could have been found for the great Wizard, whose genius has thrown such a charm over his native Border-land, and made it, almost literally, enchanted ground. Apart from its history, his personal and ancestral connection with it, and its situation—midway between Smailholm, the home of his boyhood, and Abbotsford, the creation and abode of his later years, and within sight and sound of his beloved Tweed—there is much in the spot itself which marks it out as an appropriate place of repose for the “Master of Romance.” For

nature has dealt with the hallowed fane as he himself did with the memories and traditions of eld, and made it scarcely less beautiful in its decay than it must have been in its lordly prime. Like his own genius, which quickened as with new life, and clothed with its old pomp and glory the dead, half-buried past, she has covered with her fairest forms the mouldering ruins, and festooned

“with lush woodbine,

“With sweet musk roses and with eglantine,”

broken pillar and crumbling arch, ruined sanctuary and deserted cloister. Standing beside the tomb of the Last Minstrel, and gazing around on the remains of the once magnificent abbey—all silent now, though on Fancy's ear there still seem to fall the prayers and chants of its long forgotten inmates—one feels it to be an act almost of desecration to subject to a minute scrutiny the venerable ruins, or indeed to do aught but indulge in pensive reverie. But we must try to forget the associations of the place for a while, and endeavour, as best we may, to describe what the ravages of war, of bigotry, of covetousness, and of time, have left to us.

It is unnecessary to do more than glance at the history of the abbey, as the subject has been fully dealt with in various well-known and readily accessible works, of which we need only mention Morton's ‘*Monastic Annals of Teviotdale*.’ Founded about 1150* by Hugo de Morville, Constable of Scotland, whose charter was subsequently confirmed by David I., Dryburgh was colonised by Premonstratensian monks from Alnwick. It was dedicated to St. Mary. There is some reason to believe that an earlier religious establishment existed on the spot, but the evidence, as is usual in such cases, is far from being satisfactory, and no trustworthy details can be given. None of the existing buildings are assignable to an earlier period than the middle of the 12th century, and most of them are later. The conventual portions are very late Norman, passing into First-Pointed; the choir and transepts of the church are wholly in a fully developed phase of the latter style; and the scanty remains of the nave show that it has been of Second-

* The *Chronica de Mailros* has the following entries: *Anno 1150, Ordo Præmonstracensis venit ad Drueburch, ad festivitatem Sancti Martini* (10 November.) *Anno 1152, Conventus venit ad Driburgh die Sancte Lucie* (13 December.) We may conclude that it was not till the latter date that the buildings were ready for the reception of the monks.

Pointed date, probably about the middle, or second half, of the 14th century. We know that, about 1322, the abbey was pillaged and burned by the English, under Edward II., and that afterwards King Robert Bruce contributed liberally to its repair; and it is not improbable that the western portion of the church was rebuilt from the funds supplied by the great monarch. The abbey was a second time burned, by Richard II., when he invaded Scotland in 1385; and it is clear from various documents quoted by Mr. Morton, that it suffered subsequently, on more than one occasion, from the "devastating inroads of the English," and especially from the incursions of Sir George Bowes, Sir Brian Layton, and the Earl of Hertford, in 1544 and 1545. In all likelihood the mischief caused by these arch-marauders was never repaired; and at the Reformation, which followed not long afterwards, the possessions of the abbey were annexed to the Crown, and the buildings allowed to fall into decay. These latter, after passing through various hands, were purchased in 1786, by David Stuart Erskine, eleventh Earl of Buchan, a nobleman of eccentric character, but at least entitled to the credit of having preserved the ruins, which, at the time he acquired them, were freely utilised as a quarry, from being utterly swept away.

The Abbey buildings were arranged round the cloister garth or quadrangle in the usual way; the church occupying the north side of the square; the sacristy, chapter-house, abbot's parlour, library, etc., the east side; and the refectory the south. The ground slopes so much to the south that the church, which stands on the highest part of the site, is five feet above the level of the cloisters; and these, in turn, are fully six and a half feet above the floor of the chapter-house.

The SACRISTY, called ST. MODAN'S CHAPEL,* is a narrow, oblong apartment adjoining the south transept of the church, with which it communicates by two doorways, the smaller of which also conducts to a wheel-stair in the transept wall leading up to the triforium and clerestory. It is entered from the cloisters by a recessed, semicircular-headed doorway, measuring $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The inner arch of this doorway has a plain chamfer round its entire edge; the outer is square-edged from the ground to the spring of the arch, but is chamfered round the

* From St. Modan, an early Scottish saint, who is said to have founded a church here in the sixth century. See preceding page.

head, over which is a label or dripstone, square-edged above, and bevelled below. The apartment itself is 27 feet long, 12 feet 7 inches wide, and 15 feet 6 inches high, and is waggon-vaulted. It is lighted by two narrow, round-headed windows in the E. wall, with a vesica-shaped window or opening above; the whole forming a somewhat singular-looking arrangement when viewed from the outside. In the interior, at the east end, is a stone altar, raised on a foot-pace, or low platform, two steps above the level of the floor. It is 5 feet long and 3 feet 4 inches high, and projects 2 feet 3 inches from a stone shelf, 14 inches wide, which extends along the whole length of the wall. Sunk in the foot-pace—a most unusual position—a little to the south of the altar, is a piscina-basin, 15 inches in diameter, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, with an ornamental border round it. Another piscina, having a shallow basin, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and wholly destitute of ornament, is placed within a round-headed niche, 1 foot 8 inches by 1 foot 11 inches, in the S. wall. If these piscinas are coeval with the fabric of the sacristy—and I see no reason to doubt their being so—they are among the earliest examples to be found in the country.

The PASSAGE or SLYPE, leading from the cloisters to the open ground on the east, where the abbey cemetery was probably situated, and separating the sacristy from the chapter-house, is 10 feet 10 inches wide, and is waggon-vaulted. It contains nothing of interest, except an aumbry in the S. wall, measuring 2 feet 10 inches by 1 foot $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the opening, but within, recessed laterally to a width of 5 feet 9 inches. The doorways in the E. and W. walls have been plain semicircular-headed openings, with labels above, similar to that over the west doorway of the sacristy. Both have been partly built up.

The CHAPTER HOUSE, also an oblong, waggon-vaulted chamber, is 47 feet 2 inches long, 22 feet 8 inches wide, and 21 feet high. Externally, as may be seen from the plan given in Mr Morton's work, it projects towards the east 23 feet beyond the line of the other buildings in the same range. Internally, the E. wall retains its nine stone sedilia or stalls, forming an arcade of round, interlacing arches, with transition mouldings, verging on almost pure First-Pointed in the capitals and bases. Some of the capitals and shafts are restorations, but a good deal of the old work is left. A stone bench-table, mostly restored, is carried round the walls about two feet above the level of the floor. The circle on the

floor which was said to mark the tomb of the Founder, Hugo de Morville, and his wife, can be only very partially traced. The apartment is lighted at its eastern end by five pointed, deeply countersplayed windows; three in the E. wall, of which the centre window is the largest, and one in each of the N. and S. walls. The W. wall is pierced by two wide, round-headed windows, each of which is divided into two pointed lights by three pairs of capital shafts. Between these windows is a very fine semicircular-headed doorway, opening to the cloisters.* Externally, it is composed of four orders; the three outer ones consisting of a series of rolls and hollows, (the most prominent of the rolls being pointed) rising from disengaged shafts having transition capitals with square abaci; and the inner exhibiting, on both its external and soffit planes, a large tooth-moulding carried continuously down the jambs in a wide hollow between pointed edge-rolls. (Fig. 19.) The daylight measures 10 feet by 4 feet 10 inches.

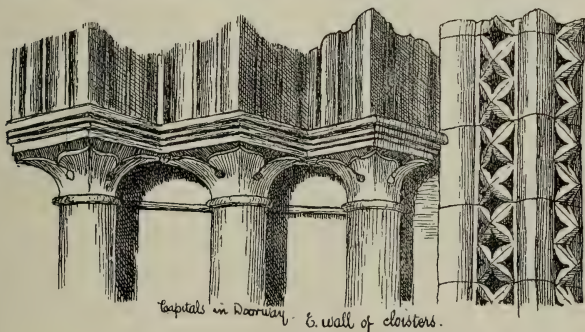


FIG. 19.

Superincumbent on the chapter-house was a gabled apartment which some suppose to have been the LIBRARY, or SCRIPTORIUM. It must have been similar in form to the chamber beneath, but not quite so long, as its west gable, instead of resting upon the

* The cloisters being on a higher level than the Chapter House, there must have been a flight of steps, possibly of wood, leading up through this doorway, if it was ever used as such, and was not a merely ornamental feature, or window.

W. wall of the chapter-house is built upon its roof. On the outside this gable is wholly destitute of details, but on its inner side it shows traces of a fireplace and vent. The curious corbel here figured (Fig. 20) is in the north-east angle, and from its position may readily escape notice.

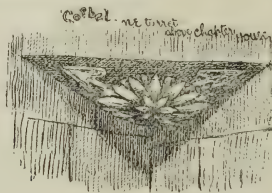
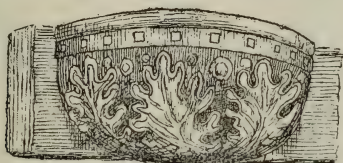


FIG. 20.

The east elevation of the chapter-house presents outwardly several features of interest. It has been gabled, and is flanked by two turrets, partly formed by broad, flat buttresses placed against the sides of its external angles, which have cylindrical banded shafts, as at Coldingham. Each turret contains a wheel-stair, and terminates in a low, conical stone roof or cap, octagonal in plan. Two smaller buttresses have been carried nearly half way up the elevation between the three lanciform windows already referred to; and above each of these windows is, or was till lately, a plain dripstone, bevelled below, and continued as a string-course, in a curious zig-zag fashion, across the intervening buttresses. Above the centre light is a square-headed window, apparently of late date; and over this again is a small opening, quatre-foiled. There is a square window in the S. wall also, which, like the other, has lighted the upper apartment. The base-table is doubly sloped or splayed horizontally, and has a pointed roll above.

The COMMON ROOM or PARLOUR of the abbey, 45 feet long, by 23½ feet wide, unlike the chapter-house, which lies east and west, is placed longitudinally north and south, with its north end abutting against the S. wall of the chapter-house, through which there is a doorway connecting the two apartments. A semicircular-headed doorway in the opposite wall leads into a PASSAGE similar to that between St. Modan's Chapel and the chapter-house; and there are doorways in the E. and W. walls. The W. wall also contains traces of the fire-place, which has

been 7 feet wide. The beautifully foliated imposts or corbels which supported the hood are left. (Fig. 21.) In the north-west corner is a large recess, 10 feet wide, $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, and 10 feet 4 inches high; and above it are the remains of a stair, which has led up, through a large, segmental-headed, recessed



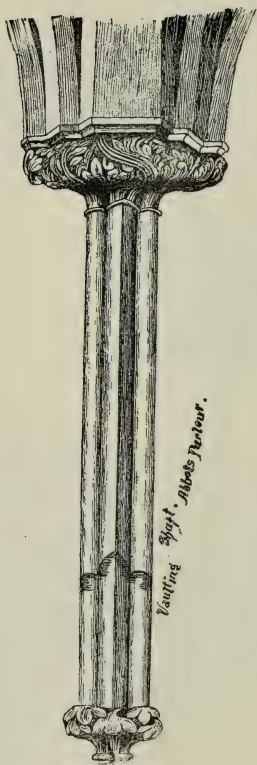
Impost Corbel.
Abbots parlour.

FIG. 21.

opening, from the cloisters to the DORMITORIES above. Indications of another stair, which has also conducted to the dormitories, are observable in the opposite, or south-east corner. The latter stair has been lighted by small circular windows or openings in the E. wall, 14 inches in diameter, and plainly bevelled outside.

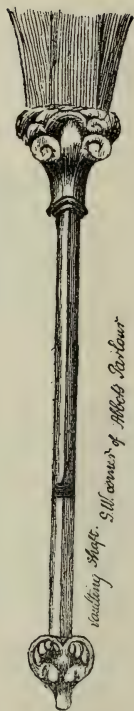
This chamber is now roofless, but shows very evident indications of having had a groined vault, supported by two pillars in the middle of the apartment, dividing it into two three-bayed aisles, and by vaulting shafts resting on carved corbels in each of the walls. (Figs. 22 and 23.) The pillars have been octagonal in plan, with a groove in each angle, and the groin-ribs have been plain, with a simple bevel on the edges. Bosses of simple but pleasing design (Figs. 24 and 25), which have apparently belonged to the roof of this apartment, are lying about in other parts of the ruins.

The outside of this portion of the buildings offers little that is deserving of remark. The E. wall is pierced by three windows, one of them of the ordinary round-headed type, the others pointed. Each of the latter is divided into two lights by a monial, branching above, and crossed by a transom about half-way up; and has a rear arch with a series of shallow, hollow-chamfered mouldings. These two windows, as well as the vaulting of the interior, are clearly later in date than the walls. The dormitories have originally been lighted by round-headed windows in the E. wall; but these have been subsequently built up, and



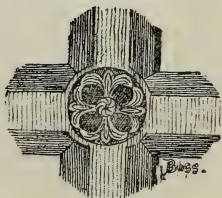
Vaulting Shaft. Abbot's Parloir.

FIG. 22.



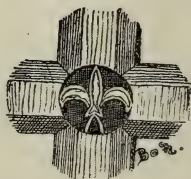
Vaulting Shaft. S.W. corner of Abbot's Parloir.

FIG. 23.



Boss.

FIG. 24.



Boss.

FIG. 25.

narrow ogee-headed lights inserted. The east gable of the refectory rests upon the W. wall.

A very ruinous apartment, called the LIBRARY in Morton's plan, but which may possibly have been either the HOSPITIUM or GUEST HALL, terminates the eastern range or wing of the monastic buildings on the south. Of its W. wall there remains only a fragment of the base; the S. wall has completely disappeared; but a considerable portion of the E. elevation is left, containing two round-headed windows, with the usual wide splay within, but externally of two orders—the outer square-edged, the inner chamfered. Over each is a label, ornamented with the indented moulding below, and a line of small pellets on the face, and terminating at each side in a short, horizontal return. (Fig. 26.)

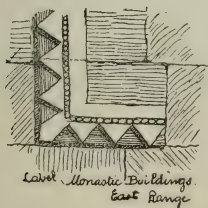


FIG. 26.

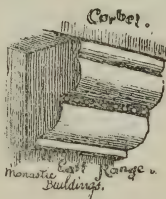


FIG. 27.

Like the parlour, this room has had a groined vault. There have been apartments, probably dormitories, above it also; and the BUTTERY of the abbey is said to have been at the north end of these, above the passage last mentioned.

Broad buttresses of small projection are carried rather more than half-way up the E. wall of the buildings to the south of the chapter-house, at intervals along its entire length; and there are remains of a corbel-table along the wall-top. (Fig. 27.)

The REFECTORY was upwards of 80 feet long, and about 25 feet wide, and stood, as has been already stated, on the south side of the cloisters, parallel to the nave. It is said, in the account given in Grose's *Antiquities*, to have been tolerably entire when Pennant visited the abbey in 1769, and to have been supported by two pillars; but it is evident from Slezer's drawing of the ruins, made very nearly a century before, that this is a mistake, and that the refectory was then in much the same condition as it is now, except that the side walls were

standing. What Pennant took to be the refectory was no doubt the common room or parlour. The only portions of the apartment remaining are the east and west gables—the latter containing a superb rose window of twelve cusped leaves, its external side exhibiting two hollow-chamfered orders, surrounded by a label. (Plate IV.) Underneath was a range of cellars, of which only the westernmost two remain.

The marks of the roof of what was probably the KITCHEN, now entirely removed, may be observed on the exterior of the west gable of the refectory.

Outside the W. wall of the cloisters, at its north end, are three vaulted cells, which were probably used as chambers for discipline. They are entered from the cloisters by a low doorway at the north-west corner, and there seems also to have been an entrance on their west side.

A portion of the N.E. wall of the PORTER'S LODGE is still standing a few yards to the south-west of the refectory. It presents no details worthy of notice.

The CLOISTER GARTH is 93 feet square. At the north-east corner a flight of steps led up into the church, through a noble semicircular-headed doorway of four orders, and measuring 12 feet by 6 feet, in the S. wall of the nave. Only the two outer orders, resting on disengaged shafts with foliated capitals, (Fig. 28) remain; the two inner ones having been removed and inserted in the east wall of a burial-aisle at Newton, in the contiguous parish of Nenthorn. This doorway has been very similar to that in the W. wall of the chapter-house; and like it has had a large tooth-moulding in the outer and soffit planes of the innermost order. The same wall shows, near its west end, remains of a plain chamfer-edged doorway, now blocked up. At the opposite side of the garth, in the south-east corner, another flight of steps leads down to the level of the buildings on the east, through a doorway, 7 feet 3 inches by 4 feet 2 inches, of three plain orders on its south or external side. A smaller opening in the south-west corner affords the means of egress in that direction.

The only traces of the ambulatory are the springs of the vaulting in the E. wall, and some of the corbels which supported the outer roof. There is a large segmental-headed recess in the W. wall, near its southern extremity; and a smaller one of similar form in the north end of the E. wall, at

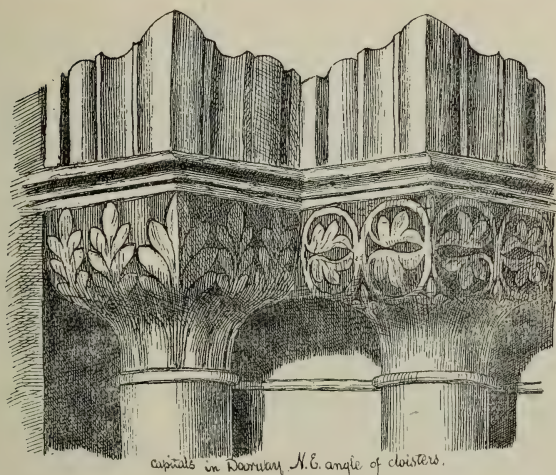


FIG. 28.

the entrance to the church. The latter has two horizontal grooves in the jambs, continued round the wall at the back, which have evidently supported shelving.

The remains of the CHURCH are so well known that a minute description of it is scarcely necessary. It was 190 feet in length, and consisted of a six-bayed nave, 98 feet long by 28 feet wide, with north and south aisles, 13 feet 4 inches, and 14 feet wide respectively; a transept 85 feet by 20 feet, with eastern aisles; a choir of two bays, 36 feet long; and a presbytery of nearly the same length, by about $24\frac{1}{2}$ feet in width.

Of the nave, the great west doorway, the wall of the south aisle, containing two piscina-niches, one of which has a basin, and the other marks of a credence-shelf, traces of the wall of the north aisle, with a doorway near its west end, and portions of some of the pillars, remain. The great doorway is round-headed and shows four continuous, moulded orders, composed of broadly filleted rolls, with hollows, round and angular alternately, sunk between, in two of which are inserted knobbed flower-ornaments of rather stiff design. (Fig. 29.) Mr Morton, and many local guide-books following him, speak of this doorway as Norman; but,

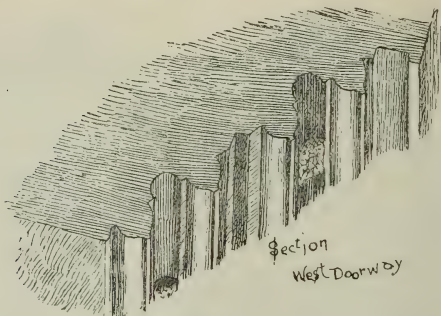


FIG. 29.

as Mr Muir remarks, "a more unequivocal specimen of ordinary Second-Pointed work does not exist in the country." Though a fairly good example, it is not of conspicuous merit. On either side of it are observable traces of two windows, which have lighted the nave aisles. The piers of the nave are square in plan, but are placed diagonally, presenting to each of the cardinal points a broadly filleted half-round, with shallow mouldings on the intermediate sides. None of the capitals have been preserved.

Very little of the presbytery is left, and none of its principal features survive. The N. wall shows, on the outside, the bases of two buttresses; and there has been a turret at the north-east angle, which has contained a wheel-stair. The base-course of this portion of the building, and apparently of the whole church, excepting the nave, has consisted of three unequal, gradually-retiring steps or stages, each sloping above, with a prominent pointed roll, carried round the wall as a string-course, a few inches above the upper one. An angle-shaft is sunk in the external projection of the north-east turret just referred to.

The south transept is represented by its south gable, and portions of the E. and W. walls. The gable contains a fine window of five pointed lights embraced within a round-headed arch, which presents externally a series of plain and hollow-chamfered orders, and has a shafted rear-arch within. The monials rest on the north gable of the monastic buildings, which has been graduated or stepped, in order to afford them adequate support.

Above this window is a rectangular aperture in which a bell is said to have hung. A stair on the east side of the gable leads to the triforium and clerestory passages, as well as to the upper monastic apartments, access to which has also been provided by steps leading up from the transept through a wide segmental-headed opening in the S. wall. In the remaining fragment of the W. wall there is an elegant pointed window; and in the opposite wall are traces of another, of which the termination of the dripstone is here figured, along with two corbels from the tables above the walls. (Figs. 30, 31, and 32.)



FIG. 30.

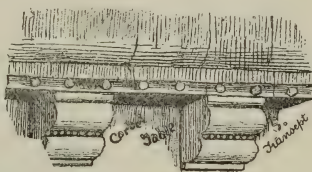


FIG. 31.

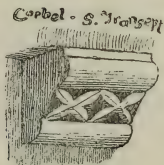


FIG. 32.

The north transept, with its two-bayed aisle, and its eastern Chapel (St. Mary's), in which Sir Walter Scott lies buried, has evidently been the finest part of the church. The mouldings are generally plain, but are carefully wrought, and characterised by singular sweetness and grace. The arches of the bays facing the transept are of three plain, chamfered orders; those opening from the choir are of three orders likewise, the two inner chamfered, the outer composed of a series of rolls and hollows; the centre roll, which is the largest, being filleted. The pillars are clustered, and have moulded capitals. Above each bay is an opening to the triforium, squat in form, and with a depressed, very obtusely pointed head, but enriched by the insertion of

a beautifully foliated circle. The clerestory is composed of a pointed arcade, behind which is a passage in the thickness of the wall. In the eastern bay of the choir, the clerestory arch-mouldings—a series of boldly relieved rolls and hollows—are supported by a single capiteled shaft; those in the other bays rest on clustered shafts, and are mostly narrow, fluted chamfers. Several of the arches have a peculiar bulge, giving them an almost cusped appearance. The windows in the rear wall of the clerestory are plain lancets of two chamfered orders externally, the labels terminating in knobs of foliage or heads. Below, the windows which light the aisle and chapel are also lanciform, with labels over them both within and without: those facing the east are of two plain-chamfered orders, with capiteled shafts in the jambs; those looking to the north are likewise of two orders, the inner chamfered and continuous, the outer a boldly relieved roll carried round the head from the capitals of the jamb-shafts. The external labels are rounded above, the hollow on the under side being filled with the tooth-ornament. (Fig. 33.) Both aisle and chapel have a pointed stone vault, the groin ribs meeting in elaborately sculptured bosses.

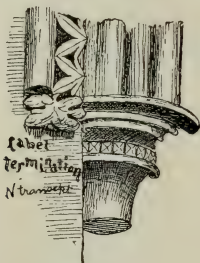


FIG. 33.

When entire, the north elevation of this transept must have been one of the most beautiful examples of First-Pointed architecture anywhere to be found. All that now remains of it, alas! is the lovely pointed window at the east end, the only survivor of the Three Graces which once adorned this part of the edifice (Plate V.), with the east jamb of a larger but less ornate window above. Nothing can be more admirable than the exquisite proportions, and simple, yet graceful and effective,

mouldings of this remaining window. Externally, it is of three orders—the two outer a series of hollow chamfers resting on capiteled shafts, the inner continuous, and composed of two rolls with a deep hollow between. A line of the tooth-ornament is carried down the west jamb between the two shafts; and over the head is a dripstone or label of two slender rolls, separated by a hollow, and terminating at one end in a finely sculptured head. The mouldings of the interior jambs are similar to those on the outside, but the tooth-moulding is omitted. The buttresses on the exterior of the north transept and its aisle are of equal projection throughout, but are relieved by the string-courses of the wall being returned across them. A few of them have pedimental tops rising above the corbel-table, which, unlike that of the south transept, rests on mask-heads (Fig. 34); but the majority have sloping heads terminating at the level of the cornice.

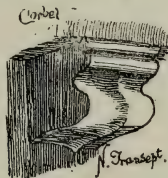


FIG. 34.

An adequate description of the stone coffins, sepulchral slabs, sculptured panels, inscriptions, and other objects of ecclesiological interest existing at Dryburgh, would require a volume, and cannot be here attempted. A fine lavatory, preserved in the chapter-house, is figured in Morton's work, which also contains engravings of three seals of the abbey. Another seal is engraved in the *Liber de Dryburgh*, printed for the Bannatyne Club. The magnificent and venerable yew tree near the abbey—a survivor, probably, of those planted by the monks in the cemetery—deserves a passing mention.

The churches held by Dryburgh Abbey, within the county, were Mertoun.*

Channelkirk, with the chapels of Glengelt and Carfrae.

* "In an enclosure still called the Chapel Field, about a mile west of the ruins of Dryburgh, were found in 1788 the remains of a place of worship, concerning which there is no record more than the tradition of the name of the field." *Annals and Antiquities of Dryburgh*, 1828, p. 6.

Lauder, and

The chapels of St. John at Kedslie, and St. Leonards.

MORDINGTON

Embraces the ancient parishes of Mordyngton, or Morthyngton, and Lamberton, both of them originally Saxon manors, and the latter one of the earliest possessions of the priory of Coldingham.* Lamberton was annexed at the Reformation to Ayton, from which it was disjoined, and united to Mordington, in 1650.

The ancient PARISH CHURCH of MORDINGTON is now represented by a burial-vault, 19 feet 2 inches by 12 feet internally, surrounded by the old grave-yard, overgrown with nettles, in a plantation a few hundred yards to the south of the modern mansion of Mordington House. It bears manifest traces of having been reconstructed at no very distant date; but fragments of stones, which have evidently belonged to the ancient building, are lying scattered about; and a tablet or panel, 23 inches by 15 inches, upon which is a rudely sculptured representation of the crucifixion, has been built into the interior side of the W. wall. (Fig. 35.) The inscription above the central figure has baffled all attempts to decipher it, and I cannot offer even a conjectural reading. On another stone outside are carved a heart pierced by a dagger, and above it the letters W.M. (probably the initials of William Douglas, Lord Mordington, *c.* 1656). The field surrounding the plantation in which the vault and grave-yard are situated is still called the "Kirk Park."

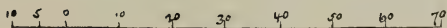
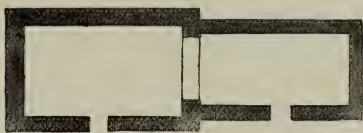
The ruined CHURCH of LAMBERTON stands within its burying-ground close to the farm steading of that name, near the boundaries of the Liberties of Berwick-on-Tweed. It has consisted of a nave, 30 feet by 17 feet, and a narrower chancel, 28 feet by 14 feet, internally, (Fig. 36) each of which is now converted into a burial-aisle. The walls of both divisions remain to the height of about five feet above the ground, but they have been to a considerable extent rebuilt, and every detail of ancient date has disappeared.

In this church, in 1502, the Princess Margaret of England was delivered over to the Scottish Commissioners, to be conducted to Edinburgh, where her marriage to the ill-fated James IV. was celebrated shortly afterwards.

* Morthyngton is mentioned, along with Lamberton, in King Edgar's doubtful charter referred to in our notice of Foulden.



FIG. 35.



v

FIG. 36.

NENTHORN.

In early times, probably before the end of the 12th century, two chapels—those of Naithansthirn and Newton—existed in the district subsequently embraced in this parish; and, at the parochial erection in the following century, the chapel first named became the parish church. Both were originally subordinate to the church of Ednam, which was a dependency of Coldingham;* but about 1316-17 they were acquired by the Abbey of Kelso,† and they remained in connection with it until the Reformation.

The ancient CHURCH of NAITHANSTHIRN, now Nenthorn, situated within its graveyard—still used as the parish burying-ground—and occupying a delightfully secluded spot on the north bank of the Eden, near Nenthorn House, is represented by the merest traces of its S. and E. walls. It has apparently been about 12 feet in internal width, but its length is unascertainable.

At Nenthorn (Nanthanira) according to the continuator of Fordun, David de Bernham, Bishop of St. Andrews, by whom most of the churches in Berwickshire were consecrated, died on 26th April 1253.

The walls of a decayed burial-aisle, of no great age, a few hundred yards to the west of the mansion house of Newton Don, are all that mark the site of the CHAPEL of NEWTON. Inserted in the E. wall, and forming the sole entrance, is an ancient semicircular-headed arch, which, on examination, I was able to identify as the two missing inner orders of the fine doorway at Dryburgh, which communicated between the cloisters and the nave of the abbey-church. When, or by whom, they had been removed to their present situation, I have been unable to discover; but their dimensions, the character of the mouldings, and the colour and grain of the stone, place their identity beyond doubt. It is to be hoped that their present owner will return them to Dryburgh, and thus restore to its original completeness what has been one of the finest individual features of that beautiful church.

* Coldingham Charters, Nos. 448, 473, 523, 535. Appendix to Raine's North Durham.

† Liber de Calchon, Nos. 310, 311, 312, 315.

POLWARTH.

A CHURCH, dedicated to St. Kentigern, existed here at a remote period; but the statement in the Latin inscription* on the south wall of the present building, to the effect that it was dedicated and endowed as a rectory before the year 900, does not appear to be supported by sufficient evidence, although the old spelling of the name—Poulesworth—points to a Saxon origin. Bishop Bernham dedicated the church on 7th April 1242. Its parson, Adam Lamb, was one of the Berwickshire clergy who paid homage to Edward I. in 1296. The benefice was valued in the Ancient Papal Taxation Roll at £14 5s 6d.

The PARISH CHURCH of Polwarth is popularly believed to be a very ancient structure; and what a local guide book calls "its time-worn and venerable appearance" imparts to it an air of antiquity much greater than it can properly lay claim to. It is, in fact, as the inscription already referred to tells us, a reconstruction, so recent as 1703, on an ancient site; and the ecclesiologist looks in vain for any trace of the original fabric, unless it be the vaulted sepulchral aisle underneath the east end, which is noteworthy as having been, in 1684, the hiding place of Sir Patrick Hume of Polwarth, who afterwards became Earl of Marchmont, and Lord High Chancellor of Scotland. The dimensions of the building, 55 feet by 24 feet externally, indicate that it rests upon the old foundations, the proportions being those common to many small pre-Reformation churches.

* This inscription is as follows:—

“TEMPLUM HOC DEI CULTUI IN ECCLESIA DE POLUARTH
A FUNDI DOMINIS EJUSDEM PRIUS DESIGNATIONIS
DEIN COGNOMINIS ÆDIFICATUM ET DICATUM ANTE ANNUM
SALUTIS 900 RECTORIOQUE BENEFICIO DOTATUM
SED TEMPORIS CURSU LABEFACITUM
A DNO JOHANNE ASANCTO CLARO DE HERDMANSTON
GENERO DNI PATRICII DE POLUARTH DE EODEM
CIRCA ANNUM 1378 REPARATUM
TANDEM VERO VETUSTATE AD RUINAM VERGENS
SUMPTIBUS UTRIUSQUE PROSAPLE HÆREDIS
DNI PATRICII HUME COMITIS DE MARCHMONT ETC.
SUMMI SCOTIÆ CANCELLarii
A DNÆ GRISELLE KAR COMITISSÆ EJUS SPONSÆ
SEPULCHRI SACELLO ARCUATO RECENS CONSTRUCTUM
ET CAMPANARUM OBELISCO ADAUCTUM FUIT
ANNO DOMINI 1703.

There is a local tradition that the wooden railing or screen in front of the Marchmont pew, is part of the ancient altar-rail, but a glance is sufficient to show that it is not older than the rest of the structure.

The basin of the baptismal font was discovered many years ago at the back of the church, and is now placed on a graduated circular base or pedestal, near the entrance. It is an extremely plain example, with the usual perforation at the bottom, of rude cylindrical form, without carving or ornament of any kind, and apparently of early date. The external diameter is 28 inches, the height $20\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the depth of the basin 14 inches.

SWINTON AND SIMPRIN.

By a charter, granted between 1098 and 1107, King Edgar conveyed to the monks of Durham, for the endowment of Coldingham priory, *villam totam Swinton cum diuisis sicut Liulf habuit*.* The terms of this charter show that Swinton was a Saxon manor in the end of the 11th century. A CHURCH was erected at the place not long afterwards, and numerous references to it are found in the chartularies of Coldingham and other local religious houses. Since the Reformation the building has undergone so many alterations and repairs that, with the exception of the monument to be presently noticed, not one detail of mediæval date remains. An examination of the E. S. and W. walls, the lower portions of which are apparently original, but destitute of any architectural features, shows it to have been, like most early Scottish churches, a long narrow oblong. Many generations of the ancient family of the Swintons of that Ilk lie buried within its walls; but the only monument of note it contains is that of the fifth baron—Sir Alan de Swinton—who received from Bertram, prior of Coldingham, a charter of the barony of Swinton, about the end of the 12th century. The monument is placed within a semicircular niche or recess at the side of the pulpit, near the middle of the S. wall of the church, and exhibits a recumbent, full-length effigy of the Knight, with the arms resting in a devotional attitude on

* Coldingham Charters, No. 4, Appendix to Raine's North Durham. The charter bears that the King attended personally at the dedication of the church of the priory, and offered his gift on the altar.

the breast. At the back of this recess, above the figure, are rudely sculptured representations of a boar, with three smaller animals of the same species, and the inscription—

HIC · IACET · ALANVS · SVINTONVS · MILES · DE · EODEM.*

A vaulted underground cell, immediately in front of the monument, was discovered and opened a number of years ago, and was found to contain some human remains—amongst them a skull of unusual size, which was conjectured to be that of Sir Alan.

An exhaustive historical account of the parish of SIMPRIN was contributed by Dr Hardy to the Club's Proceedings for 1877. The CHURCH belonged to the Abbey of Kelso;† but there is reason to believe that the priories of Coldingham and Coldstream also held lands within the boundaries of the parish. After the Reformation the Crown was patron. Thomas Boston, author of "The Fourfold State" and other books of divinity, which were once widely read in Scotland, was minister of Simprin between 1699 and 1707. In 1761 the parish was annexed to Swinton, and the church was thereafter allowed to fall into ruin. It has been a very small building, and has consisted of a nave and chancel of the following dimensions internally:

Chancel: 22 feet long by 13 feet wide.

Nave: 23 feet long by 15 feet 9 inches wide.

The east gable is still almost entire; the N. wall of the chancel remains, to the height of about 6 feet; but all the other portions are nearly level with the ground. The only window now visible is a small round-headed one, in the centre of the east gable, measuring 2 feet 9 inches, by 1 foot 3 inches, bevelled outside, and widely splayed laterally, but flat-headed, within. There seem to have been two doorways, opening into the nave and chancel respectively, through the S. wall; and one of the stones of the east jamb of the chancel doorway, broadly chamfered on the outer edge, may still be seen. With such vague and imperfect details, it is impossible to pronounce with confidence upon the age of the building, but it can hardly be later than the 13th century. The date of the dedication of the church by Bishop Bernham was 25th June 1247.

* See the description and illustration in "The Swintons of that Ilk."

† Liber de Calchou, Nos. 273, 424.

WESTRUTHER.

“It was only of a comparatively modern date that Westruther became a separate and independent parish. It belonged anciently to the widely extended parish of Home. On a new parochial division of this district at the Reformation it became a part of the parish of Gordon, and, down to the year 1647, the inhabitants of this place had no nearer place of worship than the church of Gordon. That church, however, being about eight miles distant from the most northerly part of Westruther, and there being no communication but through almost impassable moors, a disjunction was effected, and the people supplied with religious ordinances at Bassendean, which was selected from the double reason of there being an old Catholic chapel there, which, though it had been discontinued since the Reformation, was still in good condition—and of its being the site of a populous and thriving village. This, however, was only a temporary arrangement. For in two years after, the inhabitants of Wedderlie, Thornydyke, and Spottiswoode, at each of which places there were hamlets of considerable extent, being still dissatisfied with the distance, the heritors agreed to make choice of a more central situation for a church, and, accordingly, the minister was removed from Bassendean to Westruther in 1649.”*

The first parish church of Westruther, being thus a building of post-Reformation date, does not fall within the scope of this paper, and, besides, possesses no features meriting description. Since the New Statistical Account of the parish was written, it has been superseded by a more commodious edifice, built a little to the south, and is now rapidly falling into decay.

The CHURCH of BASSENDEAN (Bastyn den, Bakestaneden, or Bassinden as it is called in old charters) anciently belonged to the priory of Coldstream, and was dedicated to the Virgin.† Its remains, with those of the churchyard, occupy a grassy knoll a short distance to the south of Bassendean House, and about a mile from the village of Houndslow. It has been a plain rectangular structure, $54\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, by about 20 feet wide externally. The walls, which are 3 feet thick, remain to the height of about 11 feet, but both gables are wanting. (Fig. 37.)

* New Statistical Account of Berwickshire, p. 63.

† Chartulary of Coldstream, p. 32.

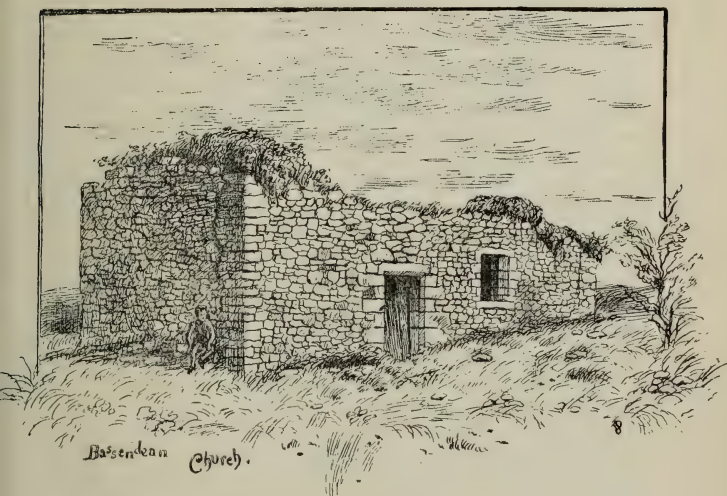


FIG. 37.

Outside, the N.E. and W. walls are without any decorative details; the S. wall is pierced by a doorway about 16 feet from its western extremity and by two square-headed windows in its eastern portion, about $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. The doorway is a plain bevel-edged opening, 6 feet high by 3 feet 3 inches wide: the windows are more elaborately treated, having widely counter-splayed jambs which present externally a double splay, the outer plain, the inner, which is also the narrower of the two, fluted; and internally, a succession of plain and moulded chamfer orders, with an edge-roll flanked by two hollows. The lights have been placed near the centre of the wall. The westernmost window is $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, by 1 foot 8 inches wide, and is of one light only; the other window has been divided into two lights by a monial now broken away. Judging from the mouldings, the windows seem to have been insertions of Second-Pointed date; and they have evidently been again altered and somewhat contracted in dimensions at a still more recent period, the moulded jambs being partly concealed on the inside by rough masonry.

Within, immediately to the east of the doorway, is a small rectangular niche or recess in the S. wall, which has probably been a receptacle for a holy water-stoup. A foot or two further to the east is a similar, but somewhat larger recess, $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and 17 inches deep, the object of which is not so apparent. In the same wall, close to its eastern end, there is a niche (which may at one time have contained a piscina) 13 inches high, $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and 12 inches deep, opposite which, in the N. wall, is an aumbry, 21 inches high, by 14 inches wide.

The baptismal font, a very plain specimen, about 20 inches in diameter, and broken in two pieces, is lying near the west end of the church, among loose stones and rubbish. Two sepulchral slabs may also be noticed; one having incised upon it a sword and a star within a circle; and the other, a Maltese cross enclosed in a circle, and a pair of shears below. (Fig. 38.) The former is doing duty as the rear lintel of the smaller window already mentioned. An examination of the exterior of the building shows that at some period, probably when the church was repaired and fitted up as the parish church in 1647, a considerable number of similar slabs, only the edges of which can now be seen, have been built into the walls as ordinary building material.

The ruins of this interesting old church are now abandoned to nettles and decay. It is plain that, in Scotland, we enjoy absolute immunity from the superstition which invests with greater sanctity the walls of churches than the living worshippers within them. But there is surely no reason for our going to the opposite extreme, and allowing the places where our fathers worshipped, and where their ashes rest, to become so neglected and polluted as to offend the very nostrils of the few archæological or other pilgrims who now visit their empty and broken shrines.

A CHAPEL at WEDDERLIE, subordinate to Hume,* and another at SPOTTISWOODE, which was called Whitechapel, apparently connected with Gordon,† no longer exist. The ruins of the latter “were entirely swept away when the ground was cleared for building the present offices at Spottiswoode,”‡ about the

* Liber de Calchou, Nos. 299, 300, 455, 460.

† Liber de Calchou, No. 420.

‡ New Statistical Account, p. 71.

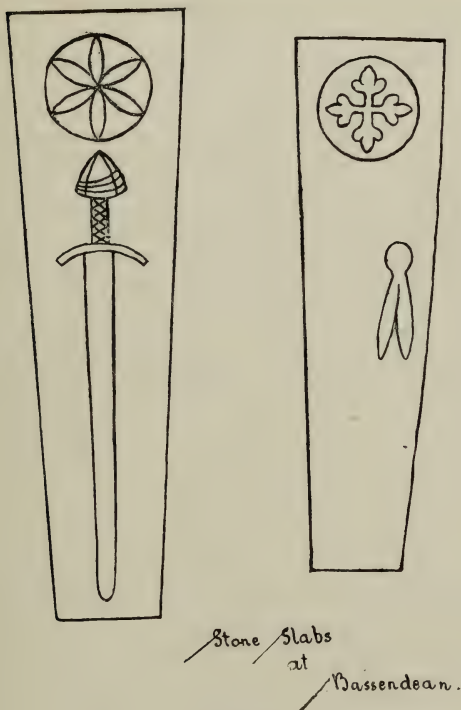


FIG. 38.

beginning of the century. A ruined vault, belonging to the chapel of Wedderlie, was in existence in 1834, and is still remembered by some of the older inhabitants of the district.

WHITSOME AND HILTON

Were united in 1735. The modern CHURCH of WHITSOME was built in 1803 on a site several hundred yards to the north-west of that of its predecessor. No trace of the latter remains, but the ancient burying-ground which surrounded it is still used as

the parish graveyard. In 1296 "Radulphus de Hauden, parsona de Whytesum" swore allegiance to Edward I. at Berwick, along with the majority of the clergy of Berwickshire. The name of "David, parsona de Hilton," likewise appears in the list of these reverend traitors.

Of the CHURCH of HILTON there is now extant only a featureless fragment of the E. wall, 9 feet long, 8 feet high, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick. Some low mounds, nearly overgrown with grass, indicate the position of the W. S. and N. walls. The building has evidently been of the usual long and narrow type, and has measured externally about 60 feet in length, by $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet in width. The site is a grassy knoll, partially shaded by trees, close to the farm steading of Hilton, and rather more than a mile to the east of the village of Whitsome. The graveyard in which the ruins stand is now disused. It contains a few tombstones, but none of earlier date than the beginning of the 17th century.

Though brief, and doubtless in many respects imperfect, the foregoing notices will, I believe, be found to contain a tolerably complete and accurate list of the ecclesiological remains of Berwickshire. That these are so scanty may well excite our regretful surprise, when we consider how many of the edifices reared by the piety of our forefathers survived the destructive inroads of the English, and the zeal of the Reformers. It has been customary, among writers with a certain ecclesiastical bias, to attribute the ruin which has overtaken the majority of our ancient religious monuments to these two causes alone, and to the latter more especially. But while the most sincere Presbyterian, who is fully sensible of what his country owes to the Reformation, and to the heroism of Knox and its other leaders, may be permitted to deplore that excess of zeal which deprived us of so many glorious buildings, it would be easy to carry our censures and regrets on this score much too far. The truth is that the Reformation and the Reformers have much less to answer for than the shameful ignorance and parsimony of those

into whose hands the buildings ultimately fell—a parsimony which not only grudged the smallest expenditure, although the preservation of an abbey or cathedral might be at stake, but even converted some of our finest edifices into sources of gain.*

Not a few of our most magnificent churches, and countless humbler ones, have been utilised as quarries, while others have been suffered to fall into decay, simply because their owners were totally unaware of their value as historical relics or as works of art. Of the so-called restorations to which many parish churches were subjected in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and in the earlier portion of the nineteenth, it is impossible to think or speak with patience; the object of the ‘restorers’ appearing, in most cases, to have been to save as much expense, and at the same time display as much bad taste, as possible. Within the last half-century, it is true, matters have greatly improved in this respect; and not a few praiseworthy efforts have been made, in recent years, to preserve to future generations those relics of the past which have so narrowly escaped utter destruction. Indeed, at the present moment, there seems to exist such deep and wide-spread interest in everything considered ‘mediæval’ or ‘Gothic,’ that we are a little apt to flatter ourselves that the long reign of ignorance and apathy has at length come to an end, and that, henceforth, the surviving monuments of our past history will be estimated and cared for as they ought to be. Meanwhile, we are content to allow the last resting-place of the heart of Bruce, at Melrose, to be marked out to visitors by an inscription on a wretched piece of pasteboard; the tombs of Alexander II., one of the best of our early Kings, of the “Douglas dead,” whose name won his last hard-fought field, and of many another noble and gallant Scot of “the brave days of old” to lack even that poor indication, or at least to have none better; and the very cattle to graze in the burying-ground surrounding the once

* The case for the Reformers will be found stated and argued with conspicuous vigour, ability and fairness by McCrie in his *Life of Knox*, (VOL. I., p. 276, and Note H.H.) and scarcely requires to be reopened. In a fuller investigation of the subject it would have been necessary to advert to the serious, and in some cases irreparable, mischief done to several of our finest churches, *e.g.* Fortrose, Aberdeen, and Elgin cathedrals, in the earlier stages of the Covenanted struggle, and by Cromwell’s forces during their occupation of the country.

splendid and still lovely fane.* And, to take only one other instance, the chapel of Holyrood—which is not surpassed in architectural elegance or historical interest by any building in the three kingdoms—is now, after several abortive attempts at restoration, left to crumble into ruin, while the hundredth part of the sum annually expended by the nation on useless or frivolous objects would more than suffice to ensure its preservation, and that of many other fast-decaying memorials of “the auld Scottish glory,” for centuries to come. As long as such things are possible, so long are we premature in congratulating ourselves on the existence, in the minds of the people generally, of a just appreciation of our ancient religious art, and so long will much remain to be done before its relics can become the objects of that patriotic and reverent regard which they deserve.

* I believe that, recently, the heritors of the parish of Melrose have issued an order prohibiting the pasturing of sheep or cattle in the abbey graveyard, and that some necessary repairs have been made on the building itself. Better late than never; but the condition of that noble ruin is still far from being satisfactory either to the patriot or the archæologist.

APPENDIX.

I.—EXCERPTS FROM PRE-REFORMATION TAXATION AND ACCOUNT ROLLS.

I.—FROM TAXATION ROLL IN REGISTER OF PRIORY OF ST. ANDREWS.
 (*Registrum Prioratus Sancti Andree*, pp. 31-32, Bannatyne Club, 1841. See also the *Liber de Aberbrothoc*, vol. i., pp. 234, 235, 236, and the *Registrum de Dunfermlyn*, pp. 205, 206.)

TAXACIONES ECCLESIARUM VIRORUM ECCLESIASTICORUM IN DECANATUS
DE MERKIS.

Ecca de Aldekambus	...	...	xv. mks.
De Koldingham cum capella	...	...	vi ^{xx} . mks.
De Lambirtun	...	...	xv.
De Berwyk	...	...	c.x.
De Mordington	...	...	xxiii.
De Fulden	...	...	xxiii.
De Chirneside	...	...	l.
De Edenham (Ederham in the Registers of Arbroath and Dunfermline)	...	...	c.
De Duns	...	...	c.x.
De Ellum	...	...	xxvi.
De Craneschawes	...	...	xii.
De Ecca. Sci Boythani	...	...	j.
De Langtun	...	...	xxx.
De Fissewyk	...	...	xxx.
De Hornenor	...	...	c. sol.
De Aytun	...	...	xxiii. mks.
De Hupsetlintun	...	...	xx.
De Hiltun	...	...	xviii.
De Wytholme	...	...	xl.
De Simpringe	...	...	xv.
De Swyntun	...	...	xxxv.
De Leynolf	...	...	xxx.
De Foghou	...	...	xl.
De Poulwrd	...	...	xii.
De Grenlawe	...	...	xl.
De Gordin	...	...	xxx.
De Haliburtun	...	...	iii.
De Home	...	...	xxiii.

De Eccliis cum capella Brigham, Letham,			
Mr sintun.	...	...	c.
De Meritun	...	...	xl.
De Hersildun	...	...	lx.
De Leggerswde	...	...	xl.
De Lawedir	...	...	iiii ^{xx} . and x.
De Childinchurche	...	...	xl.

II.—FROM PAPAL TAXATION ROLL OF CHURCHES AND MONASTERIES IN SCOTLAND. (*The Correspondence, Inventories, Account Rolls, and Law Proceedings of the Priory of Coldingham.* Surtees' Society. Appendix, p. cviii., *et seq.*)

TAXA ET DECIMÆ ECCLESiarUM ET DECANATUUM AC MONASTERIORUM
DIVERSORUM IN SCOCIA.

DECANATUS DE MERSKE.		Verus Valor.	Decima.
Aldecambos	...	xl. xiijs. iiijd.	xxjs. iiijd.
Vicaria ejusdem	...	xl. xs.	xxjs.
Vicaria de Lamberton	...	vjl. xiiijd.	xijs. jd. ob.
Vicaria de Berwyke	...	xxxl. vjs. viijd.	lviijs. viijd.
Morthington	...	xxl.	xls.
Fouldene	...	xxxjl. xiiijd.	lxijs. jd. ob.
Skyrnessede (Chirnside)	...	xl. xiiijd.	iiijl. jd. ob.
Duns	...	iiij ^{xxl} .	viijl.
Ellum	...	xixl. xiijs. iiijd.	xxxixs. iiijd.
Bona hospitalis de Duns	...	lxviijs.	vjs. ix d. ob.
Craneshaunes	...	xxl.	xls.
Vicaria de Langetone	...	xviijl.	xxvjs.
Vicaria de Fichewyke	...	vjl. xiijs. iiijd.	xiijs. iiijd.
Hotone	...	xxvl. xd.	ls. jd.
Upstelingtone	...	xxjl. xviijs. ijd.	xlijs. ix d. ob. qta.
Hilton	...	xxl. xijs. xd.	xls. ijd. ob.
Whyteshosme	...	xxxl. xiiijd.	lxs. jd. ob.
Vicaria de Swyngtone	...	vijl. xd.	xvs.
Vicaria de Fogghowe	...	vijl. ix s. xd.	xiijs. xjd. ob. q.
Poulesworth	...	xiiijl. vs. vjd.	xxviijs. vjd. ob.
Vicaria de Grenlawe	...	xijl. ijs. ix d.	xxiijs. ijd. qta.
Vicaria de Ederham	...	xiijl. vjs. viijd.	xxvjs. viijd.
Vicaria de Ersildone	...	xiijl. vjs. viijd.	xxvjs. viijd.
Vicaria de Lejartwod	...	xvj l.	xxxijs.
Vicaria de Childenechirche	...	xl.	xxs.
Neystantherl est episcopi pro procuracionibus suis	...	xxxiijl. vjs. viijd.	lxvjs. viijd.
Vicaria ejusdem	...	xl.	xxs.

COLDINGHAM.

Ecclesia ejusdem cum capella et porcione			
sacristæ	...	...	cijl. xixs. vjd.
Redditus ejusdem cum molendino et piscaria			cxijl. vjs. viijd.
Cultura ejusdem cum xx carucatis terræ			xl.
Terræ dimissæ ad firmam cum perquisitis curiæ			cijl. xvjs. vijd.
Bona mobilia in fetu vaccarum et ovium			ixl. xiijs. ob.
Lana et agni ejusdem	...	...	xliijl. xixs. vijd.
Ecclesia de Lambertone	...	...	xiiijl. vjs. viijd.
Ecclesia de Berewyke	...	...	lxvj. xs. viijd.
Ecclesia de Fychewyk	...	...	xxs.
Ecclesia de Swyngtone	..	...	xxijl.
Ecclesia de Stychehille	...	...	xxvj. xiijs. iiijd.
Medietas ecclesiæ de Ederham	...	...	xxvijl.
Summa diiij ^{xx} xijl. vjs. ob.—Decima lix. iijs. viijd. ob.			

MONALIS SANCTI BOIDANI.

Monasterium ejusdem	...	...	cxviijs.
Cultura duarum carucatarum terræ	...	...	iiijl.
Pensiones ejusdem in Lintone et Aldehamstoke			viiijl.
Exitus vaccarum et ovium	...	...	iiijl. iijs. iiijd.
Lana et agni ejusdem	...	...	xxijl. xs. vd.
Summa xliiijl. xjs. ix. —Decima iiijl. ix. ijd.			

DUNELMIA.

Pensio prioris Dunelmensis in Coldingham,			
Ederham et Erliston	...	...	xxxijl. vjs. viijd.
Ecclesia de Edeneham	...	...	xxxviiijl.
Medietas de ecclesiæ Ederham	...	...	xxxviiijl.
Ecclesia de Ersildone	...	...	xxxviiijl. viijd.
Summa cxxxvj. vjs. viijd.—Decima xijl. xjs.			

TREFONTAYNES.

Cella ejusdem vjl.—Decima vjs.

CALDESTREM.

Redditus ejusdem in denariis	...	...	xxxiiijl. vs.
Cultura septem carucatarum terræ	...	...	xxl. vs.
Ecclesia de Laynal cum capella	...	...	xlxl. ix. s. vijd.
Exitus vaccarum et ovium	...	...	cxvjs.
Exitus ortorum	...	...	ijs. iiijd.
Lana et agni ejusdem	...	...	ixl. xd.
Summa cxixl. viijs. xjd.—Decima xjl. xviijs. xd. ob. qt.			

ECCLES.

Ecclesia ejusdem cum capella de Briggeham,		
Letham, Mersinton	...	xl. iijs. xjs. jd.
Redditus ejusdem in denariis	...	lxxiijl.
Cultura ejusdem sex carucatarum terræ	...	xijl.
Exitus vaccarum et ovium	...	lxs.
Lana et agni ejusdem	...	xl.
Summa cixl. xiijs. jd.—Decima xl. xixs. iij d. ob. qt.		

DRYBURGE.

Redditus ejusdem in denariis	...	xviiijl. xiijs. iiij d.
Cultura sex carucatarum terræ	...	xiiijl. vjs. viij d.
Exitus vaccarum et ovium	...	vjl. xviijs.
Lana et agni	...	xiiijl. xiijs. ijd.
Mertone cum vicaria ejusdem	...	xxxviiijl.
Ecclesia de Loweder	...	lxviiijl. xiiij d.
Childenkirche	...	xxxl.
Ecclesia de Goly cum terris et vicaria ejusdem	...	xlviijl.
Ecclesia de Saultone cum vicaria	...	xxxixl. vijs. xd.
Summa celxxviijl. ijs. ijd.—Decima xxviijl. xiijs. ijd. ob.		

KALHOU.

Redditus ejusdem in terris et molendino	...	cjl. xiijs. ijd.
Firma bladi ejusdem	...	vijl. xvs. xd.
Cultura septem carucatarum terræ	...	xvj l.
Sacristarius ejusdem	...	cs.
Firma denarium et terræ oblitæ adjecta per	...	
Abbatem	...	lxxiijs. iiij d.
Exitus vaccarum et ovium	...	xl. xijs.
Lana et agni	...	xxxviiijl.
Ecclesia de Caldorcler	...	xxvj l. xiijs. iiij d.
Ecclesia de Dodingstone	...	xvj l.
Ecclesia de Cranestone	...	ixl. vjs. viij d.
Ecclesia de Langetone	...	xiiijl. vjs. viij d.
Horeden (Horn dean)	...	cs.
Ecclesia de Sempringe	...	xijl.
Ecclesia de Foggehon	...	xxjl. ix s. iiij d.
Cranelawe	...	xxxvj l. viijs.
Gordone cum capella de Burtone	..	xxvj l.
Home cum capella de Wederle	...	xxvij. xjs. viij d.
Malcarnestone	...	xxl.
Ecclesia de Kethundeby	...	xxl.
Summa cccxv l. xjs.—Decima xljl. xjs. jd. qta.		

III.—FROM BAYAMUND'S COLLECTION ROLL. (Theiner, *Vetera Monumenta Hibernorum et Scotorum*, Rome, 1864, p. 109 et seq.)

¶ Collectio decime terre sancte in Archidiaconatum Laodonie Episcopatus S. Andree facta apud Kelcon per Mag. Boyamundum pro terminis Nativitatis dni Anno MCCLXXquarto, et beati Iohannis Baptiste Anno MCCLXXV. videlicet primo anno solutionis.

Inter alia.

Rector ecclesie de Morington 4 marc: Rector ecclesie de Hilton 30 sol. Procurator Rectoris ecclesiarum de Lyston et Foulden 6 marc. 8 sol. Vicario de Grenlau 20 sol. 16 den.; de Naythanthirn 1 marc; de Foggou 20 sol. Hospitale de Dons (Duns) et ecclesia de Ellom 4 marc. Procurator Monasterii de Driburc 40 marc. Vicarius de Childenthire (Channelkirk) 2 marc. et dimid. Dominus Abbas de Passelay pro ecclesiis de Lynghardeswod et Inverwic 5 marcas. . . . Rector ecclesiarum de Chirnissede et de Wichosem (Whitsome?) 12 marc. Vicarius de Swynton 1 marc.; de Ederham 1 marc. Rector ecclesie de Aldtambz (Aldcambus) 20 sol. Rector ecclesie de Hupseclington 30 sol. Rector ecclesie de Lastalric pro vicaria de Langton 2 marc. Vicarius de Aldcambz 16 sol. 4 den. vicarius de Ligharwd (Legerwood) 2 marc. et dimid. Prior de Coldingham 74 marc. 9 den. ob. pro omnibus bonis suis. Pro Priore Dunelmensi 12 marc. 9 sol. 8 den. Abbas de Droburg (Dryburgh) 10 marc. vicarius de Erteldon (Earlston) 2 marcas.

¶ Collectio decime in Episcopatu Dunkeldensi pro primo anno.

Inter alia.

Vicarius de Prestim (Preston) 11 sol. 9 den.

¶ Receptio decime terre sancte in Archidiaconatu Laudonensi Episcopatus Sancti Andree pro terminis Nativitatis dni anno MCCLXXV. et beati Iohannis Baptiste an. MCCLXXVI. videlicet pro secundo anno solutio decime terre sancte.

Inter alia.

DECANATUS DE MERSKIS.

Procurator ecclesie de Sfuesdon (Foulden?) 2 marc. Ecclesia de Mortington 2 marc. Vicarius de Langton 10 sol.; de Swynton dimid. marc.; de Sfongu (Fogo) 10 sol.; de Grenlan 10 sol. 8 den.; de Erclydon 1 marcam; de Edercham dimid. marcam. Ecclesia de Osum (Whitsome?) 2 marc.; de Hylton 15 sol. Vicarius de Fiswent (Fishwick) 6 sol. 8 den. Vicarius de Childechirche dimid. marc.; de Aldecamburg 8 sol.

De termino Nativitatis domini.

Vicarius de Erssedim (Earlston) 1 marc.; de Ederham dimid. marc. Vicarius de Childewyrth (Channelkirk) dimid. marcam. Ecclesia de Hoton 3 marc. pro II. terminis. Vicarius de Langton 10 sol. Ecclesia de Hilton 15 sol.; de Morthinton 2 marc.; Vicarius de Fiswit dimid. marc.; de Swynton dimid. marc.; de Logardewd (Legerwood) 16 sol.; de

Noycherchin (Nenthorn) 1 marc. pro II. terminis; . . . de Wdetamb (Aldcambus?) 4 sol.; de Crenlan (Greenlaw) 10 sol. 8 den.; de Fongu 10 sol.; de Ederham 40 sol. pro toto. Ecclesia de Withofine (Whitsome) 5 marc. 6 sol. 8 denar.; de Chirnefid 6 marcas, 6 sol. 8 denar.

Arreragio primi anni . . . Ecclesia de Ponlewrd 31 sol. 4 den.

¶ Solutio decime in Episcopatu Dunkeldensi pro secundo termino.

Inter alia.

Vicarius . . . de Preston 5 sol. 10 denar. ob. pro uno termino; de Bonkel (no amount entered.)

II.—EXCERPTS FROM POST-REFORMATION REGISTERS.

It may be interesting to compare with the preceding Excerpts the subjoined lists of Presbyterian places of worship in the county, with their incumbents, extracted from Registers compiled shortly after the Reformation.

I.—FROM THE REGISTRE OF MINISTERS AND THEIR STIPENDIS SEN THE YEIR OF GOD 1567. (Maitland Club, 1830.)

FROM STREVELING EISTWARD, LINLITHQW, AND LOTHEANE.

COLDBRANDISPETH. John Wallace, exhortar, xl. lib.
to be examinat.

LAUDERDAILL.

LAUDER. CHYNKILKIRK. Mr Niniane Borthik, minister xl. lib. with the thyrd of his prebendrye, extending to xjli. ijs. ijd. j. ob.

ERSILTOUN. James Flaberne reidare at Ersiltoun, his stipend xxli. for payment thereof, the haill vicarage vacand and ungevin up in rentale.

MERCE.

GORDOUN. Archibald Fairbarne reidare at Gordoun, his stipend xvj. li., with the Kirkland, to be pait be the taxman of the vicarage of Gordoun, out of the third of Kelso.

HOME. Charlis Home reidar the thryd of the chaplanrie of Halyburton, extending to vjli. xiijs. iiiijd. Candilmes 1571.

BASSENDEN. Maister Niniane Borthik minister, his stipend lxxvjli. xiijs. iiijd. with the Kirkland of Ersiltoun.

Andro Currie reidare at Bassindene, his stipend xvjli. with the Kirkland thair of etc.

NANTHERNE. William Ormstoun reidare at Nentherne, his stipend xvjli., with the Kirkland, to be payit out of the third of Kelso etc.

ECCLIS. Robert Frenche minister, iiijxx. merkis and xx. merkis mair sen Lambmes 1571.

- CALDSTREME. John Clappertoun minister, *iiij^{xx}li*. Candilmes 1571.
- HUTTOUN. Robert Fynn timer, *xxli*. Lambes 1568.
- LANALL. Johnne Clappertoun minister, his stipend *jcli*. with the kirk-land etc. Lanell neidis na reidare.
- GREINLAW. Williame Fraser reidare at Grenelaw, his stipend *xvjli*. to be payit out of the third of Kelso be the taxmen or parochioneris of Grenelaw.
- FOGO. Donald Balfoure reidare at Fogo, his stipend *xvjli*. with the kirk-land etc.
- POLLART. Robert Bell reidar, *xxiij* merkis.
- UPSATLINGTON. Andro Winsister reidar, *xxli*. November 1570.
- HORNDEN. James Ross reidare at Hornden, his stipend *xvjli*. to be payit out of the third of Kelso, be the taxmen or parochineris of Hornden.
- SWENTOUN. Johnne Forret reidare at Swyntoune, his stipend the hail vicarage of Suyntoun vacand.
- LANGTOUN. Johnne Leiche reidare at Langtoun, his stipend *xvjli*. with the Kirkland etc.
- DUNS. Mr John Young minister, *ijc*. merkis sen November 1568—translatit to Jedburgh sen Lambmes 1569.
- ADRAME. James Costrane reidar, *xx* merkis Beltym 1570.
- ELAME. Robert Flint reidar, *xijli*. with the gleib and manse, November 1572.
- SANCTBOTHANIS. Williame Colvill reidar, *xxiij* merkis.
- CRANSCHAWIS. Nicholl Syddie reidare at Cranschawis, his stipend *xxli*. *xiijs. iiijd.* viz., the thrid of the personage *xjli*. *xiijs. iiijd.*, with the kirkland thair of, togidder with the thrid of the vicarage pensionarie *ixli*.
- HILTOUN. Johnne Lichtbody reidare at Hiltoun, his stipend *xvjli*. out of the fruittis of the personage of Hiltoun.
- FISCHIK. HORNDENE. Robert Dowglas vicar and exhorter, the hail vicarage extending to *xxli*. Candilmes 1567, and ten pound mair sen Lambmes 1572.
- FOULDEN. David Home minister, *iiij^{xx}* merkis and *xl* merkis mair sen Lambmes 1568,—translatit to Aldhamstokis, Beltym 1569.
- MOIRVENTOUN. Robert Fynnye reidar, *xxli* Lambmes 1568.
- COLDINGHAM. William Lamb minister, *jc. lib*.
- PRESTOUN and BONCLE. John Blak exhorter, *l* merkis.
- QUHITSUM. Hew Hudsoun reidar, *xxxijli.*, *vjs.*, *vijid.*
- AITOUN. Johnne Flint reidare at Aytoun, his stipend *xvjli*. with the kirkland, out of the third of Coldinghame.
- ALDCAMMISS. reidare at Auld Cammoss, his stipend *xvjli*. with the kirkland, and for payment thair of assignand the hail vicarage of Auld Cammoss, at the leist not gevin up in rentale.
- CHIRNSYDE. Niniane Fairman reidar, *xxli*.
- FOULDEN. George Johnnestoun minister, *xl. lib*. Lambmes 1572—translatit to Ancrum sen November 1572.

II.—FROM THE REGISTER OF MINISTERS AND READERS IN THE YEAR 1574.
(From the Book of the Assignation of Stipends). Printed in the
Miscellany of the Wodrow Society, VOL. I., 1844.

DIOCE OF SANCTANDROIS. MERSS AND LOWTHIANE.

Aldhamstockis, Colbranispeth, Aldcammos.

David Home minister, (payand his awin reidare)	£186	13	4
Alexander Lawder, reidare at Aldhamstockis ...	20	0	0
Thomas Harlaw, reidare at Colbranispeth ...	16	0	0 <i>kl.</i>
			(kirkland)
Johnne Wod, reidare at Aldcammos ...	16	0	0 <i>kl.</i>

Coldinghame, Aitoun, Lammertoun.

Williame Lamb, minister ...	120	0	0 <i>kl.</i>
David Forsyth, reidare at Coldingham ...	20	0	0
Johnne Flynt, reidare at Aitoun ...	16	0	0 <i>kl.</i>
Thomas Jane, reidare at Lammertoun ...	16	0	0 <i>kl.</i>

Fowlden, Chernsyid, Boncle, Prestoun.

Maister George Ramsay, minister ...	88	4	4 <i>kl.</i>
Williame Crumby, reidare at Fowlden ...	20	0	0
Niniane Forman, reidare at Chirneside ...	12	13	4 <i>kl.</i>
Williame Sincleir, reidare at Boncle and Prestoun	22	0	0 <i>kl.</i>

Hutoun, Hornden, Lanell, Upseptlington.

Johnne Clapperton, minister ...	£100	0	0 <i>kl.</i>
George Symson, reidare at Hutoun ...	16	0	0 <i>kl.</i>
James Ros, reidare at Horneden ...	16	0	0 <i>kl.</i>
Johnne Lichtbodie, reidare at Lanell ...	20	0	0
———(vacant,) reidare at Upseptlington ...	15	16	8

Eddrem, Duns, Langtoun, Fogo, Polwart.

Patrik Galt, minister ...	133	6	8 <i>kl.</i>
Williame Carreill, reidare at Edrem ...	16	0	0 <i>kl.</i>
Johnne Straquhyn, reidare at Duns ...	18	4	5½
Johnne Leche, reidare at Langtoun ...	16	0	0 <i>kl.</i>
Donald Balfour, reidare at Fogo ...	16	0	0 <i>kl.</i>
Robert Bell, reidare at Polwort ...	16	0	0 <i>kl.</i>

Mordingtoun, Langfarmacus.

Robert Dowglas, minister (the hail fruitis, etc.)	21	0	0
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Cranschawis, Ellem, St Bothanis.

Mathow Liddaill, minister ...	55	1	1½ <i>kl.</i>
———(vacant,) reidare at Cranschawis ...	11	13	4 <i>kl.</i>
Robert Flynt, reidare at Ellem ...	21	2	2½
Nicol Syddie, reidare at St. Bothanis ...	15	14	1½

Hiltoun, *per se.*

———vacant, minister (the hail personage)	24	0	0
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Fischweik, Swyntoun, Quhitsum, Sempreyn.

Andrew Wynsister, minister ...	53	6	8
———(vacant,) reidare at Fischweik ...	20	0	0
John Forret, reidare at Swyntoun ...			(blank)

Schir Hew Hutsoun, reidare at Quhytsun	...	20	0	0
———(vacant,) reidare at Seympreyn	...	1	ch	victuale etc.
Home, Stitchell, Gordoun, Eccleis, Greyulaw.				
Robert Franche, minister, (with the glebe)	...	86	13	4 <i>kl.</i>
Charles Home, reidare at Home	...	16	0	0 <i>kl.</i>
Williame Hwid, reidare at Stitchell	...	16	0	0 <i>kl.</i>
Archibald Fairbarne, reidare at Gordoun	...	16	0	0 <i>kl.</i>
Williame Cowtis, reidare at Eccleis	...	20		merks.
Williame Fraser, reidare at Grynlaw	...	16	0	0
Bassenden, Lidgertwod, Ersiltoun.				
Maister Niniane Borthwick, minister	...	66	13	4 <i>kl.</i>
Andrew Currie, reidare at Bassenden	...	16	0	0 <i>kl.</i>
Robert Paterson, reidare at Lidgertwod	...	16	0	0 <i>kl.</i>
James Flabarne, reidare at Ersiltoun	...	20	0	0
Lawdir, Chingilkirk.				
William Frank, minister	...	66	13	4
———(vacant,) reidare at Lawder	...	20	0	0 <i>etc.</i>
Johne Charles, reidare at Chingilkirk	...	16	0	0 <i>kl.</i>

DIOCIE OF GLASGW IN TEVIODAILL, THE FOREST OF ETTRICK AND
TWEDDAILL, PRIMO MAY 1575.

Kelso, Ednem, Makcarstoun, Nanethern.				
Maister Paule Knox, minister	...	133	6	8 <i>kl.</i>
William Ormistoun, reidare at Nanetharne	...	£16	0	0 <i>kl.</i>
Mertoun, Maxtoun, Lessudden, Smailhame.				
———(vacant,) minister	...	66	13	4
Robert Myln, reidare at Mertoun	...	16	0	0 <i>kl.</i>

III.—LIST OF BERWICKSHIRE CHURCHES DEDICATED BY
DAVID DE BERNHAM, Bishop of St. Andrews. *Pontificale
Ecclesiæ S. Andree*, pp. ii., iii., iv., vi. Church of Scot-
land in the Thirteenth Century, Lockhart; Edinburgh,
1889, pp. 46-61.

Hee sunt ecclesie quas dedicavit epc David.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 5. Eccl. de Mertun juxta dribgh. | Mertoun, A.D. 1241. |
| (dedicata fuit anno gracie MCC xlj.) | Month and day not given. |
| 12. Eccl. de Childenechirch. Anno eodem x. Kal. | |
| April | Channelkirk, 23 March. |
| 13. Eccl. de Gordun. Anno etc. xlij. v. Kal. | A.D. 1242. |
| April | Gordon, 28 March. |
| 15. Capella domini W. fil. con. apud Foggho. Anno eodem, iiij. Non. April. | |
| Chapel of Lord William, son of the Earl (?) * | Fogo, 2 April. |

* Liber de Calchou, No. 306.

- | | | | |
|------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 16. | Eccl. de Grenlawe. | Anno eodem ij. Non. April | Greenlaw, 4 April. |
| 17. | Eccl. de Langetun, | eodem anno, viij. id. April. | Langton, 6 April. |
| 18. | Eccl. de Poulwurth, | eodem anno, vij. id. April. | Polwarth, 7 April. |
| 19. | Eccl. de Cherneside, | eodem anno iiij. id. April. | Chirnside, 10 April. |
| 51. | Eccl. de Leiardewde, | eodem anno iij. Kal. | |
| | Novembr | | Legerwood, 30 Oct. |
| 53. | Eccl. de Erseldun | eodem anno xij. Kal. April. | Earlston, 20 March. |
| 55. | Eccl. de Fogeho, | anno etc. xliij. iiij. Kal. April. | A.D. 1243. |
| | | | Fogo, 29 March. |
| 56. | Eccl. de Leinhah, | eodem anno ij. Kal. April. | Lennel, 31 March. |
| 57. | Eccl. de Hiltun, | eodem anno, iiij. Nonas Aprilis. | Hilton, 2 April. |
| 58. | Eccl. de Wornerden, | eodem anno, ij. Non. Aprilis | Horndean, 4 April. |
| 59. | Eccl. de Hotun, | eodem anno, viij. Idus Aprilis. | Hutton, 6 April. |
| 102. | Eccl. de Ellum, | eodem anno, v. idus Martij.* | Ellem, 11 March. |
| 129. | Eccl. de Hershill, | anno etc. xlvj ^{to} pridie | A.D. 1246. |
| | Kal. Augusti. | | Hirsel, 31 July. |
| 133. | Eccl. de Simprig., | anno etc. xlvij. septim | A.D. 1247. |
| | Kal. Julij. | | Simprin, 25 June. |
| 136. | Eccl. de Ecclis, | anno etc. xl. octauo, quarto | A.D. 1248. |
| | Non. Octobr | | Eccles, 4 Oct. |
| 137. | Eccl. de Kaldestrem, | eodem anno, pridie Non. | |
| | Octobr | | Coldstream, 6 Oct. |

IV.—LEGEND OF ST. EBBA.

(BREVARIUM ABERDONENSE, PARS ÆSTIVALIS FO: lxxxvii., lxxxviii.)

St. Ebba, sister uterine of King Oswald of Northumbria, having been banished to the country of the Scots, along with her seven brothers, is honourably received by Donald Brek, King of Scots, and with her brothers is converted to the Faith of Christ.

Ebba virgo gloriosa sancti oswaldi northumbrie regis soror uterina que cum suis septem fratribus in terra scotorum exilio religatis et a donaldo brek scotorum rege reverenter cum rege oswaldo fratre et fratribus recepta et nutrita. Et sicut fratres sui cum multis aliis ita et ipsa a scotis fidem christi recepit. Beata igitur ebba virgo: gloriosos intuens exitus fidei regnum mundi et omnem ornatum seculi cum flore iuventutis contempsit propter amorem filii dei quem mundo corde et casto corpore quæsit in quem tota mente credidit et devocione dilexit.

Is devoted to a consecrated life by St. Fynan, Bishop of Lindisfarne.

A sancto etenim fynano nacione scoto lindisfarnense episcopo sancte conversacionis velamen accepit dominicam nobilitati servitutem et spiritualem divitiis paupertatem spontaneam preferebat. Claris siquidem exorta natalibus mundum fide forma et moribus ac sexum fragilem vicit et

* Erroneously said to be the Church of Longformacus in Mr Lockhart's work.

Builds an oratory, to which she retires for contemplation, at the summit of a certain hill (St. Abbs Head) whence there issues for her solace a delightful spring of water which still continues to flow.

St. Etheldreda, afterwards of Ely, trained under St. Ebba;

St. Cuthbert, also, whose dislike to the society of women is well known, accustomed to converse with her.

St. Ebba dies four years before St. Cuthbert, and is buried in her monastery of Colludi (Coldingham).

Her monastery destroyed and all knowledge of her tomb lost for many years

Her tomb afterwards discovered by shepherds, and in obedience to a revelation from St. Ebba herself, opened by the Prior and convent of Coldingham.

Her relics discovered entire, and removed to the church of St. Mary of Coldingham.

A certain man named Henry receives a command in a vision to build her an oratory on the former site.

He delays;
Is threatened with punishment;
And finally obeys.

Though constructed of mean materials the oratory becomes famous on account of the miracles performed there.

The oratory rebuilt A.D. 1188.

A miracle related.

virtutibus. Et ut liberius contemplationi se daret oratorium in vertice cuiusdam montis secrete et quiete condidit ut nichil carnalis oculus in eam intueri que at in quo etiam monticulo fons amenissimus ad dicte virginis consolacionem unde etiam sitim extinguere solebat emanavit et in presens fluere non desinit.

Ad quam etiam virgo nobilis etheldreda elyensium nunc gloria tante magistre rudimentis se subdidit et beatus pater cuthbertus qui licet ab infancia consorcium mulierum vitaverat eius audire colloquia consuevit. Obiit autem beata ebba ante memoratum patrem cuthbertum quatuor annis precurrens ad celeste regnum et sepulta est in suo monasterio colludi dicto que postea propter incuriam inhabitancium destructum est et sepulchrum eius multis annorum curriculis remansit incognitum.

Tandem dispositione divina a pastoribus repertum est et per priorem et conventum monasterii de Coldingham iussu et revelacione eiusdem sancte virginis apertum est lintheum in quo corpus eius involutum fuerat cum reliquiis suis integrum reperierunt. Quod fratres cum summo cleri et populi tripudio in ecclesia sancte marie de coldingham transtulerunt et collocaverunt oratorio vero eius penitus destructo elapsis interea aliquot diebus in somnis cuidam nomine henrico virgo venerabilis apparuit et oratorium sibi in illo loco edificare iussit.

Cunque hoc semel et secundo per visionem admoneret et ille ex aliorum incredulitate et cordis duricia neglexerat adiecit virgo predicta dicens nisi hec feceris condignam tui contemptus ultionem expereris que et factum est. Nam repente cepit in summam inopiam cadere Unde ad mentem reduxit qualiter virgo oratorium sibi construi mandavit vile quidem materia conditum: sed celeste virtute signorum et miraculorum frequentia claruit ubi et egroti sanitatis beneficia et fideles sue petitionis consequuntur desideria.

Facta autem est hec revelacio de loci huius reedificatione Anno domini millesimo centesimo octuagesimo octavo varia quidem miracula in illo loco contingunt Unde virgo quædam iuvenula marlini filia prima fantastica vexacione demonum

A certain maiden, daughter of Merlin, who had for 15 days lost the sight of one eye, the hearing of one ear and the power of speech, is taken into the oratory, and while watching therein during night, falls into a deep sleep, beholds in vision resting on the altar a white dove, and on awakening finds herself freed from all infirmity.

ita delusa est ut unius oculi visum auris unius auditum lingue penitus quindecim diebus perdidit officium: ad oratorium memoratum deducta est ut si divina pietas permitteret virgo virgini salutem optatam conferret. miroque modo cum noctem vigilando in eodem oratorio duxerat gravi somno oppressa super altare columbam niveam stare conspexit que statim lingue solvit vinculum et evigilans ab omni infirmitate se reperit solutam.

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

PAGE 86.—Line 19 from bottom, for ‘middle,’ read ‘beginning.’

PAGE 93.—STRAFONTAIN. If the date of the foundation here given be correct, David I. must have established this convent while Prince of Cumbria, before his accession to the Scottish throne. I have followed Mackenzie Walcott, (*Ancient Church of Scotland*, p. 380.) but with considerable hesitation, as I have not had access to his authorities, and there are numerous inaccuracies in his Work.

PAGE 100.—*Taxatio* of 1176. This date, taken from Page 186 of Vol. III. of the Club's Proceedings, is almost certainly too early; indeed, it does not appear that the actual date of the *taxatio antiqua*, to which the Scottish clergy appealed when Bayamund or Boiamund (commonly Bagimont) was sent from Rome, in 1275, to collect the tenths of benefices, rated according to their real value (*verus valor*), can be determined. (*Flordun, Annales*, c. LXII.) A valuation of church livings in Scotland was made, “in part at least, as early as the reign of William the Lion;” and it is probably this valuation (which, as Cosmo Innes remarks, “gives us beyond doubt the state of church livings in the beginning of the 13th century, and but little altered since the period which followed immediately on the great ecclesiastical revolution under David I.”) that is preserved in several of our ancient Monastic Registers. See the *Origines Parochiales*; Burton's History of Scotland, vol. II., p. 111; and Dr Joseph Robertson's Preface to the *Statuta Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ*, p. lxx. *et seq.*

PAGE 123.—EARLSTON. Of Thomas the Rhymer, known also as Thomas of Ercildoune, and his connection with Earlston, I have not thought it necessary to say anything. The reader may consult Mr Tait's paper cited, Sir Walter Scott's Introduction to the poem of “Sir Tristrem,” Mr McNeill's remarks in his Introduction to the Scottish Text Society's edition of the same poem, and, chiefly, Dr Murray's Introduction to his “Romance and Prophecies of Thomas of Ercildoune,” edited for the Early English Text Society. The question whether the stone referred to—known in the district as the “Rhymer Stone”—originally marked the burying-place of Thomas the Rhymer, does not admit of being satisfactorily settled, and can hardly be said to possess much interest, now that the ancient lettering has been destroyed.

PAGE 123.—ECCLES. Ecclesfechan (the church of Fechan) is usually written Ecelefechan. There are other place-names, both Scottish and English, with a similar derivation.

PAGE 135. LADYKIRK. Alter plan where necessary, in conformity with description.

PAGE 143.—LEGERWOOD. “Nichol de Lychardeswode,” keeper of the hospital here, took the oath of allegiance to Edward I. in 1296. Prynn, vol. III., p. 661.

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- Abbey Lane, Coldstream, 117.
 Abbey St. Bathans, 88, 90-3, 130, 143
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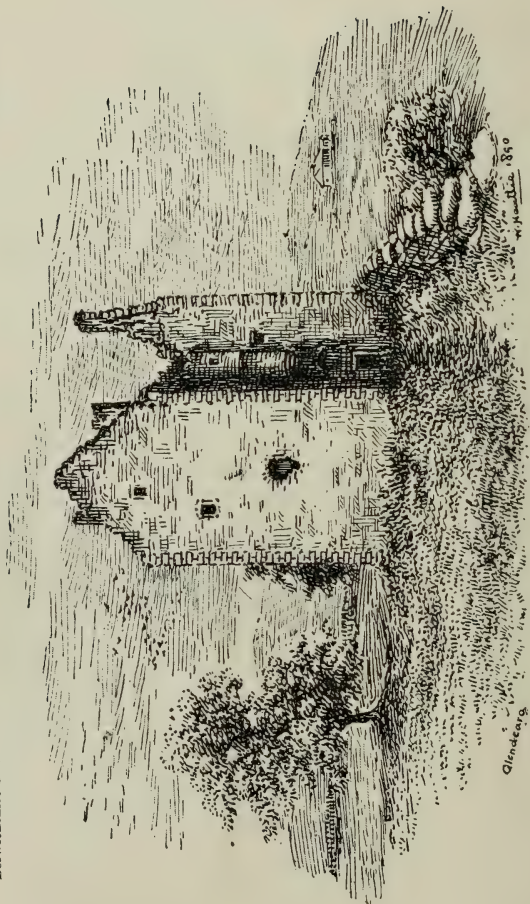
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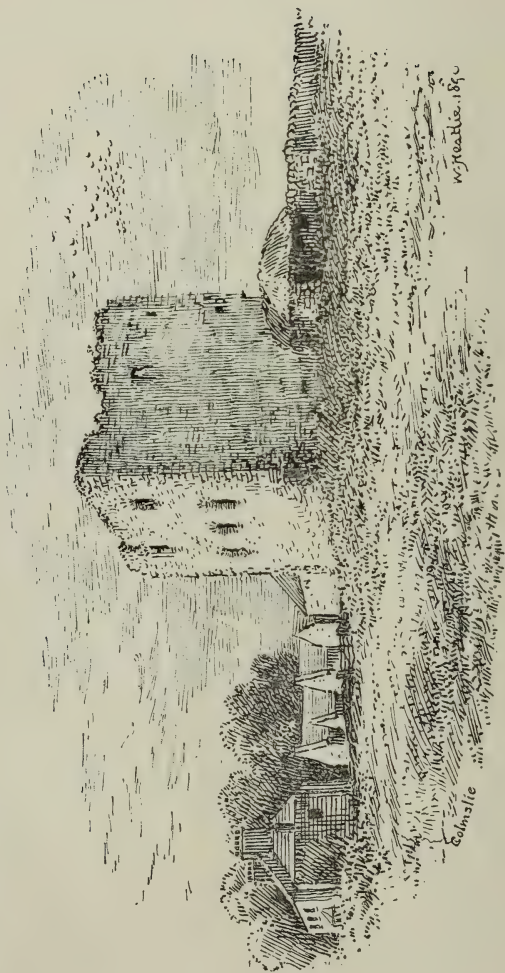
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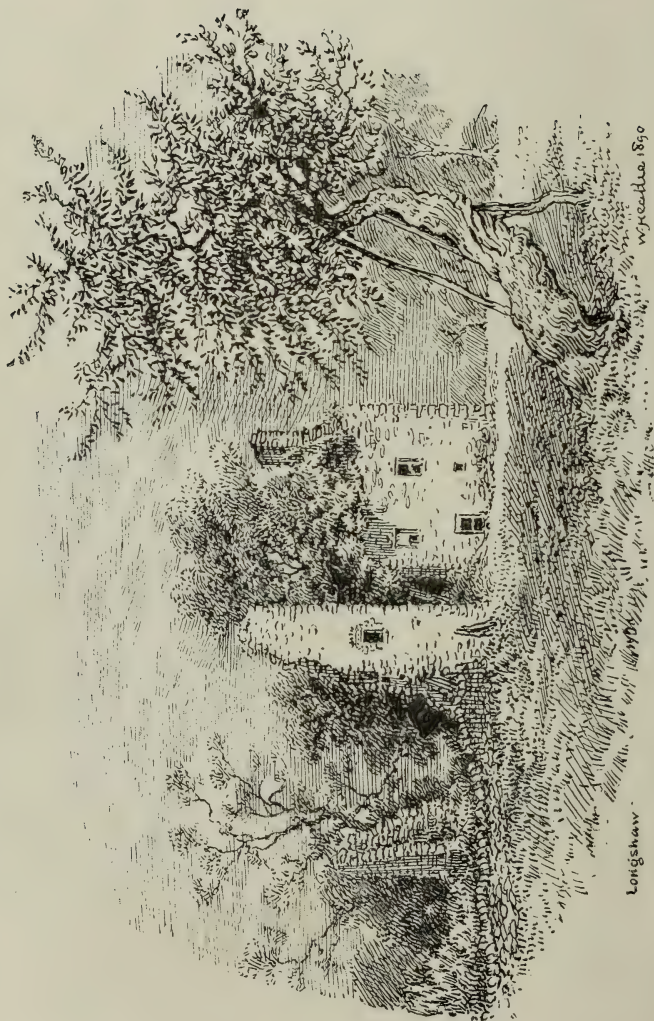


HILLSLAP.









Longshaw.

Wyeathie 1890

Elwyndale and its Three Towers. BY JOHN FREER, F.S.A.,
 Scot., Melrose. (Plates VI., VII., VIII.)

AFTER an existence of about 60 years, and excursions every summer in all directions over the length and breadth of the Border Counties, it is not many places of note in these Counties that have been left unvisited. The Club, however, lit upon one such, on the 30th of July last, when for the first time, with Melrose as the base of operations, they paid a visit to the Vale of the Elwyn and its three old Towers of Colmslie, Glendearg and Langshaw.

The larger part of the Parish of Melrose lies north of the river Tweed, and is bounded on its eastern side by the Leader and on its western side by the Gala. These two famous streams, renowned in song and story, do not drain the entire district bounded by them. The Elwyn or Elwand, a smaller stream than either, flows in the same direction southward through the country between, and like them discharges its waters into Tweed. The name Elwyn means White Water, and is most appropriate in wet weather, when the full tide of the stream, swollen with the drainage of its entire basin, and hurrying on to pour itself into Tweed, is of a pale clayey colour. Sometimes the Elwyn is styled the Allan—both words have the same etymological signification—from the idea that Allan-shaws a property in the north part of the Parish, where the headwaters of the Elwyn have their source, preserves the original and true name of the stream. But Allan-shaws is believed to be so called from one of its earliest known proprietors, Allan, Lord of Galloway, the owner in his own day of most of the country between Gala and Leader. The Elwyn in the upper part of its course is only a burn flowing through a bare treeless upland district, and is increased mainly by two burns from Blainslie or Threepwood Moss, and not till it reaches Langshaw Mill does it assume the dignity of a stream and offer attractions to anglers. After leaving Langshaw Mill it flows past Glendearg and Langlee, and finally pours its waters into Tweed, midway between Melrose and Galashiels. The lower part of its course presents many scenes of sylvan beauty, its steep banks are well wooded, and in the course of ages have been worn away, so that haughs or level ground of some extent are found along Elwyn side for half-a-mile above where it falls into Tweed. Down this low ground flows the Elwyn, passing

from side to side alternately, so that the road which leads up the glen, has within the half-mile no fewer than seven Bridges, justifying to a certain extent Sir Walter Scott's somewhat far fetched comparison, where he says, "it is thrown off from side to side alternately like a Billiard ball repelled by the sides of the table on which it has been played." Above the uppermost of these haughs the Glen goes by the name of The Fairy Dean. Here on one of the banks in stiff clay are found Stones known as "Fairy Stones," shaped like buttons, cups, saucers, cradles, etc. It is difficult to account for these stones, and people have found it convenient to call them "Fairy Stones." They are not so plentiful as they were at one time, but after heavy rains which wash away the clay into the stream, they are still found in small numbers.

In the lower part of its course the Elwyn flows through the Pavilion Estate. In the old Pre-Reformation times, and till the beginning of the present century, a village called Westhouses occupied the ground westward from Pavilion House. The present Gardener's house was formerly an inn, where the coaches running between Newcastle and Edinburgh used to halt for refreshment. N.W. from the inn (a two storied building now reduced to one story) stood the tower of the Ormistons, in old times the principal family in this district, a branch of the Ormistons of Ormiston, in the Lothians. In the time of Queen Mary, they lost Westhouses, the then owner having followed his brother, the Laird of Ormiston, who took up arms to fight under Bothwell. For this Ormiston lost Westhouses, which was forfeited, and given to an adherent of the Regent Murray, but the new owner found it impossible to evict the wife of Ormiston, who resolutely held possession of the tower. From this fact it seems very probable that this lady—Catherine Nisbit—was proprietrix of Westhouses, and that John Ormiston acquired the property through his marriage with her. Shortly after, the forfeiture was cancelled and Ormiston restored to full possession. Langlee on the west of the Elwyn belonged to the Monks of Melrose, but in the latter days of James V. they were required to give up possession of the estate to one of the Pringles, who had acquired the favour of James by capturing a Douglas, one of the adherents of Angus. From the Pringles, Langlee seems to have passed into the hands of the Cairncrosses, long a prominent family in the district.

Communication between the divisions of Melrose Parish, north and south of the Tweed, must have been at all times a matter of great importance. Antiquarians are generally agreed that the Romans had a bridge near Millmount, immediately north of Newstead; and so long as this bridge stood, safe, if circuitous, access to the dale of Elwyn was always to be had. The destruction of this bridge must have taken place at a very early date, a date, which cannot even be conjectured with probability. Thereafter, communication between the north and south banks of Tweed must have been carried on mainly by the old ford at Gattonside Suspension Bridge. It is quite possible, perhaps probable, that the use of this ford goes back to the times of the Roman occupation, as the hillroad from Gattonside to Earlston is believed to show signs of Roman formation in some of its parts, and this hillroad leads directly to the old ford. From old deeds it is known that the part of this road between Gattonside and the Tweed bore the name of the Grange gate, a name going to prove that the products of the Abbey Grange of Drygrange were conveyed to the Monastery along this road. Further up Tweed and above Melrose Cauld, there must have been in monkish times a ferry boat stationed, as from old deeds it appears that both on the north and south sides of Tweed, the name Boatshielhaugh was applied to ground close by the river. About a hundred and thirty years ago, a stone and lime bridge was erected at this point, which stood, however, no more than ten years, and which, after it fell was replaced by the present substantial stone bridge of two arches, a few hundred yards further up the river. On one of the cope stones of the parapet of this Bridge there is the date and initials thus:—

1769.

W. F.

On the north side the name Cobbleheugh has taken the place of the older name now disused.

The Gateside road leading north started from Cobbleheugh, and is probably the original line or track of the Girthgate. Some gate or road must have given its name to Gateside, and the Girthgate is the only one known to have been used in the older times. If the Girthgate went by Gateside it must have been on the line of the present public road, till near Wester Housebyres, where it would strike in a N.W. direction towards Elwyn, crossing it some distance above the bank where the fairy

stones are found, and thereafter proceeding through fields in a slanting direction towards Glendearg farm steading. Up to this point the track of the Girthgate has been conjectural only, but its northern course towards Soultra Hill in the Lammermoors is well known through the farms of Glendearg, Colmslie, Hawk-nest, etc., till it leaves the Parish of Melrose at Sellmoor, the highest and most northern part of the parish. Sellmoor is but a thin disguise of Cellmuir, the name of a small chapel placed here in Roman Catholic times. It may be added that though the line for the Girthgate between Wester Housebyres and Glendearg is conjectural, a zealous antiquarian will have no difficulty in finding parts of an ancient way leading in the direction indicated. The Girthgate, where it still exists, is of the ordinary width of a public road, and connected Melrose Abbey with the other three Scottish Abbeys that had the privilege of girth or sanctuary. The other Girthgate that proceeded down through Lauderdale and Leaderside to Leaderfoot, must have led to the ancient Abbey of Old Melrose.

Returning back to the banks of Tweed, we find that a little west from Cobbleheugh was the Salter's Ford, the name of which plainly sets forth its use. Half-a-mile further up Tweed, a little below where Elwyn ends its course, stood the bridge which Sir Walter Scott, in his *Novel of the Monastery*, makes some of the characters who figure in the tale, use in their journeys from the Abbey to Glendearg. This bridge was said to have been erected by one of the Pringles, perhaps that member of the family who received a grant of Langlee from James V. Certainly the inscription on a stone found on the site of this bridge, and given by Sir W. Scott, does not agree with this theory, but the inscription, it is known, was incorrectly given. This bridge was visited by Gordon, the antiquarian, in the beginning of the 18th century, and described as well as sketched by him in his *Iter Septentrionale* published in 1726. His description is criticized and contradicted by Milne in his *History of Melrose*, published twenty years after, but there seems to be no irreconcilable discrepancy between the two. A part of the bridge was to be seen at the beginning of the present century, and people are still to be found in the district who have seen the foundations of the pillars beneath the water, "the landstools" as they call them. Its situation was about 200 yards below the junction of the Elwyn with the Tweed, and almost exactly

opposite the rubbish heap on the old disused Mill-lade of Westhouses Mill. This Bridge is mentioned also by Pennant in his Tour in Scotland, made in 1772. Gordon writes his description from a personal visit to, and inspection of, the Bridge, while apparently when Pennant visited the place, the last of the piers of the Bridge had gone, and his description, as he mentions, was communicated to him by a gentleman who remembered the pier, then demolished. Gordon's description may in the circumstances be assumed to be the more correct of the two, though the differences are not essential. He says "about a mile and a half from *Melros* in the shire of Teviotdale, I saw the remains of a curious Bridge over the river *Tweed*, consisting of three octangular pillars or rather towers, standing within the water without any arches to join them. The middle one, which is the most entire, has a door towards the north, and I suppose another opposite one towards the south, which I could not see without crossing the water. In the middle of this Tower is a projection or cornice surrounding it, the whole is hollow from the door upwards, and now open at the top, near which is a small window. I was informed that not long ago a countryman and his family lived in this Tower, and got his livelihood by laying out planks from pillar to pillar, and conveying passengers over the river."

The village of Bridgend, which no doubt took its name from this Bridge, as now existing, lies a few hundred yards further up the river, and it is here that the Bridge is generally supposed to have been. Jeffrey in his History of the County, puts it here, and it is so marked on the Ordnance Survey map. In the olden days the village of Bridgend may have extended much further down the side of the river.

The public road up the vale of the Elwyn leaves the road from Melrose to Galashiels about half-a-mile west from the mouth of Elwyn, and passing through the farm steading of Easter Langlee, runs in a N. direction for a distance of three miles, till it reaches Langshaw Mill. In its course it passes on the left the farm steading of Glendearg—a name that has taken the place of the old name Calthill. An inscription in Latin on the west gable of the farmhouse tells that this change was made out of respect to Sir Walter Scott.

In the immediate neighbourhood of Langshaw Mill are three ancient buildings—Hillslap, or as it is now generally called Glendearg, Colmslie and Langshaw. There is no doubt the

tower of Hillslap was in Sir Walter's mind's eye, when he described Glendearg, though the latter is in the Novel a solitary residence, whereas Hillslap is, and has been for hundreds of years one of three residences in close vicinity. These three residences, erected within a gun shot of each other, were built by different proprietors, each on his own ground, and Sir Walter conjectures in his introduction to the Monastery, that they were so built where the three Lairds lands met, "from the desire of mutual support so natural in troublesome times." It may, however, very well have been for the same reason, which led Sir William de Borthwick to build Borthwick Castle on the very verge of his own property, and which he explained in his own words to a friend "*We'll brizz yont*," which in shortest compass "expressed the policy of the powerful in settling their residence upon the extremity of their domains, as giving pretext and opportunity for making acquisitions at the expense of their neighbours."

HILLSLAP is much the most interesting of the three Towers. (Plate VI.) It rises to the height of three stories, the access being by a staircase of the usual spiral type, part of which still remains. Though the building is roofless, the external walls are almost entire. They are built of Greywacke or Silurian, the windows, the door, and the corbel of a quarter round turret being yellow sandstone. Where this sandstone came from is not known. There is now none of the same kind in the neighbourhood, but as it is also found in the oldest parts of Melrose Abbey, it may have been brought from Alwarden Quarry at Maxton. It is about a hundred years since it ceased to be inhabited. It was then dismantled, and some few memorials, purchased at the dispenishing sale, are still preserved in the district. Its upper rooms must have been, for their date, well lighted and commodious. The under story is entirely taken up by a large stone arched apartment, used probably for driving the Laird's live stock into, when necessary to preserve them from being "lifted." Above the door, cut in the yellow sandstone, are the initials N.C. and F.J., with the date between them, 1585. The N.C. represents Nicol Cairncross, the then proprietor, and the F.J. his wife. 1585 no doubt may be safely taken as the date of the erection of the Tower, and if that be so, Sir Walter is somewhat in fault in the date when the Tale commences, which is some years previous. In

connection with the Novel itself, it seems curious that Sir Walter should, while still strictly preserving his incognito at the time it was written (1810), have chosen for the scene of the Tale a locality so near his own door.

COLMSLIE TOWER (Plate VII.) is generally supposed to be an older building than Hillslap, but the windows, which are larger than in either of the other two Towers, seem to throw some doubt on this, if the size of the windows in such buildings may be taken as an evidence of their age. It is of rectangular shape, with roofless walls of immense thickness. Its whole appearance has been greatly marred by the freestone of the windows and cornices having been torn out for use in other buildings. Colmslie belonged at the time of the Reformation to the Cairncrosses. An old dial from this tower is to be seen in the front of the farm-house close at hand; and built into the wall above the door of the farm-house is a square freestone also removed from the Tower, with the coat of arms of the Cairncrosses, and the initials



Nisbet, in his *Heraldry*, published in 1722, says: "The name of CAIRNCROSS in old charters writ *Carnea Crux*, of which there was a Bishop of *Ros* and an Abbot of *Holy-rood-house*, and other Barons of that name carried the same Arms with the Abbacy of *Holy-rood-house*, as ANDREW CAIRNCROSS of Cowmslie, argent *A Stag's Head erased*, and between the *Attiring* or *Horns* a *Cross Croslet fitchie* surmounted on the top with a *Mullet Gules*. Motto: *Recte faciendo neminem timeo* (N.R.)"

In a field to the west of a line between Hillslap and Colmslie, and belonging to the adjoining farm of Buckholm, are a series of low earthen mounds, suggesting the idea of ancient erections of very considerable extent. "As Richard de Morville made a grant to Melrose Abbey, by which he gave the monks permission to have a place that would hold sixty cows at Buckholm on the west side of the Alwent or Allen, and a convenient dairy house within the enclosures existing there previous to this grant." It is believed that the enclosures and byres of monkish times are now represented by these low mounds, for the field where they are found is the only one on Buckholm that is near to the west side of Elwyn; the next in proximity being at least half-a-mile away.

Besides the mounds marking the main buildings, there are traces of several cottages on the south side of the larger enclosures; these are called "the poor widows' houses," most probably the dwelling places of widows who performed the dairy work required for the sixty cows.

A little east from Colmslie Tower, in a cultivated field called the Chapel Park, stand two ash trees some distance apart. These trees mark the site of an old church or chapel dedicated to St. Colm, or St. Columba to use the Latin form of the name. Not a stone of this old church is now standing, though the keen antiquarian eye can discern in the walls of an old mill close at hand, stones not in keeping with their neighbours, and which must have been transferred from some older building, perhaps from the old church of St. Colm. This saint was the great Culdee who introduced Christianity into Scotland north of the Forth in the 6th century, and founded the monastery of Iona. Other Culdees, under the leadership of Aidan, preached the Christian religion throughout Northumbria, and brought its inhabitants to the faith in the course of the seventh century, and this chapel at Colmslie was probably one of their earliest foundations bearing St. Colm's name, and still giving a name to the two extensive farms of Colmslie and Colmsliehill. As Culdeeism was out of fashion by the time that the Scots got possession of this part of the country, it is extremely unlikely that any church would be dedicated to St. Columba at this late period, and it seems almost a matter of certainty that the Colmslie chapel or cell must have been dedicated to St. Columba sometime between 630 and 664 A.D., at which later date the Culdees left Northumbria as a body, though small numbers of them must have lingered on.

Tradition has it that a Graveyard was attached to this chapel, and that this graveyard was ploughed up early last century, with the result that the man who ploughed it died in great agony within three days—the sacrilege and the swift punishment being, as a matter of course, connected together in the minds of the inhabitants of the district.

Milne, in his History, conjectures that the Cairncrosses of Elwyndale were a branch of the family of Balmashannan, and mentions some of the prominent men of both families, including a Bishop of the time of James V., and another Bishop of Raphoe at the time of the Revolution. It is somewhat curious that the

Cairncrosses of "Balmashenar" figure largely in the Privy Council Records as givers of bands or caution in the same way as the Elwyndale Cairncrosses. The last of the Calfhill or Hillslap Cairncrosses, when he parted with the estate, is said to have emigrated to America; and not very long ago persons bearing the name of Cairncross visited Elwyndale to see the home of their ancestors. They spent some time in making enquiries regarding this old family, and searched Melrose Abbey Churchyard for their tombs. None are there. Doubtless the *Cairncrosses* found their last resting place in the old churchyard in the Chapel Park of Colmslie, all trace of which has now disappeared. The branch of the family owning Colmslie parted with their estate sometime in the first half of the seventeenth century, and thereafter Colmslie rapidly and repeatedly changed owners, till it came into the hands of the Inneses of Stow. It is now possessed by Lady Reay, whose first husband was Alexander Mitchell of Stow and Carolside, heir-at-law to the Inneses of Stow. Calfhill, or Glendearg to use the more modern name, sometime owned by Mr Borthwick of Crookston, is now in the possession of the heirs of James Dalrymple of Langlee, thereby reversing the order of things, when a Cairncross of Calfhill became owner of Langlee more than two centuries ago.

From the Valuation Roll of Melrose Parish of 1643, the following rowmes are entered as pertaining to James Cairncross:—

Allanshaws	-	-	£400	0	0
Wouplaw	-	-	293	6	8
Colmslie and Mill	-	-	824	19	2
Newtown	-	-	112	0	0
			<hr/>		
			£1630	5	10

Calfhill and Colmslie of course were the property of the Melrose Monks, but by grant or in some other way not known, they came into the hands of the Cairncrosses. Different branches of the family held possession of Calfhill and Colmslie, another branch owned Luggate, or Ludgate as the old writs sometimes termed it, in the Parish of Stow.* The name—Cairncrosses' Tower—was given to an old ruin at the east end of the village of Redpath, in the parish of Earlston. Redpath, it

* Two persons bearing this name are mentioned in the Gattonside Charter of 1590 given by James Douglas, Commendator of Melrose Abbey.

may be observed, also belonged to Melrose Abbey. The Cairncrosses have utterly passed away from the district, and the ruins of their ancient dwellings of Hillslap and Colmslie alone preserve the memory of a once important and powerful family, who took an active part in the stirring events that preceded the Union of the Scottish and English Crowns.

The first appearance of a Cairncross in the Register of the Privy Council is in 1574, when "William Carneroce, sone and air of umquhile Robert Carneroce of Colmislie pretendand him to have rycht" to certain "teind schaves" at Duncanlaw, in the barony of Yeistir and Constabularie of Haddingtoun. From that time forward they appear very frequently.

In 1582 caution in £100 was given by William Hume in Bassendean as principal, and Nicol Carnecors of Calfhill, James Carnecors in and Hume of Carrelsyde, as sureties for him, that the said William shall not trouble Mary Fleming, Lady Lethingtoun, or her tenants in the brouking of the west side of the lands of Blythe. In 1583-84 there is registration by George Lawder, procurator for Gilbert Lawder of Quhitslaid (Whitslaid) as principal, and Sir Johnne Edmestoun, William Carnecors of Cunmislie, etc., etc., as sureties for him, that Alexander Lawder, jr. of Haltoun, and friends of his shall be harmless in their persons, lands and goods of the said Gilbert Lawder and his sons. The band is subscribed at Edinburgh and other places before these witnesses, Nicoll Cairneroce of Hillslap, etc. In 1584 caution is given in £2000, by Paull Dog of Dunrobin, and Nicoll Carnecars of Calfhill, for Robert Douglas of Caschogill, that he shall behave himself dutifully, shall not reset or intercommune with the traitors and rebels, and shall appear before the Council on fifteen days warning.

In 1586 George Cranstoun in Cauldscheillis and various other parties named are complained against by the Bailies, Council, and Community of the Burgh of Lauder, that they "be thame-selffis, thair complices, and uthiris in thair names, be way of manifest oppressioun all bodin in feir of weir with jakkis, steilbonnettis, langstaffs, pistolettis, and utheris waponis invasive, prohibite be Actis of Parliament and Secreit Counsall come to the said complenaris mylne, and thair wranguslie and masterfullie perforce and be way of deid enterit within the same and houssis thairof, and thair violentlie and perforce dang oute the said complenaris servandis tenentis and myllaris, thair wyffis

and bairnis furth of the said mylne, swa that thai dar not entir thairin to occupy the same for fear of thair lyves, as alsua maist wranguslie intromettis with thair guidis and gear being therein, and disponis thairupon at thair pleasure." Nicoll Cairncroce is caution for Cranstoun in 100 merks that the complainers with their tenants and servants shall be harmless of him in their bodies, lands, and goods.

In 1587 caution is given by Robert Scott of Hanying, and Walter Carnecroce, for Walter Chisholm of that Ilk, and in 1588 Lord Borthwick and Walter Carnecroce are cautioners in relief to the sum of 5000 merks for Patrick Murray of Falahill, and John Borthwick of Glengelt. In 1591 William Carnecroce along with others, is witness to a bond by Lawson of Humbie. Again in 1585 caution is given by Nicoll Carnecroce for Alexander Home of Manderstone and others, that they shall appear before the Justices in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh upon 15 days warning. In 1586 caution is given by William Home of Bassindean, Nicoll Carnecroce of Calfhill, and Walter Carnecroce of Luggat, for Gawine Elliot of Stobbis, to enter before the Council Robert Elliott of Redheuch on ten days warning. In 1587 caution is given by Nicoll Carnecroce of Calfhill for John Hume of Carralside, that Dame Jeane Johnstoun, Lady Saltoun, her tenants and servants, shall be harmless of him. In 1588 obligation is given whereby Sir James Hume of Cowdenknowes, Captain of Edinburgh Castle, and Nicoll Carnecroce of Calfhill became sureties for Hob. Elliott, brother to John Elliott of Copshaw, that on his being released, they should enter him again in Edinburgh Tolbooth on 15 days warning.

In 1590 caution is given by Nicoll Carnecroce of Calfhill for Johnne Murray of Blackbarony, that as surety for Sir Walter Scott of Bransholme, he shall pay to Sir Johnne Leytoun, sometime Comptroller of the maillis and duties of Ettrick Forrest whatsumever jeiris restand awand preceding the xvth day of December 1587, in case it shall be found he ought. In 1591 caution is given by William Carnecors of Cumislie for Andro Lauder in Windperk for 500 merks, and for Charles, Richard, and James Lauder, his sons, in 300 merks each, that they will not harm Robert Lauder of that Ilk, Gawin Brisoun, miller at Lauder myln, Johnne Lyle, multerair at the said myln, James Hair, servant to the said Laird, Thomas Johnnestoun in Woodheid, or Thomas Moffet there. In 1590 William Hume of

Bassindean appears before the Council for himself and in name of Nicoll Carnecors of Calfhill, Walter Carnecors of Luggat and Gawin Elliott of Stobbis, sureties for the entry of Roben Elliott of Redheuch, before the King and Council, and having now presented him as required, protests that he and his co-cautioners shall be free of their caution in time coming, quhill protestatioun the saidis Lordis admittit. In 1591 caution is given by Andro Ker of Faldounsye for Nichol Carnecors of Calfhill, by Andro Ker of Faldounsye for Robert Carnecors of Comyslie:—Nichol Carnecors of Calfhill becoming surety in relief, by Johnne Cranstoun of Morestoun as principal, and Nicholl Carnecors of Calfhill as surety for him.

In 1602 complaint is made by Margaret Home, relict of Robert Mitchelsones and others, against Williame Cairncorse of Colmuslie, brother-son of Walter Cairncors, James Cairncors his son and apparent heir, Alexander and Johne Cairncorssis, brothers of the said Williame Cairncors of Colmsislie, Nicoll Cairncors of Calfhill, Nicoll, James, George Robert, and Cairncrossis his sons, Robert Cairncors his brother, George Cairncors his brother, Charles Cairncors in Birksneip, George, Robert, James, Williame, Johne, and Nicoll Cairncorssis his brothers, Walter Cairncors Elder, and Walter Cairncors Younger, and Williame Cairncors, sons of the late Walter Cairncors, Johne Cairncors called the "cheif," and others, that they not only molest and oppress pursuers in the possession of their lands, but also menace to have their lives, lying "at await for thame at all occasionis" with that view.

William was ordered to find caution and lawburrows for the indemnity of the complainers in 3000 merks, James in 3000 merks, Nicol of Calfhill in 2000 merks, and Charles in 1000 merks, the rest of the defenders who appeared in 1000 merks each, and the others who failed to appear including "Johne the Cheif," were denounced as rebels.

From these and many other similar entries it might be imagined that the Cairncrosses and particularly Nicol of Calfhill, was a giver of Caution by profession, just like a money lender, doubtless receiving a substantial equivalent or reward or payment of one kind or another for the risk he ran in subscribing so many bonds. In this way he might accumulate the wealth which he must have possessed in order to build and furnish what was, for those times, the splendid mansion of Hilslap.

The third and last of the ancient buildings is LANGSHAW, and it possesses more of the characteristics of an old Mansion than of a tower. (Plate VIII.) It seems to take its name from a shaw or wood, probably that on Colmsliehill ground, which is believed to be a natural forest, or rather the remains of one. Langshaw does not seem to be mentioned in pre-Reformation times, and would appear from its earliest mention in connection with Woolhousebyres, to have been pastured by the sheep belonging to the Abbey. The Pringles seem to have been the first owners after the rule of the monks came to an end, and they probably built the old house now ruinous. After passing from them, Langshaw repeatedly changed owners, at length coming into the possession of the Baillies of Mellerstain, with which family, now enjoying the Earldom of Haddington, it still remains. The old ruinous building is very picturesque with some fine old trees close at hand, particularly a very ancient guman tree, which is supported by props to keep it erect. This tree figures in the foreground of the accompanying sketch. The old garden of the mansion house is close to the house, and is surrounded by a very old drystone wall of considerable height. Some fine shrubs are found inside, also a nice collection of roses, and the whole now forms the kitchen garden of the gamekeeper. A shooting box of moderate size was erected close to the old tower in 1820, and on a stone on the western front is the inscription—"Utinam hanc etiam veris impleam amicis."* Below Langshaw and on the E. side of Elwyn is a congeries of stones and rocks bearing the name of the Chatto Crags, and frowning down upon Elwyn. The high ground behind the Crags bears abundant traces of stonewalls and earthen dykes, and might, if examined, furnish interesting traces of antiquity. An enclosure

* This inscription is generally copied *viris* instead of *veris*. The reading *viris* is that given by Sir Walter Scott in his "Monastery," and doubtless this fact has led copyists astray. As the ideas conveyed by the two words are so unlike—in the one case the builder wishes that he may be able to fill his house with male friends—in the other with true friends, one might be led to imagine that Sir Walter's Latinity was at fault, or if that idea were monstrous and not to be entertained, then to ask did Sir Walter mean that male friends were difficult to find as compared with female ones, or to insinuate that the former were alone worth having? As the "Monastery" was published before the erection of the Shooting Box, the motto may have been taken from its pages. The motto itself, with the reading *veris*, belongs to the times of Classic antiquity.

of rhomboidal shape is an exact repetition of the somewhat singular enclosure behind Bow Castle in Stow Parish, where excavations recently made have established the fact that Bow Castle, so called, is one of the old Pictish Brochs. The dykes on the farms in the neighbourhood have used up whatever stones were ever built up behind the Chatto Crags, so that nothing but conjecture remains to conjure up a Broch on what would, however, be a very suitable position for such an erection. It was among these crags the Thorn Tree and the Well are supposed to be situated, where in the Monastery, Halbert Glendinning met the White Lady of Avenel. However, another Lady's Well is found further up the dale on the W. slope of Colmsliehill.

Though old British camps are plentiful along the heights on the western banks of the Leader, and are also found on the heights along the Gala, there seem to be absolutely none in Elwyndale. On the farm of Easter Housebyres, there is indeed an enclosure of fully half an acre, protected by an earthen dyke, in the style of the British camps. But this is most probably the steadying of some ancient Anglo-Saxon Colonist, who defended his homestead by an earthen dyke, surmounted by a strong wooden stockade, inside of which he might rest in security. Another enclosure, similarly defended, may be traced on the farm of Wester Housebyres, and an ancient description of the boundaries of Gattonside mentions the "Scalbed-raburgh" immediately above the Raburn or Blakeburn, a tiny tributary of Elwyn; but as not a stone is left of the "Scalbed-raburgh," and the ground where it stood has long been under the plough, conjecture as to its nature and purpose is valueless. The explanation of the absence of British camps in Elwyndale, is perhaps to be found in the fact that the camps by the Leader must have formed a sufficient defence for Elwyndale, so long as the Britons were able to hold these, and that to enable them to do so, the British population must have been massed in or near the Leader Camps, while Elwyndale would be pastured by their flocks and herds. The Gala water camps would form the second line of defence which remained to the Britons, until they were defeated and driven from the district so completely, that Melrose, Elwyn, and perhaps Clackmae are the only names in the whole district, that tell of occupation by the Britons.

Milne, in his History of Melrose, says: "about half-a-mile from

Mosshouses to the north on the same road, is a famous cairn, called the Bluecairn, from the colour of the stones, where there is a large space of ground enclosed and fortified by nature, which will contain a vast number of people." This description of Bluecairn hardly squares with the ordinary conception of a cairn, as a vast heap of stones raised by human agency, generally over the remains of some great chief and warrior who had fallen in battle. That it should be capable of containing a vast number of people, would lead one to believe that it was no cairn at all, but a hillfort built of stones.

The Parishes of Lauder and Melrose met very near the present steadings of Bluecairn, and the part of Lauder Parish at Bluecairn, in older times, belonged to the monks of Dryburgh Abbey. A Charter of the lands running up to the immediate neighbourhood of Bluecairn, describes these lands as extending up to *Dunedin*. It is curious to find this name applied to *something* at the limits of the two Parishes of Melrose and Lauder. Milne's description of Bluecairn, leaving out the words *by nature*, would apply most exactly and appropriately to a Dun or hillfort, and as there are no traces of any other collection or heap of stones, far or near, on the boundaries of the two Parishes, which might have been the *Dunedin* of the old Charter, it does not seem to be a great stretch of imagination to arrive at the conclusion that the Bluecairn and Dunedin were one and the same. The present steadings of Bluecairn, including the farmhouse, was erected on the site it occupies, partly for convenience and partly to use up the material of the Cairn; but a few of the cairnstones not used, are lying about the steadings, and are of immense size. In the immediate vicinity of the steadings of Bluecairn, is the Covenanter's Well at the foot of a precipice, on the top of which, the cairn stood. This well is protected and surrounded by huge stones, each of which would require the strength of several men to lift.

The sketches illustrating this article are by the late Mr William Heatlie, Melrose.

For kind aid in the getting up of this paper, the author desires to acknowledge his many obligations to Mr James Tait, Gattonside.

Old Scotch Crusie. (Plate IX.)

THE OLD SCOTCH CRUSIE exhibited at the Melrose Meeting, is figured in Plate IX. It is a good specimen of its kind, and belongs to Mr John Freer, F.S.A.

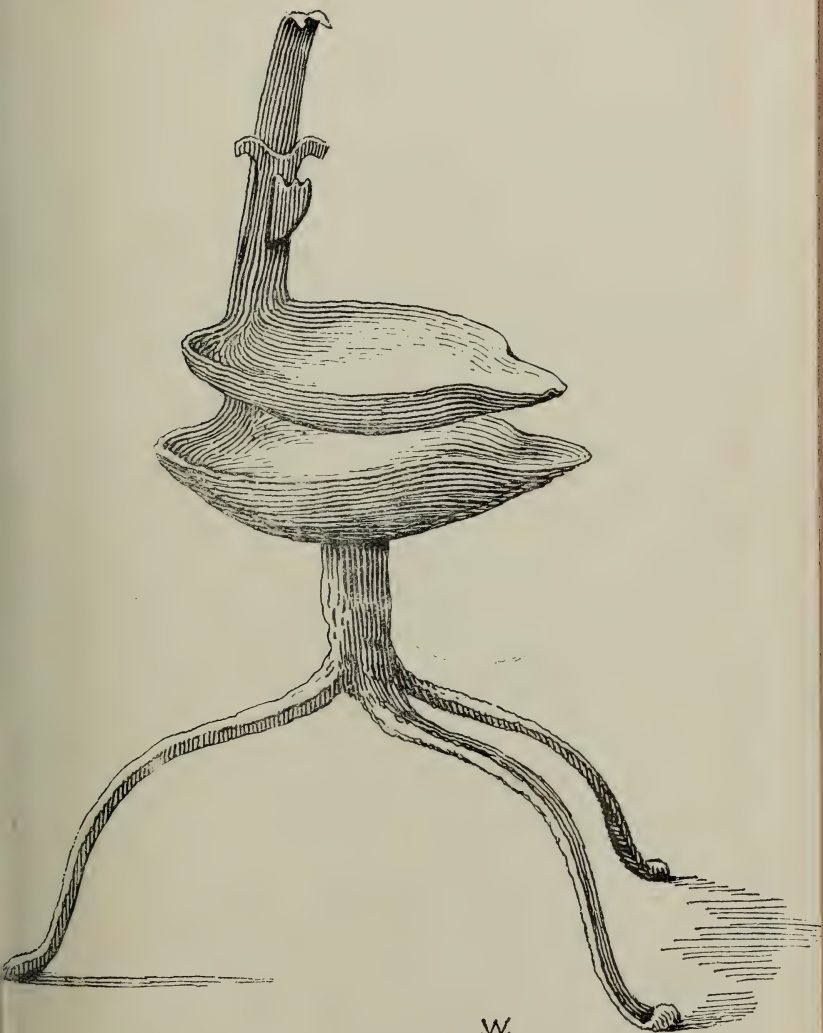
The locality from which this Crusie came, and its age are unknown.

In height it stands $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of which the body represents $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the legs the remaining 3 inches. The lower shell measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and is 1 inch in depth, and the upper shell measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 inches, and is $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch in depth.

The engraving is from a sketch by the late Mr William Heatlie.

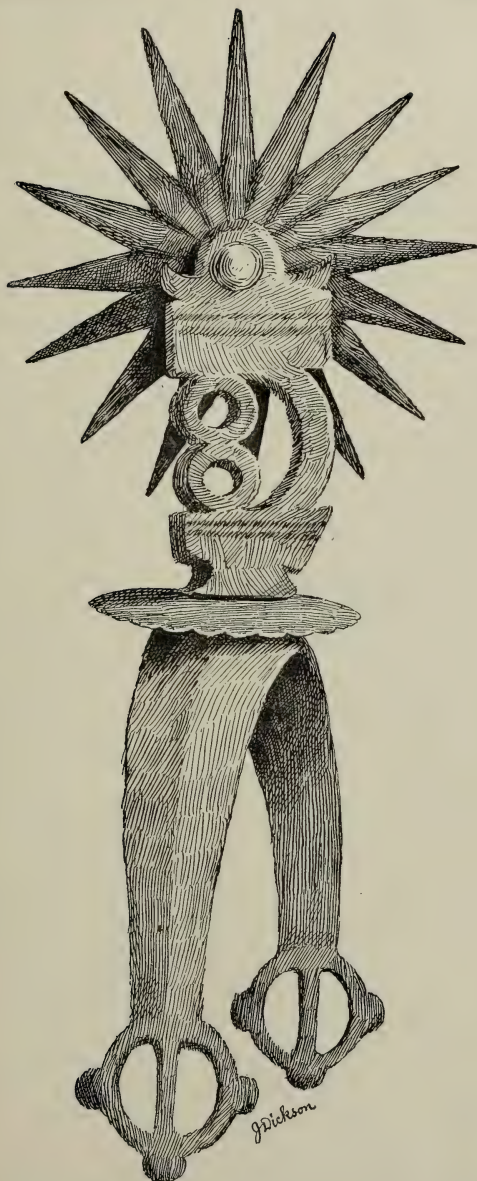
Notice of Antique Spur found at Ferney Castles. BY
CHARLES STUART, M.D. (Plate X.)

THE ANTIQUE SPUR which I produce to-day was picked up in a ploughed field last year, by Mr Logan, junr., on the farm of Ferney Castles, and seems a good specimen of "the persuaders" used by "The Border Prickers bold and rude." The field in which it was found is situated exactly opposite "The Pyper Knowe," an eminence behind the steading of Causewaybank, a farm about two miles from the village of Chirnside. In old times a Causeway afforded the only means of passage across Billie Mire, an extensive marsh which occupied the valley, extending from near Ayton due west and south west to Chirnside Bridge. This morass is now partially drained by a huge cast or cut, that eventually forms Billie Burn, which joins the Whitadder above Chirnside Bridge. The mire or mere formed a strategetical position in days of yore, during war between the two countries, as the various heights on each bank were crowned by a castle or fort; Oldcastles, Ferney Castles, and Billie Castles respectively, in the parishes of Chirnside, Coldingham, and Bunkle. The only passage across the mire was the Causeway already mentioned, which connected the two parishes of Chirnside and Coldingham. This Causeway is said to have existed in the time of the Romans, and was always pulled up in the time of war. The large stones of which it was composed, are still occasionally ploughed up by Mr Logan's hinds on the



W.H.
CRUSIE, MELROSE.





ANTIQUE SPUR, FOUND NEAR FERNEY CASTLES.



Coldingham side of the mire. The cereal crop when growing in the same field, shows by its colour the spot where the said Causeway existed.

The Pyper Knowe is a rounded eminence on Causewaybank farm on the south side, and is easily seen from the high road leading to Reston. It is composed of water-worn stones, and about 60 years ago was covered with broom, and according to popular tradition was a favourite resort of the fairies, whose sweet piping gave the Knowe its name Pyper Knowe. No doubt many a bloody combat has taken place in this region, the marks of a large British Camp, now nearly obliterated by the plough, being still able to be traced, so that it is possible that a careful search might reveal more relics than have yet been found. The most interesting story connected with Billie Mire, however, remains yet to be told. There is in the Advocates Library in Edinburgh, the Manuscript of the Treaty of Billie Mire in 1386. (Richard II.) "At Billymyre the 27 day of Juyn, the yeer of Grace one thousand four score and sex: It is accordit betwene the lord the Nevill, wardeyn of the Est March of Ingland agayne Scotland on the ta part and the erles of Douglas and of the Marches, wardeyns of the Est Marche of Scotland, agains Ingland on the tothir part. That ferme trewes, abstinence of were, and special assurance sal be bytwix thaym and thar bondys, entrechangeably of Scotland and Ingland, and the enhabitants in thar bondys forseyde bothe be see and be land, the bondys of the see begynnand at the south side of the Teys to north side of the Scottish see in this manere,* etc., etc."

This truce continued from 27th June 1386, till the last day of May in the following year at sunset—that is to the end of seed time. It was afterwards prolonged till 19th June 1387.

Sixty years ago, large flocks of wild ducks frequented this fen, and even since I came to the county, more than forty years ago, I have seen hundreds of these birds in stormy weather. The Kingfisher is a constant visitor to the last. The Marsh Harrier regularly built there among the reeds, within the memory of persons alive, and the Bittern or Bull-of-the-mire, in more ancient times, whose boom in this dreary morass may have given rise to the old rhyme and superstition, that the mire contained a supernatural being of doubtful character.

* *Rotuli Scotiae*, vol. ii., p. 85.

"I stood upon Eyemouth Fort
 And guess ye what I saw,
 Fairneyside and Flemington,
 Newhouses and Cocklaw,
 The Fairy folk o' Fosterland,
 The Witches o' Edincraw,
 The Bogle Bo o' Billie Mire,
 Wha kills o'or bairns a'."

Of the names of the places in this rhyme, some are known, some not. Fosterland or Foresterland, refers to a place in Bunkle parish, and a burn of that name drains into Billie Burn, the banks of which, my late colleague Dr Henderson considered, afforded the green wood shade necessary for the dwelling of the fairies, whose sweet pipings in the summer evenings were heard by his informer, who no doubt heard the Sedge Warbler or smaller Whitethroat, or other night singing bird !

Edincraw is an old world retired village in the neighbourhood of the mire. Its witches were noted evil-doers, and they were hardly extinct within my memory. All that remains of the weird sisterhood at the present day are the Elder-berry hedges that surround the village, and a bunch of rowans occasionally seen over the byre doors to frighten away Jock o' the Myre, who is still supposed to haunt the neighbourhood. In former times when I was out at night more than I am now, in passing along the dreary and little frequented road between Auchincraw and Chirnside, musing on the fierce skirmishes which must have taken place near Billie Mire in bygone days, I have been often startled by the hoarse croak of the Heron disturbed from the cast, and the uncanniness of the hour adding also to the eeriness of my thoughts, has made me feel a little scared. I cannot say that I have ever encountered "The Bogle Bo" of Billie Mire, but at midnight in passing along, I confess I have often listened for the splash in the water, and "hoarse guller of Jock," who was said to be abroad at that uncanny hour. My late colleague, Dr Henderson, has written many poems about Billie Mire with its wild fire, ghosts, brownies, and water kelpies. The locality was a favourite one with him, "Jock o' the Mire" being always the most celebrated of its inhabitants, so I have by no means exhausted the traditions of this interesting subject, although I may have exhausted my auditors.

[The precise date of the Spur has not been ascertained. The Club is indebted to Mr John Dickson for the excellent drawing from which the engraving is taken.]

Wild Connemara. A Botanical Excursion in August 1890. BY CHARLES STUART, M.D. Edin. Univ., etc., etc., Chirnside.

IN these days no place can be called remote. Connemara, a district extending for a hundred miles and more along the west coast of Ireland, was certainly so, before the advent of steam boats and railways. Now, a pleasant journey of two days or less, introduces the tourist from Scotland, to a district where the Flora is so different, that a botanist cannot fail to be surprised with the variety of plants he meets. The Gulf Stream impinging on the west coast of Ireland, causes an increase of temperature, which in a milder degree, is experienced on the west coast of our own country, where, as in Argyleshire, the Islands of Arran, Bute, etc., tender plants grow with a vigour unknown on our eastern coast, so much exposed to the harsh airs of the north sea.

On the 4th August 1890, a happy scientific party left the Caledonian Station, Edinburgh, at 5 o'clock p.m., reached Greenock at 7, got on board the "Duke of Leinster," Dublin steamer, and after an excellent passage arrived at the Irish capital at 11.30 a.m. of the 5th August. The views of the Irish coast in our sail down the channel were very fine, the sun shining on the land, and lighting up both hill and dale. After getting settled at the Gresham Hotel, we visited the Royal Botanic Gardens at Glasnevin, where Mr Moore, the courteous curator, showed us over his choice collections, both under glass and outside. Glasnevin is on a large scale, Government being more liberal in the upkeep of the Irish, than the Scots Botanical Gardens. Consequently the Palm, Fern, and *Victoria regia* houses are on a magnificent scale, and well worth seeing. Many plants grow luxuriantly outside that will not exist with us, the Herbaceous and Alpine collections being especially interesting. After spending the afternoon here, we drove to Trinity College Gardens, where Mr Burbidge of Narcissus fame, has also a very interesting collection, which we carefully inspected.

On the morning of the sixth August, we left Dublin by the express train for Westport via Athlone. Westport is situated in Co. Mayo, and is a four hours and a half railway journey. Most unfortunately we arrived in the middle of one of the great Irish fairs. We avoided Galway, as horse races were in progress. Here, at the other end of Connemara, we got into a

big fair! After lunch at the comfortable hotel, we got waggonettes and drove to Croahpatrick, an isolated mountain 2,500 feet high, which is considered a good botanical station. Entering the gates close to the hotel, we drove through the grounds of Lord Sligo's demesne, which are very picturesque, a fine lake with a beautiful river flowing from it, full of large trout. The banks bordered with many water-loving plants, such as *Ceanothus* *crocata* and *O. Lachenali*, *Chrysosplenium*, *Senecios* and *Hyperica*. The bridge was lovely with *Asplenium ruta muraria* and *Asplenium trichomanes*. The aspect of Croahpatrick as we drove along with its steep conical ascent was very fine, and the day being clear, the view of the coast along which the road was made, was also charming, the sea sparkling in the sun, and many islands being visible, with a fine bold rocky bulwark to keep back the Atlantic rollers. On arriving at the foot of the hill where some miserable Irish cabins border the stream, we left our conveyances and walked quietly up the banks. The heaths were in fine flower, and numerous common wild flowers beautified the track. Presently *Daboecia polifolia* displayed its crimson bells, by far the most attractive of the Irish heaths. All up the track numerous plants of it were growing, but not in full flower. However, many small plants were got to send home for planting. The leaves are white on the under surface and rather downy, giving a very distinct character to St. Dabeoc's Heath. The banks of the stream were fringed by many common ferns, some crested. At the rocks on entering the corry, *Asp. Adiantum nigrum*, *Asplenium trichomanes*, *Saxifraga umbrosa*, *Primula vulgaris*, and higher up *Asplenium viride*, *Sassaurea alpina*, and other alpine were obtained. Several of our party ascended to the summit, where there is a shelter for the pilgrims. The Roman Catholics consider the top of Croahpatrick a shrine, where the priests are in the habit of sending refractory sons and daughters. By the time they have surmounted the difficulties of the ascent, I should suppose their frame of mind will be slightly different from its condition at commencement, for the last cone is very steep. We returned slowly, as our friends were hardly in view, leaving a message at the high road that we were on in front. On the walls *Cotyledon umbilicus*, mostly in seed, was abundant—a plant not very common in other parts of Connemara, but plentiful enough in the neighbourhood of Westport. The Wall-rue fern was in great luxuriance alongside the road, in company with

tufts of *Asplenium trichomanes* and *Ceterach officinarum*. The Wall-rue fern is in general, as seen in Scotland, a very dwarf plant. The fronds here were very luxuriant, so much so that they resembled *Asplenium Germanicum*. A small form of *Salix Helix*, rambléd over these walls, dwarfed from want of nourishment, and was a very pretty plant in this minute form. The weather was very warm, causing considerable fatigue, although we had only done a moderate walk. As we proceeded along we met many passengers on stout ponies returning from Westport Fair, their wives and daughters riding pillion behind. They seemed all very happy, and quite sober. On seeing that we were strangers, they saluted us with civility—"a pleasant evening" being often heard. The carriage now picked us up, and we reached Westport in time for a late dinner, after a very pleasant excursion.

Next morning, 7th August, we left our comfortable quarters, by public car, at 8 a.m., bound for Clifden, about 50 miles off. How two horses ever pulled the conveyance is a mystery, for we were greatly overloaded. The road was very hilly and monotonous, winding through bogs and morasses till we reached the sea. Many of the steep parts of the road had to be walked by the passengers, as no horses were able to drag such a dead weight.

All things come to an end, and eventually we reached Leenane, situated by the sea, and with fine hills behind the hotel, beautifully wooded. Here we rested and had lunch. Our horses were changed, and we proceeded. Many plants were to be seen as we passed along. Leenane Bridge was covered with *Ceterach*; the bogs with *Anagallis tenella*, *Drosera rotundifolia*, *D. media*, and *D. anglica*. The ditches held large patches of *Hypericum elodes*; and in some places *Alisma ranunculoides* was visible. Along the roadsides splendid patches of *St. Dabeoc's* Heath delighted the eye. After passing some dismal swamp, a blaze of *Lythrum salicaria*, upright Purple Loosestrife, covering a space of twenty or thirty acres, in many shades of crimson, showed what an ornamental plant this is. In Scotland we have a few solitary specimens of *Salicaria* growing in marshy ground, which when in flower attracts the attention. No one, however, has the least idea of its real beauty, till it is seen in Ireland in the immense masses in which it grows in Connemara. Undoubtedly it is the most ornamental plant in the whole country. Proceeding we reached the entrance to Kylemore Pass, which in many respects may be compared to our Trossachs, and Kylemore

Hill may stand for Benvenue ; Kylemore Lake, although most picturesque, might stand for Loch Achray, but never for Loch Katrine. "Comparisons are odious," however—each has attractions of its own. After coming through a moorish country, to suddenly enter Kylemore Pass was to come upon a union of beauty. Mr Mitchell Henry, late M.P. for Galway, has done much to beautify a naturally romantic place.

The Castle is a noble edifice, situated at the base of the Diamond Mountain, which is covered with natural oak and heather. Lower down ornamental Coniferæ and fine shrubs thrive to perfection. The *Fuschia Riccartoni* grows in hedges six feet high, loaded with bloom, for miles along the roadsides. The lake, from which issues a beautiful clear river, adds a charm to the landscape, and the whole district is unlike anything we saw elsewhere in Ireland. *Nymphæa alba* was in fine flower on the lake, and many other water plants which we had not time to examine. *Hypericum androsæmum*, *Hy. humifusum*, *Habenaria chlorantha*, *Dabæcia polifolia*, *Melampyrum pratense*, *Lonicera periclymenum*, and other plants, were observed in passing along, growing in the underwood close to the highway.

We reached the inn at Letterfrack, where we refreshed, getting splendid glimpses of a most romantic district. We tried before coming to Ireland, to get rooms here, as the hills are among the best for plants ; but unfortunately there was not sufficient accommodation for our party. Clifden was still seven miles off, and we started, and after a toilsome journey reached comfortable quarters at Mullarkey's Hotel. The day had been warm and close, and we were all very glad to get to our Inn.

In our progress from Letterfrack, *Osmunda regalis*, the Royal Fern, fringed all the streams we passed, attaining a shrublike size ; in fact all day in our progress from Westport, this fine fern grew in great luxuriance in many places, and formed a feature in the woodland scenery about Kylemore and elsewhere.

On the 8th of August we set off for the reputed habitat of *Erica ciliaris*, but like many other botanists found the plant extinct. The place where it is said to grow is near a bridge, two miles south from Clifden. However, our walk was a pleasant one. In passing along I encountered Dr Pye, Professor of Anatomy in Galway College, who was most civil, and invited us to lunch at 2.30. He has a pleasant summer retreat, close to where a fine lake discharges into the sea. The Salmon

were lying in numbers at the bridge, some leaping out of the water. All round the house the banks were adorned with *St. Dabeoc's* Heath in full bloom, as far as the eye could reach—a sight worth going any distance to see. The Dwarf Whin, *Ulex Europæus*, var. *strictus*, gilded the knolls, with sheets of blossom, and was new to most of us. We had however now a blazing sun above us, temp. above 80°, no breeze, and a stagnant air in consequence, which fatigued us greatly. *Escallonia micantha*, an exotic, and evidently planted, filled a disused quarry, growing with a luxuriance unknown in Scotland, except in some favoured spots on our west coast. We were now in the moors, bogs, and among numerous lakes fringed in many instances with *Osmunda regalis*.

Many good plants were gathered, among which may be mentioned *Cladium mariscus*; *Pinguicula Lusitanica*—a truly carnivorous plant—many insects being found in its leaves; *Drosera anglica*, *D. intermedia*, *D. rotundifolia*, *Rhynchospora alba*; all over the moors with *Schænus nigricans*. *Rhynchospora fusca* was first seen by the Rev. D. Paul, and was a good find, on the shores of a lake due west from the factor's house. We were gathering *Nymphaea alba*, the white water lily, in glorious beauty, when *Rhynchospora fusca* in abundance was seen. In proceeding westward, following the shores of one lake after another, innumerable little plants of the Royal Fern were growing, and proved too tempting to be passed, without digging up a few for planting. *Lastrea æmula*, far from a common fern in Scotland, was gathered growing out of a wall in considerable quantity. *Carex flava*, *C. binervis*, and *C. pulicaris*, were the common Carices observed. *Naias flexilis*, *Eriocaulon septangulare*, and *Lobelia Dortmanni*—three good plants, grew associated in one of the far lakes; *Samolus Valerandi*, *Nuphar lutea*, on wet spots; and *Utricularia minor* and *U. intermedia* were in abundance in the water holes; while on the banks were *Juncus lampocarpus* and *Scirpi* in great varieties. *Juncus uliginosus*, with its floating appearance in the peat holes, was remarkable; fine specimens of White Ling, *Calluna vulgaris*, also white *Erica tetralix* and *E. purpurea*. I saw no white *Dabæcia polifolia* in flower, but I have living plants which I believe are the white form, obtained from the moors near Clifden.

A few of our party returned to Professor Pye's residence for lunch, where they were treated to unbounded hospitality. With some other enthusiasts I remained in the moors collecting,

tortured by the gad-flies, which bled us all over. It was several days till some of our men recovered from the poison, which caused great swelling in their faces and hands. Paraffin is said to be the best application to prevent them stinging, but some persons might think the cure worse than the disease. Not daring to drink the water in the bogs, a parching thirst caused us to beat a retreat, which we found easier said than done. An Irish bog is a much more serious affair than a Scots one, and to extricate one's self if at all heavy, requires very quick stepping indeed. However, the high road was at last reached, and a fine clear stream to drink from, which, mixed with something stronger, sent us on to Clifden in good time. Two of our party were *hors de combat* from the heat and doubtful drinking water, and were both in a serious state, wishing to be left behind next day. However, I would not consent to that but got them with difficulty on a car, and with our impedimenta reached Roundstone after a ten miles drive. Here, there was a comfortable hostelry, and one of the invalids was put to bed and to sleep, till we returned from the hill. Urrisbeg is the mountain rising immediately behind the inn, and our landlord kindly pointed to a hollow on the ridge, directly to the north of which he stated was the station for the *Erica Mediterranea*. We walked steadily on, passing fine patches of *Alisma natans* and other water loving plants, in a moist cut by the track. We soon reached the hollow, and taking the map and the compass, separated and walked in a north east direction. How easily the plant might have been missed in such a wild waste! Adhering strictly to the direction as indicated, I walked into a patch covering about an acre of ground. A friend who had preceded me, walked through the middle of it, thinking it was only *E. purpurea*, but on giving a signal we were soon digging up specimens, and afterwards drank to its health. The plant was new to all of the party, and we rejoiced as was in the circumstances natural.

Putting ourselves in marching order, Loch Bullard was now our destination, seen dimly a long way off across the valley in a westerly direction. The Maidenhair Fern, *Asplenium Capillus Veneris* of our greenhouses, grows on more than one rock on its shores. So putting as much walking power on as possible, we reached our loch, and found some of our men had got before us and found the plants. They were of small size but plentiful, and difficult to get out of the cracks of the limestone, which here crops out through the gneiss.

In returning, I again came on numerous plants of the Mediterranean Heath growing in the broken up fragments of the bed of a stream. These were small compact plants, easily taken up and with plenty of roots, and very suitable for planting. After getting plenty of the heath, we walked slowly along but got far too much east, missing the track to Roundstone. A friendly native, Bartley King by name, came to the rescue and guided us down to the inn, where we got lunch, which we were much in need of. In coming down from Urrisbeg, Mr King asked if we had got *Erica Mackayana*? Upon answering in the negative, he stated that we must in coming to Roundstone have passed quite closely the station for it. He undertook at once to go and bring specimens to us at the junction of the Roundstone road, where it branches off to Cashel Bay, which we would pass about 6 p.m. I doubted his ability to do so in the time, but after giving him some refreshment he started off over the moors and kept his promise. I may state here that on our return from Urrisbeg, our invalids had made great progress, and about five o'clock we started in four cars for Cashel Bay. At the junction of the roads Mr King met us with plenty of *Erica Mackayana*, a most beautiful form of *Erica tetralix*. In its ovate ciliated leaves it resembles *E. ciliaris*, while in its mode of flowering and awned anthers it resembles *E. tetralix*; and in its more shrubby habit and in the disposition of its branches, which, instead of having the flowering ramuli generally springing from one point, are irregularly disposed and much crowded towards the top of the main branches. If not a true species, it is at least a fine variety.

After a prolonged consultation and examination of the plants, and not forgetting our friend, we drove on about six miles further to Cashel Bay Hotel, where we were received with Irish effusion by Mr O'Loughlan, the proprietor. He had a fine dinner prepared for us, and we felt afterwards quite at home in his comfortable house. The hotel is a new plain structure situated at the head of Cashel Bay, the sea being studded with islands and rocks and surrounded with heath clad heights. A twenty-five ton yacht rides in the bay, which is available for visitors who wish to shoot wild fowl or fish for a variety of the finny tribe. In the mornings the yacht was used to bathe from. Behind the house Cashel mountain rears its green head. As far as the eye can reach extend heathery moors and bogs, affording

fair shooting, while numerous lakes are full of white trout, and both are available for visitors. No more desirable spot exists for any one requiring quietness, rest, and good air. Interesting walks can be had in every direction, the natives being very quiet and civil, but very poor. Their faces show traces of the hardships they undergo.

A wild waste like the country here, has no special industry, so that the natives live a comparatively idle life. The season of 1890 had been cold and very damp, consequently the potato patches were all blackened with disease. What these poor people are suffering at the present time, may be imagined. Were it not that sons and daughters in America send remittances home to the old people they must starve. The peats could not be dried owing to the wet weather in May, June, and July, so that a want of fuel was also staring them in the face and causing them much anxiety.

On the 10th August we rested. On the 11th with several of our party I ascended Cashel mountain which is steep near the summit, while another party went out in the yacht fishing. The weather was bright, warm, and very sunny. Botanically our hill was unproductive; *Hymenophyllum Wilsoni*, *Saxifraga umbrosa*, and a few other common plants being all that we got.

The views of the Atlantic with the bold rocky coast line, the Isles of Arran, etc., and Clifden and Roundstone could be clearly seen. From the purity of the air no more extensive prospect could be obtained than from the summit of Cashel mountain. After descending the hill, our friends from the sea joined us at lunch, and afterwards four of us set out on a car for Roundhill, the station for *Erica Mackayana*, about six miles from the hotel. We had hardly left the road when abundance of the plant was gathered. In examining the ground I came on either a new species or a hybrid of a striking character, which is of a much slenderer habit than either *Mackayana* or *tetralix*. It approaches *tetralix* in the slight downiness of the sepals and leaves, but seems to differ from both in the tubular corolla, hardly inflated as in *tetralix* and *Mackayana*. Another striking form was also gathered by Dr Craig, but I have no description as yet as to its properties. As may be imagined we returned to Cashel Bay in good spirits with our novelties, which were well examined by our critical friends, who all pronounced them as well worth further investigation.

The 12th of August last was a lovely day in Connemara, although in Scotland it was a very deluge of rain. In four cars from the hotel we started at 9 a.m. for Galway with many regrets. Mr O'Loughlan was at the door with a bottle of champagne to drink to our healths and a safe journey, and behind four rattling good Irish cobs we reached our destination at 7 p.m. The distance covered was over fifty Irish miles with the same horses all the way. We were safely put up at the Railway Hotel in Eyre Square, a palatial residence with more show than comfort within its walls. However, we were glad that we were sheltered after such a long journey.

On the 13th August Professor D'Arcy Thompson of Dundee, who was on a visit to Galway, joined our party and acted as conductor for the day. We visited after breakfast the Corrib, which rushes through the town in a pellucid stream of great volume, and spanned by a bridge near the weir. Above the bridge on the gravel beds, hundreds of salmon were resting on their way to Loch Corrib. A more interesting sight can hardly be imagined; and all visitors to Galway go to obtain a view of the Salmon. When a gleam of sun comes out, the fish are seen with their heads up the stream resting on the gravel beds, right across the river. Passing along a road to the west by the sea-shore, we visited the station for *Gentiana verna*, which grew in the turf in great plenty. At this season it was out of flower, still an occasional specimen was gathered, with the fine blue corolla. About the same place grew *Gentiana amarella*, and *G. campestris*, *Dryas octopetala*, *Statice Bahusiana*, *Juncus maritimus*, *Orchis pyramidalis*, *Agrimonia Eupatoria*, *Gymnadenia conopsea*, *Scirpus maritimus*, *Samolus Valerandi*, *Erythræa litoralis*, *Chlora perfoliata*, *Habenaria bifolia*, *Spergularia rubra*, *Salicornia herbacea*, *Helosciadium nodiflorum*, *Carlina vulgaris*, *Cerastium arvense*, *Sagina nodiflora*, *Convolvulus arvensis*, *Convolvulus sepium*.

In the afternoon we drove to Menlo Marble Quarries, and by the shore gathered *Lepigonium marinum*, *Aster tripolium*, *Aquilegia vulgaris*, *Grammitis Ceterach*, *Asplenium trichomanes*, *Asp. Adiantum nigrum*, *Aspidium lonchitis*, *Asperula cynanchica*, *Glaux maritima*, *Spergularia nodosa*, *Sanicula Europæa*, *Bryonia dioica*, *Euphorbia exigua*, *Frankenia lævis*, *Saxifraga tridactylitis*, *Cornus sanguinea*, *Sparganium simplex*, *Geranium lucidum*, *Typha latifolia*, *Alisma ranunculoides*, *Reseda luteola*, *Arum maculatum*, *Helosciadium inundatum*, *Senebiera didyma*, *Inula salicina*, *Lepidium ruderales*, etc.

After such a successful day's plant hunting, we were only too glad to rest.

On the 14th August we engaged "a hooker," an open sailing boat, and two seamen, and crossed the entrance of Galway Bay to New Quay in County Clare. After being several miles at sea, the wind chopped suddenly round to the North, and raised a very heavy swell, which deluged the boat, and wet every one. The great green Atlantic rollers were something to remember; but I hope to be absent on the next occasion when we botanise in "a hooker!" After three hours conflict with the waves, we landed safely, and after a good lunch set out for Ballyvaughan, where we were to get the steamer for Galway at six p.m. A short cut was obtained to the main road by crossing an arm of the sea at a ferry, where a daughter of Erin acted as oar's-woman. In passing to this ferry, the Ferns were a sight to see hanging from the walls. Our pioneers kept the pace so fast that it was not very easy to keep them in sight. However, on our route, *Orchis pyramidalis* was plentiful and *Ceterach*, Wall-rue, Hart's-tongue, and black Spleenwort Ferns were in luxuriance everywhere. On crossing the Ferry, *Gentiana verna* was again gathered, but the plants were small. Pursuing a path which led us past an old castle covered with ferns, and a farm-yard, we got on the Ballyvaughan road, which was bounded by dry stone walls, from which the ferns hung in graceful luxuriance. The black Spleenwort, in many instances beautifully crested, attained a size we never see in Scotland. The Hart's tongue in many forms also grew alongside the road, as plentiful as our commonest weeds. *Ceterach* also assumed many elegant forms; while fronds a foot in length were quite common. I never saw Ferns in such profusion and luxuriance. It was not easy to pass the grand tufts without wishing to take them away. However bags, pockets, etc., were filled with specimens to grow on the rock garden.

We were in the truly limestone country, great slabs covered the ground. In their interstices the lime loving plants grew everywhere. At a little ruined chapel there was an opening where one could penetrate among the limestone pavement to the hillside. Here Mr Potts gathered a quantity of most luxuriant specimens of the true Maidenhair fern, *Asplenium Capillus Veneris*. No doubt this fern grew all about here, but owing to heavy rain, the search made was not of that careful character necessary to reveal its presence. Mr Potts, who had been left behind, did

better than any of us. *Dryas octopetala* was in full flower, its fragile white corollas of a much larger size than ever seen in Scotland, were flowering everywhere, just inside the walls by the roadsides. Although wet through everything, we enjoyed the excursion.

No doubt County Clare is a botanical station of great interest. A week's sojourn at Ballyvaughan would afford ample opportunity for working up the whole district. Since my return, Mr O'Kelly of Glenare House, Ballyvaughan, has sent me specimens of *Asp. Capillus Veneris* (var. *magnificum*), and of *Gentiana verna gigantea*, which quite astonished me with their size.

Notwithstanding the unfortunate state of the elements, I never enjoyed an excursion more than this one to County Clare. Ballyvaughan was reached in good time, where we were joined at Kairen's hotel by the rest of the party, where a good hot cup of tea refreshed and warmed us previous to embarking on board the steamer. The weather continued very wet, but cleared before reaching Galway. Our hotel was reached at 7.30, where a dry change and good dinner made us all comfortable.

Next day our campaign for 1890 came to a conclusion, and we arrived at Dublin late in the afternoon, in time to join the steamer at six o'clock. After a fine passage Greenock was reached at 8.30 next day (14th August), in time for the express to Edinburgh, where we arrived at 11 a.m. Here with many regrets we separated, each to his own country, after a most successful excursion.

POSTSCRIPT.—At a meeting of the Botanical Society on the 13th February 1891, Dr J. M. Macfarlane described the forms of *Erica* found in Galway by the Scottish Alpine Club, and specially referred to the variety known as *Erica Mackayii*, which he regarded as a subspecies of *Erica tetralix*, and a new form discovered there by Dr Stuart of Chirnside, and which Dr Macfarlane proposed to name *Erica tetralix*, subspecies *Stuartii*.

The President of the Botanical Society, Mr Robert Lindsay, writes me, "Dr Macfarlane's paper on the *Ericas* found in Connemara, was a very exhaustive one. He gave a detailed account of the microscopic characters of each. The conclusion he comes to is, that your find is a new subspecies of *E. tetralix*, which he proposes naming *E. tetralix*, subspecies *Stuartii*. He has entirely given up the idea of them being hybrids. There is no doubt your plant is a novelty."

List of Fungi, mostly Hymenomycetes, found in the neighbourhood of Roxburgh, and hitherto unrecorded from the District of the Club. By REV. DAVID PAUL, M.A., Roxburgh.

1. AGARICUS (*Tricholoma*) VIRGATUS Fr.—Rather uncommon, but easily mistaken for *terreus*, to which it has a superficial resemblance. In woods; Rutherford; Sept. 1889.

2. AG. (*Mycena*) AMMONIACUS Fr.—Not uncommon.

3. AG. (*Pholiota*) AUREUS Matt.—I found three or four specimens of this very handsome fungus growing on the ground among grass at Stitchill in Oct. 1890. I had seen it only once before, a specimen found near Dumfries, and exhibited at the Fungus Show there in 1883, and since figured in Cooke's Illustrations, No. 346. In my specimens the upper part of the stem and the ring, both externally and internally, were densely covered with furfuraceous scurf, and the ring was thickly powdered with the spores. The apparent bulb at the base of the stem, caused by the *mycelium* binding the soil together into a ball, was well marked. Those I found agreed well with Cooke's figure of the var. *Herefordensis* (Illustr. No. 347) but were more regular in outline. In *Hist. Ber. Club*, 1863, p. 25, Mr A. Jerdon has already recorded *Ag. aureus* as "frequent" in the Jedburgh neighbourhood, but he is certainly referring to *Ag. spectabilis* Fr., for *aureus* is not frequent anywhere in the kingdom, and it never grows on stumps, as he says it does. Moreover *spectabilis* always grows on stumps, and he must have seen it often, yet he omits it from his list, evidently confounding it with the rare *aureus*. It seems that he fell into the mistake through following Berkeley, who appears also to have mixed up *aureus* with *spectabilis* in his Outlines of British Fungology, for he says of *aureus*, that it grows "on stumps," and that it is "not uncommon," and he does not mention *spectabilis* at all. Now he must have often seen *spectabilis*, and the probability is that at the date of the publication of his Outlines, he took it for *aureus*, and that Mr Jerdon, who corresponded with him, fell into the same error. I know *spectabilis* well, and the Stitchill plants were quite distinct from it, and were certainly true *aureus*. Fries in his Monographia says, *Cum hic nobilissimus fungus meteoricus et raro obvius, sæpius commutatus præcipue cum Ag. spectabili.*

4. AG. (*Inocybe*) LACERUS *Fr.*—Bowmont Forest; Oct. 1890. Not very common.

5. AG. (*Psaliota*) HÆMORRHOIDARIUS *Kalchbr.*—One specimen found in Bowmont Forest, Oct. 1890, under a spruce fir. This is a rare fungus: Dr Keith of Forres, who has been observing fungi for many years, and to whom I submitted my specimen, informs me he has found it only once. The flesh, where broken, immediately turns blood-red.

6. AG. (*Hypopholoma*) STOREA.—Bowmont Forest; Oct. 1890. This is the plant which for many years has been received by British Mycologists as *Ag. storea* of Fries, but it is now admitted that the identification is at the least quite uncertain. What Fries' *storea* was is unknown. It was evidently a very rare fungus, for he found it only twice in his long life of constant observation—once in 1816 on a beech trunk, and again, 17 years later, on the same spot. No figure of it is known to exist, and we have nothing but his description to guide us in identification, and with that description our fungus does not agree. Not to mention other points, Fries' plant is noted as being *solitarius*, while ours is always very *cæspitose*. Dr C. B. Plowright in 1884 proposed that it should be regarded as a new species, under the name *hypoxanthus*, and this is the view which Dr M. C. Cooke, to whom mycologists owe so much, now provisionally takes (see his address to the Woolhope Club at Hereford, Sept. 30, 1890.) Dr Keith of Forres, and, I believe, now also Dr Plowright, regard it as the true *lacrymabundus* of Fries, and, it is said, this is the view taken in Sweden by those who know Fries' species best. I submitted my specimens to Dr Keith, and they agreed exactly with Dr Cooke's fig. No. 543. Further study of the plant will determine its position.

7. CORTINARIUS HEMITRICHUS *Fr.*—On a mossy bank at Faldonside; Oct. 1890. Uncommon.

8. RUSSULA FURCATA *Fr.*—Sunlaws; Sept. 1890. Common.

9. CANTHARELLUS RETIRUGUS *Fr.*—On a moss at Newton Don; March 1890.

10. POLYPORUS APPLANATUS *Fr.*—Sept. 1889, 90; Sunlaws. I have not found it elsewhere.

11. DÆDALIA CONFRAGOSA *Pers.*—Sent to me in Sept. 1890, by Mr J. B. Boyd, from Cherrytrees, where it was growing at the foot of an ash. Uncommon.

12. CLAVARIA INÆQUALIS *Fl. Dan.*—Sunlaws; October 1890. Common.

13. *GEASTER BRYANTII Berk.*—Five to six specimens of this rare fungus were found at Fairnington, Roxburgh, on peaty soil, by James Howden, a mole-catcher, recently deceased, who would have made an excellent naturalist if he had had opportunity and time. Believing them to be something uncommon, he brought them to me, and Dr C. B. Plowright kindly determined the species.

14. *GYROMITRA ESCULENTA Fr.*—Sent to me, May 1891, by Mr J. B. Boyd, from Cherrytrees, where I afterwards saw three or four fine specimens growing on a rockery in the vicinity of silver firs. Rare. Some years ago, on looking over a portfolio of beautiful coloured drawings of plants done by Miss Dickinson of Norham, I found among them a figure of this fungus, which was discovered near the river side there, but has not since reappeared.

15. *GEOGLOSSUM VISCOSUM Pers.*—Bowmont Forest; Oct. 1890.

Geology of the Eglington District, with special regard to its Glacial features. By JAMES TAIT, Belford Estates Office.

[*Read at the Meeting on Beanley Hill, May 28th, 1890.*]

It will be my endeavour to make my remarks on this subject as brief as possible, as Papers read at these meetings are sometimes felt to be tiresome. And, first if we deal with the great framework which stretches from the sea on the E., to the foot of the Cheviots on the W., it may be said to belong—with a few exceptions—to the lower division of the Carboniferous, or coal-bearing system. And, just as the Silurian and other divisions have received their names from ancient or other associations, so this system has received that name by which in early times this northern part of the county was known—the *Bernician*.

As will be easily perceived, the general dip of the strata is to the E. and S.E.; so that as we journey West, or North-Westward, we are always coming on the outcrop of lower formations. As a rule, these formations culminate on the verge of that ring of hills which encircles the valley of the Aln, the

Breamish, and the Till:—excellent examples of which we have in view in the Beanley, Harehope, and Old Bewick Hills, and, away in the distance, the highest of all—Rass Castle. All these hills, for the most part, are gritty sandstones.

The great Limestones of the coast do not approach here, though very good beds are found to the E. of Rass Castle at Quarry-house; and only at Tarry and Bannamoor and Curlshugh to the N. are found beds of coal, the best of which are about 2 feet in thickness. Above one of these, the “Blackhill” seam, lies a bed of Limestone, which is worked with the coal, and sent to bank to be burnt for lime. When these two useful minerals can only be had to a limited extent, it will be seen what a boon the opening out of the new railway must have been to the community. One other mineral may be mentioned—Iron; for, as we shall see on our journey to-day, that it has been manufactured, so it must have been found, and where? must form part of our investigations.

We are quite out of the range of the Basaltic Whin Sill, which is seen in the distance at Ratcheugh Crag, and no whinstone dykes run through the district. A few outcrops of the next lowest division—the “Tuedians”—are seen here and there; a very fine section is in the Eglington Burn, about 300 yards above the village, and Crawley Dene to the S.W. cuts through the same beds; also Roddam Dene is classed by Professor Lebour to belong to the same, where it abuts on the rolled Cheviot porphyries; but the very western top is capped by a finely laminated and ripple-marked patch of Bernician sandstone. Some outlying Silurian beds have also been found in Fawdon Dene by Mr Topley.

So much, then, for the main framework; and now we must turn to the next part—the Glacial features—or that agency which, in a great measure, has operated to mould the earth's surface as we now find it. Till of late years, that amount of attention which has been bestowed on other problems of the science was never given to this; but latterly it has been made a special branch of study by some of the ablest minds; and accordingly, when last year the British Association met at Newcastle, the greatest lion of the assembly was Dr Nansen, who had devoted his attention to the subject among the Ice-fields; for what Greenland now is, the British Islands, and indeed the continent of Europe, were once.

As a matter of course I speak of the Glacial Age as an accepted fact; just as it is accepted that there was a Silurian, a Devonian, or a Carboniferous Age: and it occurred in this part of the Northern Hemisphere in the latest of the great Creative periods of the earth—the Saturday, if it may be so termed—of the Creation Week.

Long before it began, it is thought that the Valley of the Breamish did not exist, but that the strata which terminate so abruptly with the encircling hills were continued across to, and lay on the flanks of the volcanic Cheviots, if they did not overtop them. But the sure, though slow forces of Nature, operating through boundless time, so acted in denuding and breaking up the structure, and bearing it to lower levels, that on the advent of the Glacial Age, it found the valley systems in a certain degree as we now find them; but it has certainly made them broader and deeper, and rounded off many surfaces in an unmistakeable manner.

This finely Glaciated Rock, as you have seen, is striated in a due W. and E. direction; and on the other side of the valley on the Ticket Hill, the markings are the same: but when we come to examine the striations on the rocks of the coast, and for a certain distance inland, they are found due N. and S. All along the line of the Great Whin Sill in the Belford district, and over the Spindleston and Budle Craggs, they are found in abundance, and nowhere finer than in the Limestone quarries at Little Mill. But I have also succeeded in finding them where they trend from N.W. to S.E.:—the finest example of this striation is in the valley west of Bellshill. Now this is just what we expect to find to be in keeping with the theory of the great Ice flow. Its great centre of gathering was on the Scandinavian continent, whence it flowed Southward, covering up what is now the German Ocean, and sweeping over part of our coast lines. But at the same time all the Scottish and English mountains of a certain altitude formed centres of dispersion whence the glaciers radiated—on the W. to the Atlantic, on the E. to where they joined the overmastering Scandinavian current, and turned Southward as far as the N. bank of the Thames.

And now, looking at the Cheviots as a centre of dispersion, it will be seen that the Ice, although overtopping the hills, would force with greatest pressure through the valleys—those of the Aln, the Eglington, and that between Rass Castle and the

Chatton Park and Lyham Hills being the principal outlets; a minor one being Crawley Dene and the Titlington valley.

We see how it has made these broad terraces before us, and crushed round the front of Harehope Hill, leaving the same mark, while the whole top of the hill is completely rounded over. Rass Castle has been well scrubbed on both cheeks, and on the front of several hills a well-marked terrace is formed, notably Rass Castle, Chatton Park, Weetwood, and Doddington; over there the Ticket Hill has the same; and near Belford, at Warenton Law—for it has served to split up the current between the Bellshill valley and the Belford basin, and has the same terrace on its North front.

Next we come to consider what influence this great agent exerted in the general distribution of our various soils, and in the arrangement of the upper surfaces. On the cessation of the great Arctic cold, and when the Ice-fields began to break up and gradually to shrink backward to the higher lands, immense floods of water would be the result; and if we bear in mind that, when at the greatest cold it is calculated that the Ice cap would be at the least 2000 feet in thickness, and every 10 cubic feet of Ice would yield 8 cubic feet of water, we can only imagine, in a degree, how the lowlands would be covered and torn up with surging floods; for as it is computed that the river Rhine was then 48 times its present volume, and the Mississippi might be multiplied by 75; so in like proportion lateral inland valleys, like that of the Breamish, would be like lakes, from which transverse valleys like this beneath us would act as overflows or great waterways. The great deposits of the under or Boulder clay are thought to result from the Ice flow transporting materials along its path; and the finer, upper soils, where left, are the result of re-assortment by the ensuing floods, disintegration, quiet depositions, and organic growths.

And it is curious how we find large patches of porphyritic Breamish soil in the lowlands, and always in the shape of rolling billowy mounds, but always in company with its patch of bog, just as in the parent valley. A large patch of this soil is around Shipley Lodge; another under Charlton, near Link Hall. As we trace down the valley of the Aln, we find a series of junctions and grand junctions; and again lateral branches shooting off the main artery, when it ran at higher levels, until it met the coast flow, and heaped up its mounds on the farms of Hawkhill,

the Look-Out, and part of Bilton. South of the protecting wing of Bilton, and north of the protecting wing of Ratcheugh Crag, we do not find it.

Along the coast another set of conditions tend to make the soil more productive (but this I only mention by the way); suffice it to say that there is more of the marine and estuarine element in it; that it is a mingling of particles carried both from the N. and from the W., and which in many districts are enriched by the disintegration of the Whin Sill.

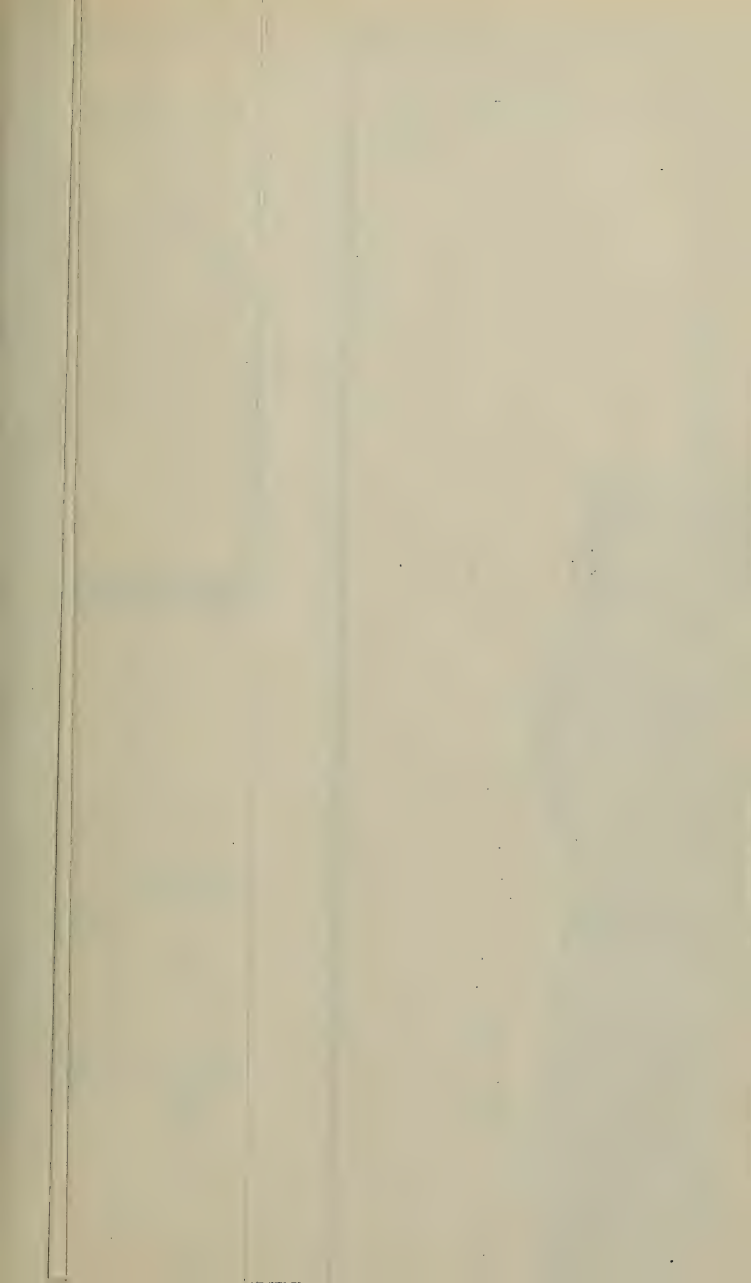
The glacial features are strongly seen between Chathill and Belford, especially in the Bradford and Lucker Kaims, and in the rolling mounds on Newham farm.

The fertility of Bambro'shire is proverbial; but I may mention one fact which is of great interest in connection with the distribution of soil, as it affects the quality of one of the cereals—Barley. One of the largest buyers in the district for the last 20 years informs me that he gets the heaviest from Bambro'shire; from only two farms can he get good samples at Rothbury market; but the finest qualities are only to be had from the Wooler district.

Note on the Spur found in the Peat at Billie Mire, pp. 204-6. By DR CHARLES STUART.

At the Antiquarian Museum, Edinburgh, I compared this Spur with Spurs precisely similar in that collection. Dr Anderson, the Curator, kindly showed me illustrations and descriptions of Ancient Spurs, contained in Vol. 13, *Archæological Journal*. Among others, there is a description of the monument and effigies of a Knight of the Cobham Family at Cliffe Pypard Church, in Wiltshire, who is carved in marble, with similar Spurs; and which dates back to the reign of Richard II., who was on the throne at the time of the Treaty of Billie Mire.

N.B.—In the Paper on “Wild Connemara,” on pp. 208, 210, 211, for *Dabæcia*, read *Dabeocia*; and on p. 208, line 29, for *Sassaurea*, read *Saussurea*. Dr Stuart's *Erica* is described and figured by Dr Macfarlane, in the Transactions and Proceedings of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh, 1891, pp. 62-64, Vol. xix., Plate I., fig. 3, 4d.



LINDISFARNE PRIORY

HOLY ISLAND

PLAN OF THE REMAINS OF THE BUILDINGS EXPOSED DURING THE EXCAVATIONS MADE WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF WOODS AND FORESTS BY MAJOR GENERAL SIR WILLIAM CROSSMAN K.C.M.G., M.P. IN 1887 '88 & '89.

SCALE 20 FEET TO ONE INCH

THE MANOR HOUSE GARDEN

SITE OF THE MONK'S CEMETERY

SANCTUARY CLOSE

EXPLANATION OF THE SHADING

- PRE-NORMAN WORK
- NORMAN WORK
- 13TH CENTURY WORK
- LATER PRE-REFORMATION WORK
- SUBSEQUENT INSERTIONS ETC.
- FOUNDATIONS ONLY REMAINING
- INDICATIONS OF FOUNDATIONS

CLOISTER GARTH

THE OUTER COURT

VAULT

THE PETTING STONE

CHURCHYARD

CHANCEL OF THE PARISH CHURCH

MUSTARD CLOSE

LEVELS

THE DATUM IS THE SURFACE OF THE STONE COVERING THE DRAIN MARKED A. THE FIGURES THUS (A) ARE THE LEVELS IN FEET AND DECIMALS OF FEET. THOSE ABOVE DATUM ARE MARKED + THOSE BELOW DATUM ARE MARKED -

SURVEYED IN DEC. 1887 BY MAJOR GENERAL SIR WILLIAM CROSSMAN K.C.M.G., M.P. AND J.C. HODGES ARCHITECT. DRAWN IN JAN. 1890 BY Charles Stiles

The Recent Excavations at Holy Island Priory. By
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM CROSSMAN, K.C.M.G.,
F.S.A., M.P., President of B.N.C. (Plate XI.)

IN 1852, CANON RAINE, in his exhaustive "History of North Durham," from which most of the facts connected with the Priory mentioned in this Paper have been obtained, speaking of the Priory Church at Holy Island, said: "So far is the church gone, and so fast seems to be going that which remains, that fifty years will, I fear, find scarcely one stone upon another."

Fortunately his anticipation has not been realized; thanks to the liberality of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, in whom the ruins are vested on behalf of the Crown, what remains of the old Priory Church has been carefully and judiciously preserved, and measures have been taken which it is hoped will ensure the ruins for years to come being kept, so far as possible, in the condition they now are.

The Priory Church, however, does not come within the scope of this paper: for full information about it reference can be made to Raine's "History" above referred to, and to Wilson's "Churches of Lindisfarne." It is of the domestic buildings of the Priory, of which the foundations and portions of the walls have been exposed during the recent excavations, that a short description will be given.

Four years ago, south of the Priory Church, there was a confused mass of broken ground and rubbish covered with coarse grass and weeds, separated from the Sanctuary* Close on the east partly by a sunken fence, and partly by an irregularly traced rubble wall—this wall being continued on the south under the Heugh, and on the west dividing the Priory enclosure from the Mustard Close and the Parish Churchyard, terminating at the south-western tower of the church.

Within this enclosure were standing two solid thick walls of masonry, in one of which were the remains of two large fire-places with chimney. Besides the ruins of the church, these walls were then all that was to be seen above ground of the Benedictine Monastery which existed in Holy Island (as a cell

* Raine, p. 145, says that "Sanctuary" is probably a misnomer for "Cemetery."

of Durham) from the year 1093 till its dissolution under Henry VIII. in 1536, and which itself had taken the place of the Saxon Monastery connected with the See of Lindisfarne, founded by Oswald, King of Northumbria, in 635, of which St. Aidan, a monk of Iona, was the first bishop, and with which the name of St. Cuthbert is so intimately associated.

Of the original church and other buildings connected with the ancient see which were destroyed by the Danes in 875, nothing now remains except some masonry in the lower parts of the walls of the chancel and north transept of the Priory Church, which is quite different in character and of different stone to that in the adjacent parts of the buildings, and may, with all probability, be considered to be part of a later church of the Saxon period; for though according to Bishop Carileph's Charter of 1093,* there was no church at that time on the island, there was, according to former charters, a church in existence in 1082 and 1083; in the intervening years this church may have been partly pulled down, but portions of it left to fix the orientation and proportions of the one about to be built.†

The cell at Holy Island—so called on its establishment by Durham in place of the old name of Lindisfarne,‡ in order to do honour to the memory of those holy men who had lived and died there in byegone days, many of whom had suffered martyrdom at the hands of the Danes—was not a large one. It consisted of a Prior, six to eight monks, and in the most flourishing times not more than twenty resident lay dependants.

But though small, it was comparatively wealthy. Bishop Carileph, when in 1082 he ejected the secular clergy from his cathedral at Durham, and established in their stead a convent of Benedictine monks, in addition to other grants, bestowed upon

* Raine, pp. 74, 75.

† On the Plan accompanying this paper, the relative positions of the Priory Church and of the Parish Church of the Island are accurately laid down. It will be seen that the axis of the former is $6\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N. of E.; that of the latter, which was commenced before 1145, is 3° S. of E. The Parish Church is dedicated to St. Mary, the Priory Church to St. Peter.

‡ "Lindisfarnea," a quodam flumine Lindis nomine, in aquam ibidem decurrente, primitus est nominata; post a nece monachorum et aliorum secularium per Danos ibidem facta, INSULA SACRA est nuncupata. Raine, 73, MSS. Prior Wessington,

them "The Church in Lindisfarne, which had been originally the episcopal see with its adjacent vill of Fenham,* and the church of Norham, which had been rendered illustrious by the body of St. Cuthbert, with its vill of Shoreswood." This was confirmed in 1084, and again in 1093, when the "west part of the vill of Holy Island" was added to the property before granted. When the cell at Holy Island was established in the latter year, the Prior and Convent of Durham conceded to it the rights and appurtenances belonging to the Rectory of Holy Island, together with the vill of Fenham, but reserved to themselves the church at Norham with its vill of Shoreswood, together with the corn-tithes of the hamlets of Lowick, Kyloe, Ancroft, Ord, and Tweedmouth. Gifts of lands from time to time by landowners in Northumberland, also added considerably to the income of the cell.†

No documents are extant which give an account of the income of the priory before the year 1326—the annual value previous to 1328 was estimated at nearly £250—equivalent to a sum of about £5000 at the present time. For the details of this amount see Appendix A.

After this date it was seldom that the annual income amounted to as much as £200; the country from which it was obtained being on the Borders, was subject to constant raids from Scotland, and in many years the income did not come to half that amount—in 1390 the receipts only amounted to £32 13s. 6d. In 1350 no rents were received from Kyloe, Holburne, Lowick, Barmoor, Bowsden, Ancroft, Cheswick, Scremerston, and Norham "all laid waste by the Scots;" and in 1386, 1387, 1388, the whole of the country bordering on the coast from Tweedmouth to Beal and inland to Kyloe, was "waste and made no return." The average income was about £120 annually.

There was sufficient money, however, to provide not only the great church of the Priory and the subsidiary churches of Holy Island, Tweedmouth, Kyloe and Ancroft, but also to put up buildings of a substantial character, affording ample, if not

* Fenham is a hamlet on the mainland opposite to the south-west corner of the island. Here the monks had a large granary and stockyard.

† Raine gives a long list of benefactors to the cell, amongst which we find the names of de Houbourne, de Muscamp, de Chevington, de Bulmer, de Haggerston, de Behil (Beal), de Orde, de Scremerston—all proprietors of land in Islandshire.

luxurious accommodation at the Priory for the monks and their dependants, and for such strangers as on rare occasions visited the island.

The area of the enclosure within which these buildings were placed, bounded by the sunken fence and exterior wall before mentioned is approximately an acre; and it was divided almost equally into an upper and lower court, the former being nearly on a level with the floor of the church, the latter about seven feet below it. Round the upper or cloister garth were the domestic buildings of the monks; round the lower or what may be called the outer or garden court were the stables, granaries, and other buildings connected with their agricultural and other industries.

Very shortly after the dissolution of the monastery, the church and buildings were utilized for secular purposes: amongst the public Treasury papers is a memorandum stating that in the reign of Edward VI., "upon wars between England and Scotland," the Privy Council wrote to Bishop Sparke, the last prior of Holy Island, and then titular Bishop of Berwick and suffragan of Durham, directing him to let the "house" at Holy Island to the Surveyor of Victuals at Berwick; and that the Bishop having done so, succeeding surveyors of victuals up to the time of Mr Vernon, who held that office in 1579, had "pretended right to the said house as a storehouse, because of lofts for laying of grain and brew vessels there remaining."

From the "Border Survey," made by Sir Robert Bowes in 1530, we find that the great storehouse was the former church of the Priory, and that there were also other "storehouses, brewhouses, and bakehouses to conserve and prepare victuals sufficient to furnish the navy of ships which could rest safely in the harbour of Holy Island very aptly for the wars towards Scotland." These brewhouses and bakehouses were no doubt the old domestic offices of the Priory.

The holes for the flooring joists of the "lofts for laying of grain" in the church, are to be seen in the walls of the chancel, and other alterations and additions made during that time in the other buildings are plainly evident, such as the rough cross walls and what seems to have been a feeding trough for cattle in the cloisters; these, though having no connection with the old priory, have been allowed to remain, as illustrating the vicissitudes of the establishment.

After the Union of the Crowns of England and Scotland, on the accession of James the 1st in 1603, these military storehouses were no longer required, and no doubt were allowed to fall into decay; and in course of time, after having been dismantled and used as a quarry by the Islanders for the stone they wanted for building, became covered with disintegrated masonry and soil, and so remained without disturbance until 1888, when, with the permission of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, excavations were made.

The base of a column built into the wall of the south transept

NOTICE.

Correct PART I, PAGE 229, line 24—for 12th read 14th.

beginning of the 12th century, and is perhaps the earliest of the remains now existing. Mixed with the debris in the bays of the cloister were found voussoirs of the arches, and in one the whole of the groining could be traced; the stones are left on the ground; they are carefully and sharply cut—masons' marks of a simple character, such as irregular crosses and parallel lines are inscribed on many of them.*

Over the cloisters was in all probability the dormitory of the monks; on the face of the wall of the South Transept of the church can be seen grooves showing where the gable of the roof of the dormitory abutted against it. With the exception of the most southern column which is still standing, all traces of

* The fine close-grained white sandstone used in the church and other buildings comes from near the Coves on the north side of the island. Raine, on the authority of Reginald, a monk of Durham, who wrote in 1165, says that the stone came from the mainland, but there is also red sandstone on the east side of the island, between the Castle and Emmanuel Head; and the remains of a quarry can be seen near Sheldrake Bay.

the others on the west side have disappeared: part of the foundations of the western wall enclosing the cloisters was found near this column.

In the cloisters were probably the Vestry and Library mentioned in the various inventories of the Priory; Canon Raine publishes extracts of several of these inventories, and gives in full the last taken in 1533, three years before its dissolution. This, so far as regards the purely domestic buildings, is reprinted in an appendix to this paper, not only because it gives a vivid idea of the social condition of the monks at that time, but as nearly every room and chamber is mentioned in succession, it forms, when taken in conjunction with previous inventories, a guide from which the uses of each of the portions of the building may, with some fair degree of accuracy, be determined.

The wall further outside the cloisters may have been the boundary of a paved walk round the Cloister Garth, an irregular quadrangle 60 feet in length, with an average width of 34 feet.

It may be noted here that, with the exception of the cloisters, and the buildings immediately opposite to them, which are at right angles to the southern wall of the church, there are few of the other blocks of buildings that ran parallel or at right angles to each other; and this is the more strange, as there is nothing in the nature of the ground which would have prevented them being laid out symmetrically.

From the cloisters is first entered a room about 20 feet by 14 feet, but very irregularly shaped, in which are four columns against the wall, all of different design, some round, others polygonal, and one at the north-east corner seems to have been no part of the original construction. At the south-east corner was probably the entrance to the staircase leading to the monks' dormitories. The south wall of this room was panelled; one stone of one of the covering arches of a panel still remains.

In the accounts of expenditure for the year 1344-5, it is recorded that money was expended in plastering (doubanti) "the chapel of our Lord the Prior;" and in the inventory of 1533 we find it stated that in the "Parlour" there was one cloth for the altar there; this room, which must have been somewhat ornamented, and is in connection both with the Prior's lodgings and with the great hall or Refectory, may have been this "Parlour," used also as a chapel.

Communicating with this is a large room 36 feet by 21 feet 4

inches, in the north wall of which are the two large fireplaces above referred to. This no doubt formed part of the new Prior's Chamber, built in the year 1344, which would seem to have comprised the whole of the block of buildings at the south-east corner of the upper court—and it may have been, for it must have been well heated, used as the "Calefactory": the rooms above, to which access was obtained by a circular staircase, the lower portion of which still remains in the south wall, being devoted to the use of the Prior, and perhaps of the better class of guests entitled to a lodging within the Priory.

Part of the plaster still remains on the east wall of the large room. A portion of the foundations of the original buildings, of which the new prior's chamber took the place was exposed, and is shown on the plan.

At the north-east corner, but detached from the prior's chamber, the foundations of a rectangular, projecting, or flanking tower were discovered, and part of the circular well of the staircase leading to the upper portion of it still remains. There seems to have been a passage to it from the "Parlour."

Two towers are mentioned, and those only in the inventory of 1533—Whitfield and Yet House towers—both then fitted up as sleeping apartments; probably in former years being arranged only for defensive purposes, they contained no furniture, and so were omitted—this, as there are traces of no other towers, must have been Whitfield Tower, Yet House Tower being over the Gate. Latrines appear to have been provided in the thick eastern wall of this part of the enclosure.

The square mass of masonry at the south-eastern corner has not yet been thoroughly examined, but it seems to have been in connection with the circular projection outside. To the south of the Cloister Garth, and occupying its whole width, was the Refectory, (called the "Hall" in the inventories), 33 feet 6 inches by 23 feet. At the eastern end would appear to have been a raised dais*; at the south-western corner, a stone platform, which may have been the position of a reader during

* Inventory 1493-4. In the Hall, one shaving dish (pely pro rasur'), one longsettle, 1 hallyng over the deas (super le de se) of different colours, viz. red and green. A hanging for one side of the hall, and one for the other of the same set, 6 painted clothes embroidered with divers armorial bearings for the deas the gift of William Iawe, a round candlestick with 13 branches.—Raine, p. 124.

meals, and opposite to this, a large block of masonry, for what purpose built it is not easy to conjecture, probably it was in connection with the lavatory arrangements.

In the centre of the room, about 12 feet from the eastern end, is an open hearth of stone, on which no doubt was placed the iron chimney or grate, referred to in many of the early documents. In 1379, it is stated that 12s. 10d.—a large sum in those days—was paid for one, and in 1416 there was in the “Hall,” 1 iron chimney, “1 porr and 1 pare of Tanggs.”

At the eastern end of the south wall of the Refectory is a wide opening with traces of a gateway, this could not have been used as an entrance before the dissolution, and must have been made afterwards for the convenience of carting grain and other stores to the storehouses and granaries in the church. The original entrance is further to the west, and a passage from it to the Cloister Garth, runs at the end of the Refectory, from which it was cut off by a screen, the base of which may have fitted into the holes existing in the walls on either side of the room.

On the other side of this passage are three openings into the domestic offices, the first into a room 17 feet by 17 feet 6 inches, formerly arched over, the springing of the arches being clearly visible, probably the “Kitchen” with fireplace at the western end: the second into a passage leading to the Brewhouse and a Sink, the former being recognized by the foundations for the large circular mash vat; the Sink, to which a descent was made of two steps, was carefully closed off by a door, of which part of the jambs remain, and from it a stone drain 12 inches square was carried down to the outer court, and thence through the Mustard Close into the sea opposite St. Cuthbert’s Island: when opened it was full of rich black soil, and the islanders until lately used to fill their flower pots from the spot where it now terminates, on the left side of the road running past the vicarage to the sea. The third passage leads to the Buttery or Larder on the right, and then to the Bakehouse. In the latter alterations were made in 1362 and 1401, and as the now existing oven has been built altogether inside the old wall of the Priory, further additions were most probably made during the civil occupation to provide for military commissariat requirements. It may have been used for other cooking purposes as well. There was a huge open hearth, and the floor was paved, with a slope towards the drain from the sink.

Adjacent to those offices, and at the back of the bakehouse, is a long room 31 feet 7 inches by 14 feet 2 inches, to which there is now no trace of any communication from the interior of the priory; but an entrance to it from outside seems to have existed. There are good reasons for supposing that this was the "Hall of St. Cuthbert," or the "Guest Hall." In 1363 a large sum of money was expended upon the new "Hall of Saint Cuthbert," the "Bakehouse," and "Brewhouse," the expenditure for the three being lumped together, so tending to show that the three rooms were adjacent and under the same roof. Again in none of the inventories published is St. Cuthbert's Hall mentioned, but in some of them the "maskefatte" is entered as being in the "Brewhouse," in others as being in the "Guest Hall."* It is fair therefore to conclude that such was the designation and purpose of the room.

The remaining buildings on the west side of the inner court were doubtless the cellarage and other usual accessories to the Domestic Offices, and at the northern end probably the workshops, there being traces there of an inner wall which may have been intended to deaden the noise of the workmen. These buildings were covered with barrel arches of 17 feet span, the springings of which at equal distances apart, can be seen on the western wall; and in this wall are six windows narrowing to the outside.

A drawing in the British Museum of the last century shows traces of a gable roof abutting on the then standing south-east tower of the church (the upper part of the present tower is a reconstruction) similar to those on the south transept; there were therefore rooms above which may have been occupied as dormitories by the lay dependants and inferior class of guests. The lower steps of a staircase leading to those rooms is to be seen in the thickened part of the exterior wall of the "Buttery."

The latrines connected with this part of the priory are at the corner near the Bakehouse, from which there would appear to have been a drain at some time communicating with cesspits—an open trough projecting from the outside wall was come upon, which seems to have had some connection with it, but it is probably of a much later date.

* 1347 Inventory. In Brewhouse and Bakehouse a 'mashefatte.' In 1416 the Guest Hall (Pandoxatorium) and Bakehouse are bracketted together. 1533. In Guest Hall 1 'maskefatt.'

The cesspits, which extend but for a short distance underground, were found empty, but no drain from them could be traced. The adjoining vault would appear to have been used in their place after the dissolution, for when opened out it was full of a solidified mass of soil, rags and rubbish, which on being exposed to the air, after being covered up for at least two hundred years, emitted a most offensive odour.

No well has as yet been found in this portion of the priory, except one in the church itself between the third and fourth bays (from the transept) of the north aisle, which was filled up some years ago. Another was found about six years ago in the detached room of the Manor House overlooking the present churchyard about 40 yards north of the church; but it is doubtful if these were used for general purposes. The remains of a stone drain in the cloister-garth would seem to show that some water supply had been available there; but the source of this is not yet known.

The last of the buildings on the upper level to be mentioned is the fortified old entrance Gateway, the existence of which had long been forgotten, and it is perhaps the most interesting of all that remains of the Priory. In 1385 the monks of Holy Island (see Raine, p. 111) in a memorial to Richard II., admitting that their church was in some respects a castle, having its kernels (crenelles) and fortifications, petitioned the king for license to destroy the fortified parts of it, on the plea that they could not provide the men and armour necessary for their defence. No answer to this petition is recorded; it is presumed that it was not granted, as armour appears in the inventories of following years.

This entrance gateway, with the "Yet House Tower" above it was part of the fortifications referred to; the holes for the insertion of a large interior bar can still be seen; and inside the outside gate the grooves down which a portcullis dropped. The old paving still exists in the passage, and stone seats on each side: fortunately one springer of the covering arch remains, 6 feet 6 inches from the floor. The outer portion of this entrance seems to have been an addition of a later date, and the arrangement of the cobble paving shows that it was not covered over.

The Yet Tower, Whitfield Tower, and the circular projection or guerite, at the south-east corner of the prior's chamber,

formed the defences of the inner portion of the priory. The church itself was battlemented, and the remains of the battlements, built of whiter stone than the rest of the work, can be seen on the top of the chancel walls.

The Priory was only robbed once, so far as is recorded, by one William de Prendergast in 1325, who seems to have confined his depredations to the Bakehouse and Brewhouse; whether it was from its semi-insular position, or as Raine surmises from the fear of St. Cuthbert, whose name impressed awe upon them, the Scots raiders left it alone: fortunately for the monks that they did so, as neither the nature of the defences, the efficiency of the armament,* or the strength of the garrison would have had much effect against an attack even of a moderate force.

Passing to the Outer Court, an irregular quadrangle about 155 feet long and 130 feet broad, on the east and south sides, are the foundations of buildings, no doubt the granaries, barns, stables, and other appurtenances referred to in the various inventories. The first room on the east side, in which the flag paving still remains, though much sunk and broken, may have been the thrashing floor—the large rectangular room adjacent, a barn. There is a remarkable small chamber at the S.E. corner, with steps down to it, having a narrow loophole window looking to the outside, just above the level of the ground.

The buildings on the south side were of two stories, stables below and granaries above, much modified no doubt and added to during the civil occupation. At the south-western corner, covered with about 18 inches of earth, were found adjacent to each other, first a small limekiln of old construction, then a well about 25 feet deep, in which there is now about seven feet of water, and next to this an irregularly oval pit of about seven feet in diameter, which may have been used as a place for making mortar. We know that the monks burnt their own lime, as in the accounts for the year 1344 there is a charge for

* Inventory 1362. For defence of the Monastery, six "vombaces" (covering for the belly), three lances, one helmet with a breast plate, one pair of gloves of iron. 1401, three bascinets with aventails (light helmets with coverings for the face); one breastplate, one haubergeon or coat of mail, four old jacks (quilted jackets of leather), one old crossbow, four guns, two lances. In 1481 there were "two speris, 3 batell axez, 3 cross-bowez, 8 gunnez, 1 longbow," 1 sheaf of arrows. There does not seem to have been at any time armour sufficient for more than two men.

the limekiln.* The lime was burnt and mortar prepared at this spot, the well being conveniently placed for the purpose. In the eastern wall is the mark of a wide gateway, now built up, which immediately opens upon the circular pit, so must have been made after the well had been filled up, and the kiln and pit covered. Outside this gateway are the remains of what appears to have been a porter's lodge.

The cross walls in the southern range of buildings are of much later date, probably of the time of the civil storehouses, so that the gateway may have probably been made towards the end of the monkish times. Against the western wall, as shown by the joist holes, were buildings or erections of some sort; but as no foundations for outer walls could be discovered, they probably were only of a temporary character. This wall appears to have been battlemented, and the holes referred to may have been for the supports of a wooden platform for the guns belonging to the Priory, as it would overlook what was then the most likely line of approach across the sands, and the probable place of landing for boats.

It will be noticed that at a distance of 38 feet from the outer wall of the Refectory there are the remains of a retaining wall; and again, inside this, foundations of a wall: the space thus enclosed may have been the private garden of the prior; the rest of the interior court that of the monks.

All efforts to discover a well which took the place of the one filled up have as yet failed. Another attempt to find it will be made.

The outbuildings seem large for so small a Priory, but although the greater portion of the corn and stock was kept at Fenham and the other hamlets on the mainland, doubtless a considerable portion of it was brought over to the island for security against the incursions of the Scots. In 1325—a time of perhaps the greatest prosperity in the abbey—the tithes of the three hamlets of Fenham, Fenwick, and Beal alone amounted to 90 quarters of wheat, 80 quarters of barley, and 120 quarters of oats, valued at £42; and in 1347 the monks were in possession of 6 horses, 58 pigs, 476 sheep, and 29 horned cattle. They usually too kept a large stock of salted fish and other stores;

* 1344-5.—Fifty-seven and a half chaldrons of coals for the brewhouse, limekiln, hall, prior's chamber, kitchen, and infirmary—£4 14s. 5d.

these with their boat gear and other appliances, would require considerable accommodation.

As on the Plan accompanying this paper, the names of the various rooms have not been inserted, they being, to a great extent, matters of conjecture, it may be well to recapitulate what has been assumed.

Taking as a basis the last inventory of 1533, and interpolating in their order such rooms as are contained in former inventories, but omitted in the last, it is assumed that passing out of the door of the church in the South Transept, the *stye* leading from the *cloister garth* to the *monks' cemetery* is first passed, then come the *cloisters* in which were the *Vestry* and *Library*, beyond these the *Parlour*, used also as a chapel, from which a door in the eastern wall opened into an open passage leading to *Whitfield Tower*, and a door on the south wall into a room forming part of the *Prior's Chamber* perhaps used as a *Calefactory*. Over these buildings were the *dormitories* of the monks, prior, and probably rooms for strangers. To the south of the *Cloister Garth*, the *Refectory* separated by a screen from the passage leading from the gateway under the *Yet Tower* to the inner court. Off this passage were the Domestic Offices, including *Kitchen*, *Brewhouse*, *Bakehouse*, *Buttery*, *Larder*; the other buildings west of the court consisting of *cellarage* and *workshops*; *dormitories* for lay dependants and strangers above—the *Guest* or *St. Cuthbert's Hall* being the long room behind the *Bakehouse*.

In the outer court were the *granaries*, *stables*, *fishhouse*, *mill*, *limekiln*, and other buildings connected with the outdoor requirements of the priory.

No trace of a chapter house was found, nor is there any record of such a building; the community was too small to require one.

An *Infirmary* is mentioned in the accounts of expenditure for 1444; this probably may have been situated behind the Prior's chamber, and entered from the passage from the *Parlour* to *Whitfield Tower*.

As was to be expected, considering the nature of the occupation of the Priory after its dissolution, no relics of any great importance were found. From the bottom of the well in the outer court, under the mass of stones and rubbish with which it was filled, was taken out a full-sized leaden model of a herring of perfect shape, evidently cast in a mould taken from a natural fish. Through the tail of this, which was curved over, was a

hole, and in the mouth two other small holes, in which are the traces of the insertion of some iron appliances; whatever they were they have disappeared. Hooks may have been attached, and the fish when suspended by a line used as a lure. A groat of Robert II. circa 1360, a $\frac{1}{2}$ thistle groat of James VI. 1602, and a number of Nuremberg tokens much used in the monasteries during the middle ages, were the only coins.

Amongst some loose stones in the Priory Church, a medal was found struck probably at the time of the Reformation; on the obverse side, the head of a Pope with his triple tiara, which on being turned round formed the head of the Devil, with the Legend: "*Ecclesia perversa tenet pactum diabolo.*" Reverse, the head of a Cardinal, which in the same manner changed into the head of a fool with cap and bells, Legend: "*Rapientes aliquando stulti.*"

In conclusion, the writer has to express his great indebtedness to Mr Clement C. Hodges of Hexham, not only for the excellent and accurate* Plan which accompanies this paper, but also for much valuable architectural and archæological information during the progress of the work.

APPENDIX A.

Raine, p. 83, gives extracts from the roll of the Priory, dated Michaelmas 1328, as it shows the rents and tithes received in that year, compared with their value when the Priory was in its most flourishing state.

		TITHES.							
		£	s.	D.			£	s.	D.
The tithe corn of	Fenham	2	13	4	formerly worth		20	0	0
	Fenwick	3	0	0	"	"	20	0	0
	Buckton	1	6	8	"	"	14	0	0
	Beyle	2	0	0	"	"	17	6	8
	Goswick	0	6	8	"	"	20	0	0
	Haggerston	1	0	0	"	"	17	6	8
	Scremerston	1	0	0	"	"	16	0	0
	Cheswick	3	6	8	"	"	20	0	0
	Lowlyn	0	8	0	"	"	8	0	0
	Howburne	0	5	0	"	"	8	0	0

* At outer portion of gateway erase the word "*Barbican.*"

LAND RENTS.

		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Fenham	this year	11	10	0	formerly	19	19	6
Fenham Mill	"	4	0	0	"	8	0	0
Holy Island	"	0	6	0	"	3	0	0
Elwick	"	1	18	4	"	2	5	0
Tweedmouth	"	nothing			"	4	16	0
Holburn	"	nothing			"	2	2	0
Lowick	"	nothing			"	1	10	0
Barmoor	"	nothing			"	0	6	8
Bowsden	"	nothing			"	1	10	0
Ancroft	"	nothing			"	2	0	0
Cheswick	"	nothing			"	0	10	0
Scremerston	"	nothing			"	1	0	0
Kyloe	"	nothing			"	2	0	0
Orde	"	nothing			"	1	0	0
Lamb and Wool Tithe	"	20	3	4				
Tweedmouth Fishery	"	8	0	0		£210	12	6

The altarage (small tithes) of
the church of Holy Island
and its four chapelries

8 0 0

Total Receipt for this year £69 4 0 Former receipt £200 5 10½

NOTE.—If to the above is added the three last items in first column, we have a total of £246 15 10, as the estimated value prior to 1328.

APPENDIX B.—Raine, page 125.

The state of the House of Holy Island, as quitted by John Castell, Prior of the same, A.D., 1533.

THE CHURCH. } The articles being all connected with the service of
IN THE BELFRY. } the church are here omitted. In other Inventories,
THE VESTRY. } Library comes before Vestry.

THE HALL. One lavatory suspended, 3 ewers with 2 basins, 1 shaving dish, 1 chafing dish, 8 tables, pair of three-footed stools, 9 formis, 2 chairs, 2 copburds, 1 settle, 1 hangyng to the dese of grene rede yalow saye, 10 gwyssyngs, 1 iron candlestick fixed in the wall with 4 branches, another round candlestick of iron with 13 branches, 3 halberts, a small bell hanging in the hall, an iron poker (vertibulum).

IN THE PARLOUR. (Le perler), 1 copborde, 1 counter with 2 carved stools, 2 coffer stands, 6 other benches, 1 stand-bed, 1 cloth for the altar there, embroidered with the arms of Christ, 1 poker.

IN THE BUTTERY, (promptuar). In primis, a salt sellar with a cover wholly gilt, 2 salts of tin, 12 spoons of silver, one gilt cup and cover, 1 gilt goblet and cover, one plain piece of plate and cover, a double table cloth of diapere for the long table, 2 new dyapere bordclothes ells in length, 1 owlde dyaper bordcloth, 5 linen towells, 3 towels of hardyng, 10 lenge towells, 4 short towells, 5 napkyngs of diapere, 16 napkyngs of

linen, 10 hoggesheds, 14 barells, 5 ffyrkyngs, 1 great chest, 1 cabinet, 1 small chest, 6 candlesticks, 1 candlestick with branches, 6 casks, 11 drynkyng crosys (cruises), 6 cups, 2 lether bottelles, 1 chyppyng knyffe, 2 shaving cloths, 2 funells for wine, and 1 gymlott.

THE LARDER. Imprimis, a great cistern with a cover, 20 quarters of beef in salt, a fat ox in the stall, 20 codfish (dogdrave), 6 lbs. of candles, a barrel with a boll of pulse, 1 fatte for pickling flesh, 2 tubbis for pickling fish, 1 felling axe newe, 1 fflesche rope.

THE KITCHEN. 1 newe brasse potte, 6 brazen pans, 1 great brassen dish, (patella), 2 dishes batterd, 2 small pans, (patellæ zet, yetlings), 1 ffrying panne, 30 powder dublers, 20 powder (pewter) dyshis, 18 powder sawsers, 3 long spetts, 2 short spetts, 1 brandreth with two iron ribs, 2 raks of iron, 1 dryssyng knyffe, 2 splettyng knyffs, 1 mortar and pestle, 1 chawfer, 1 ladle, 2 flesh cruke, 1 chawmer, 1 pair of pincers, 1 morterstone with 1 pestell, 1 pair of mustersstones, 1 strainer, 2 says, (searces), 1 rostyngyron, 1 grette sayrce, 1 pore, 1 chest for spices.

IN THE GUEST HALL, (pandoxator'). One great lead crubbyt, 1 old lead, 1 great pot fixed in a furnace, 1 maskefatt, 2 says, 1 cooling vat, 1 kitte for wortte castyng, 1 ax, 6 tubbis, 2 gret yerynwegys (iron wedges), 3 small yrenweggs, 1 gylng fatt, 1 wort trowe of stone, 1 wrott stone of wod, 4 barells, 1 stapstone, 3 mastrothers, 1 ffrogon, 1 colrake, 1 scupe, 1 tunellmells.

THE BOWTYNGHOUSE. 2 bowtyng townes, 1 grette fatte, 2 bowtyng-clothes, 1 seive, 2 fattes for braune, 1 winnowing cloth, 1 firlett, 1 trowe, 1 muldyng borde, 2 shetts for levyng, (sheets for the leaven), 1 scrapyng yron, 1 brake (?), 10 sekkys (sacks).

THE PRIOR'S CHAMBER. 2 stande bedds, 1 blewe tester, 1 piece of tapestry, 2 hangings depicti (embroidered), 1 cupborde with a cover, 2 pressors, 1 chair, 2 chests, divers closets or boxes in the wall, one silver seal and another of tin for the office of the Archdeacon, (blank), Imprimis, 3 stande bedds, 4 pressors, 2 formes, 1 cupburde fixed.

THE GREAT CHAMBER. 1 stande bede with 3 curtains of red saye. This chamber is hung on all sides with red work of worsted (le red crole) and borders, 2 cupbords with covers (doors), one chair, 2 formys, 2 benches, 1 wateryngpot, 1 pair of tongs.

THE GUEST CHAMBER, (camera hospitum). Three stande beddes, 1 tester of red saye, and 1 tapett blewe, 1 tester blewe for the second bed.

IN THE YETHOWSE TOWRE. 2 stande beddes.

IN WHITFIELD TOWRE. 1 stande bedde, 1 turnchase (? swing), 2 formys.

BEDS AND BEDDING. *See Raine.*

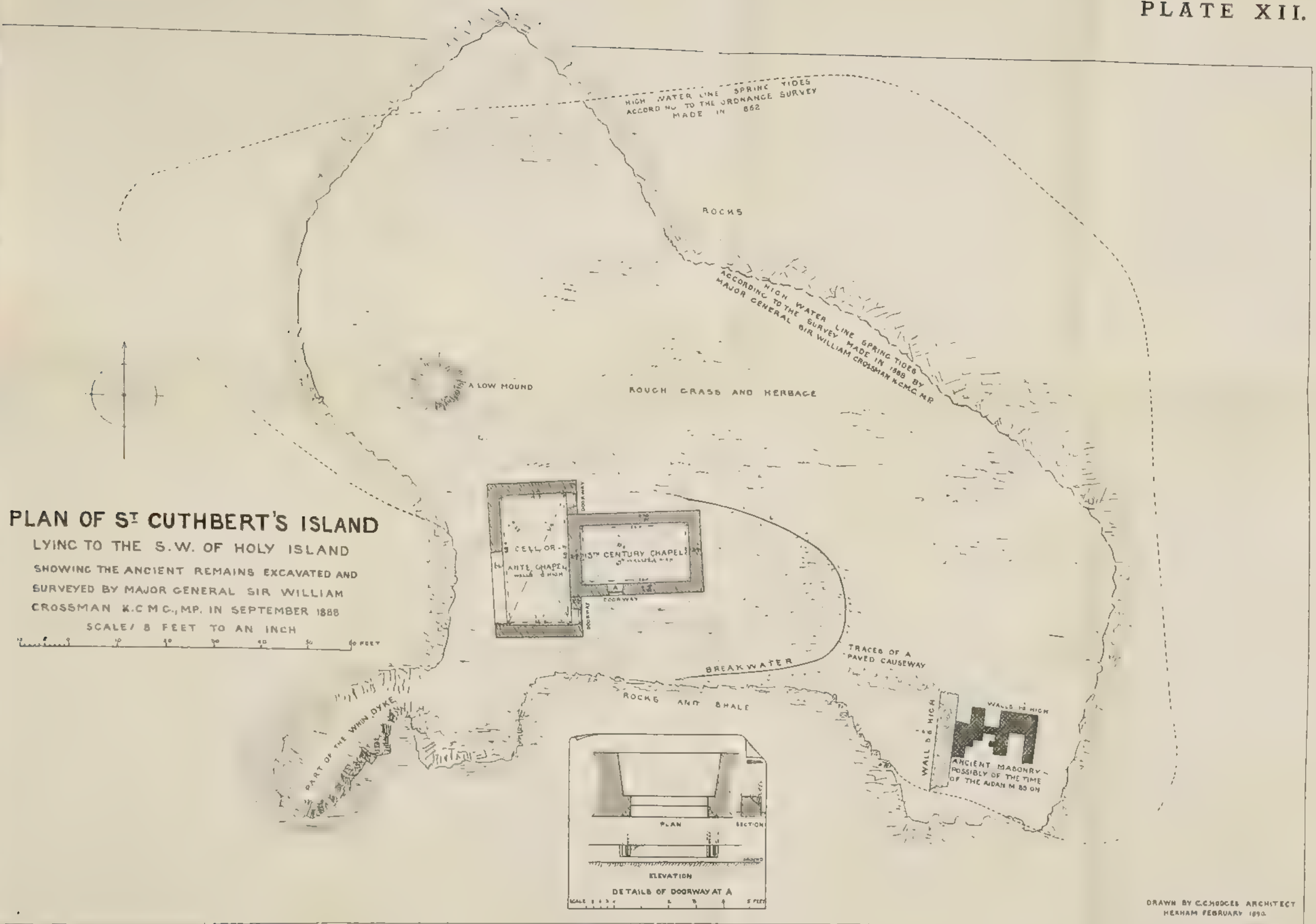
STOREHOUSE. 5 stokegonys (stock guns), 1 sclyne (sling), 5 shawmers, 3 hakebussis (large muskets), 2 hoggeshedds, 8 celdre byrnyngwode, 3 chalder of coals, 2 sowderyng yrons, 1 yron gaveloke.

THE FISH HOUSE, (fyshouse). 2 fatts, 1 hogshede, 2 barells, 1 lymestone hammer, 1 markyng yron, 1 birnyng yron, 1 trewell, 30 tre dublers, (a large dish), 54 tre (wooden) dyshis, 1 mason axe, 1 trewene (trowel), 4 shoulls, 3 spads.

THE STABLE erased. FENHAM erased.

г А

4



Chapel of St. Cuthbert-in-the-Sea. By MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM CROSSMAN, K.C.M.G., F.S.A., M.P., President of B.N.C. Plate XII.

IN connection with the Priory, there was a small Chapel* dedicated to St. Cuthbert, on St. Cuthbert's Island, sometimes called Hobthrush and Thrush Island,† a small basaltic rock about an acre in extent, situated off the south-west corner of the main island, about 200 yards distant from it, and only accessible at low water.

Some years ago the walls of this chapel existed to a height of four feet above the ground; they are now level with it. These have been cleared, and it is found that the chapel inside was 24 feet 10 inches from east to west, and 12 feet 10 inches wide. The east wall was 3 feet thick, west wall 2 feet, and side walls 2 feet 6 inches. The door was at the western end of the south wall; the sill and part of the jambs are still existing. Near this was found, during the excavations, the only other piece of cut stone in the building, a ridge stone, which was pro-

* In the Inventory of 1533, it is stated that in the chapel of St. Cuthbert-in-the-Sea, there were "an image of St. Cuthbert, one of St. Thomas, a pax (tabula) with the crucifix, and 9.....(petychenors) gilt," and in the Vestry of the Priory Church "1 altarclothe of dyapere," 9 altarcloths of linen, 3 towels for the altar, 1 set of robes, with an alb, stole, and maniple for that Chapel.—Raine, p. 125.

† Referring to this island, Giraldus Cambrensis "*De Mirabilibus Hiberniæ*" says: Est, in boreali Britanniae parte, Insula quædam, quæ et Sancta vocatur, ubi mulieres non pariunt; concipiunt tamen, et pregnantæ effectæ, usque ad pariendi articulum naturaliter intumescunt. Quo imminente, ad alteram insulam (*modicam, quæ Thrushelande vocatur*) advectæ, naturali libertate naturæ indulgent. Quæ si forte detentæ fuerint, sicut aliquoties probandi gratia (causa) compertum est, intolerabli statim vexatione torquentur; et usque ad ipsas fere mortis angustias, donec emittantur, dolore premuntur." "*Works of Giraldus Cambrensis*," edited by James A. Dimock, M.A., published by the authority of the Lord Commissioners of the Treasury under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, Vol. v., p. 82. In this the clause in *italics* is omitted, which is included in what professes to be an extract from Girald. Cambrensis in a note to Symeon, chap. 21 (fol. 111b) given in Raine, p. 381. I could not find any note to Symeon such as Raine refers to, in the editions of his works. It must either be a note to a MS. copy in Durham—and the words about Thrush Island have been inserted by the Monkish transcriber who probably knew the locality—or it may be that they did appear in some other edition of Giraldus, for it appears that his "*Itinerarium Hiberniæ*," of which "*De Mirabilibus*" forms a part, was altered by him several times. Giraldus wrote in 1188; Symeon lived at the commencement of that century. There is no doubt that St. Cuthbert's Island is the one referred to.

bably a part of the roof of a porch. The walls of the chapel, so far as they exist, are built of the whinstone of which the island consists.

Attached to the west end of the chapel were found under the surface of the ground, the walls of a room—the traces of which were noticed by Canon Raine, and also by Archbishop Eyre as mentioned by him in his “*Life of St. Cuthbert*,”—running transversely to it, 28 feet 5 inches long from north to south, and 15 feet 8 inches wide. The western wall was much broken down, but those on the north and south were in a fair state of preservation. Steps were found from the floor of this room to a platform on the north and south sides of the chapel; whether this extended all round the chapel or not it is impossible to say, but as a door was found to have existed leading out to the island, at the west end of the north side of it, probably there were two small covered spaces—one at the porch of the chapel, and the other at the door into the room attached.

To the east of the chapel are the remains of what would appear to have been a rough breakwater—as shown on the Plan—the use of which is difficult to be understood, as it is much above high water mark.

At the extreme south-east corner of the island, laid on the solid rock, nearly on a level with high water, were found some foundations of a building which may have been the cell or dwelling place of a priest attached to the chapel. It consisted of a room 15 feet 10 inches wide, divided by a 4 feet wall into two divisions, one of which seems to have contained a fireplace.

Close to this, and at a slightly lower level, are the remains of some much earlier work, and it may be suggested that this may probably be the site of the cell to which St. Cuthbert was wont to retire before he went to Farne; as Monsignor Eyre has pointed out, this small island in which Bishop Eadbert was accustomed to spend Lent, corresponds exactly with the description of St. Cuthbert's retreat, as given by Bede: “*remotior a monasterio locus, refluus undique maris fluctibus cinctus.*” The legend that Cuddy's Cove in the Kylloe Hills was the place as entertained by Raine, must be abandoned.

NOTE.—Most of the above remarks concerning the remains on St. Cuthbert's Island have already appeared in the Proceedings of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, but are here reprinted to accompany the Plan, which has not appeared before.

First Arrival of Migratory Birds on Tweedside, 1860-1890. BY THOMAS SCOTT, Birgham West End.

Year	Black Headed Gulls.	Sand Martins	Chimney Swallow.	Sand Piper.	Swifts.	White Backed Swallow	Willow Warbler	Corn Crake.
1860	March	Apr. 8	Apr. 30	Apr. 25	May 7	May 13	May 9	May 21
1861	" 5	" 4	" 13	" 12	" 9	" 3	" 16	" 10
1862	" 7	" 5	" 25	" 21	" 1	" 2		" 5
1863	" 8	" 13	" 22	" 16	" 10	" 10	" 17	" 9
1864	" 10	" 5	" 15	" 16	" 6	" 1	" 12	" 4
1865	" 9	" 12	" 8	" 15	" 6	Apr. 28	" 5	" 6
1866	" 3	" 12	" 17	" 17	Apr. 28	May 14	" 10	" 12
1867	" 4	Mar 27	" 18	" 18	May 6		" 18	" 3
1880		" 25	" 26		" 8	" 8	" 15	" 3
1881		Apr. 12		" 26	" 2	" 9		" 10
1882		" 11	" 19	" 18	" 3	" 2	Apr. 24	" 5
1883	Mar. 3	" 5	" 2	" 18	" 10	" 23	May 5	" 13
1884	" 3	" 2	" 23	" 21	" 5	" 4	" 11	" 15
1887	" 7	" 18	" 26	" 25	" 5	" 15	" 10	" 18
1888		" 16	" 16	" 17	" 1	" 16	" 12	" 16
1889	" 4	" 13	" 22	" 22	" 3	" 7	" 5	" 7
1890	" 3	" 15	" 23	" 25	" 7	" 1	" 12	" 7

Rainfall at Glanton Pyke, Northumberland, in 1890, communicated by FREDK. J. W. COLLINGWOOD, Esq.; and at Duns, Berwickshire, in 1890, by CHARLES WATSON.

GLANTON PYKE.			Inches	DUNS.			Inches
January	..	..	2·05'5	January	..	..	2·70
February	..	..	1·86'5	February	..	..	1·68
March	..	..	4·23'5	March	..	..	2·13
April	..	..	0·99'0	April	..	..	0·79
May	..	..	1·78'5	May	..	..	1·72
June	..	..	3·77'5	June	..	..	3·20
July	..	..	3·95'0	July	..	..	2·52
August	..	..	4·88'5	August	..	..	4·76
September	..	..	1·51'0	September	..	..	1·86
October	..	..	2·35'5	October	..	..	2·85
November	..	..	3·75'0	November	..	..	4·70
December	..	..	5·24'0	December	..	..	2·60
Total			36·39'5	Total			31·51

RAIN GAUGE:—Diameter of Funnel, 8in.; Height of Top, above ground, 4ft. 3½in.; above Sea Level, 517ft.

RAIN GAUGE:—Diameter of Funnel, 8in.; Height of Top, above ground 6 inches; above Sea Level, 500ft.

Note of Rainfall and Temperature at West Foulden during 1890. BY H. HEWAT CRAW, West Foulden.

Height above sea-level, 240 feet. Distance from sea at Berwick, 6 miles.

			RAINFALL.		TEMPERATURE.	
			Inches.	100ths.	Max.	Min.
January	..	..	1	96	54	28
February	..	..	1	90	53	26
March	..	..	3	6	57	27
April	..	..	0	56	60	25
May	..	..	1	91	68	33
June	..	..	2	51	68	37
July	..	..	2	10	74	41
August	..	..	3	39	72	38
September	..	..	1	22	76	42
October	..	..	1	97	58	28
November	..	..	3	48	54	21
December	..	..	2	15	51	17
Rainfall during 1890			26	21		
Max. and Min. during 1890			..	..	76	17
Average Rainfall at West Foulden last 6 years			25	64		
Average Rainfall for last 17 years, 1873-90			27	48		
Max. and Min. Temperature during last 17 years on June 2nd 1881 Max. 89° × Min. 5° below zero on 4th December 1879 and on 17th January 1881					89	05

1890 has been remarkable for very low Temperature during July and August, and for high night Temperature during September; the consequence most noteworthy to farmers being the proportion of the turnip crop, which has run to seed, the result of growth being checked by the cold in the first mentioned months, and unduly stimulated later in the season.

In the Lammermuirs the flight of Woodcock has been unusually large, and the Wild Ducks (Mallards) have been very plentiful in the hill burns, whether or not a part of these are emigrants, does not seem clear.

Weather in December has been severe, on the 14th the thermometer registered 15 degrees of frost, being the lowest point it has touched since December 20th 1886, when 25 degrees frost were registered.

Note of Rainfall and Temperature at Rawburn during 1890. By H. HEWAT CRAW, West Foulden.

Height above sea-level, 920 feet. Distance from sea at Berwick, 24 miles.

			RAINFALL.		TEMPERATURE.	
			Inches.	100ths.	Max.	Min.
January	..	..	3	70	50	21
February	..	..	1	20	50	22
March	..	..	2	20	54	22
April	..	..	1	10	56	27
May	..	..	1	70	66	32
June	..	..	3	60	65	33
July	..	..	2	50	60	40
August	..	..	4	60	65	45
September	..	..	1	60	65	33
October	..	..	2	80	60	24
November	..	..	4	50	54	20
December	..	..	2	80	49	18
Rainfall during 1890			32	30	—	—
Max. and Min. during 1890					66	18
Average Rainfall at Rawburn last 6 years			31	73		

Meteorological Report by PETER LONEY, Marchmont, for the year 1890.

Month.	Total Depth. Inches.		Greatest Fall in 24 Hours.		No. of Days Rain fell.	Sunshine in Hours.
			Depth.	Date.		
January	..	2·98	0·55	9th	21	40½
February	..	1·63	0·92	15th	13	57¼
March	..	2·29	0·37	20th	22	99½
April	..	1·07	0·20	21st	16	152¼
May	..	1·84	0·45	16th	15	174½
June	..	3·50	0·80	11th	20	147½
July	..	3·06	0·82	7th	20	158½
August	..	5·92	2·10	12th	19	142¾
September	..	2·05	0·50	30th	17	127¾
October	..	2·77	0·45	25 & 30th	17	96¼
November	..	4·95	0·55	9 & 26th	25	50
December	..	2·46	0·54	2nd	19	21¼
Totals	..	34·52			224	1267¾

RAIN GAUGE.—Diameter of Funnel, 5in.; Height of Top, above ground, 1ft.; Above Sea Level, 500ft.

REMARKS.—Jan. and Feb., dry and cold; March, frosty and wet; April, dry with sun; May, dry with sun; June, wet, sunless; July, wet with sun; Aug., very wet, sun; Sept. and Oct., fairly dry; Nov., wet, sunless; Dec., dry and sunless.

*Donations to the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, from
Scientific Societies, Exchanges, &c., 1890-91.*

- BATH. Proceedings of the Bath Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club, Vol. VII., No. 2, 1891, 8vo. *The Club.*
- BELFAST. Annual Report and Proceedings of the Belfast Naturalists' Field-Club, Ser. II., Vol. III., Part II., 1889; Part III., 1889-90, 8vo; Part IV., 1890-1. *The Club.*
- BOSTON, U.S.A. Memoirs of the Boston Society of Natural History, Vol. IV., No. VII. The Flora of the Kurile Islands. By K. Miyabe, Feb. 1890, No. VIII. Phylogeny of the Pelecypoda, the Aviculidæ, and their Allies. By Robert Tracy Jackson, S.D., July 1890, No. IX. New Types of Cockroaches from the Carboniferous Deposits of the United States. New Carboniferous Myriopoda from Illinois. Illustrations of the Carboniferous Arachnida of North America, of the Orders Anthracomarti and Pedipalpi. The Insects of the Triassic Beds at Fairplay, Colorado. By Samuel H. Scudder, Sept. 1890, 4to, *The Society.*
- Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History, Vol. XXIV., Parts III. and IV., May 1889 and April 1890; Vol. XXV., Part I., May 1890; Part II., June 1891, 8vo. *The Society.*
- BUCKHURST HILL, ESSEX. The Essex Naturalist, being the Journal and Proceedings of the Essex Field Club, Vol. IV., Nos. 4 to 12, April to Dec. 1890; Vol. V., Nos. 1 to 11, 1891, 8vo. *The Essex Field Club.*
- CAMBRIDGE, U.S.A. Annual Report of the Curator of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College for 1890-1, 8vo. *The Curator.*
- CARDIFF. Naturalists' Society, Report and Transactions, Vol. XXI., Part II., 1889; Vol. XXII., Part I., 1890, 8vo. *The Society.*
- CARLISLE. Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Association for the Advancement of Literature and Science, No. XV., 1889-90. Carlisle, 1891, 8vo. *The Association.*
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DUMFRIES. The Transactions and Journal of Proceedings of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society, Sessions 1887-8, 1888-9, 1889-90. Dumfries, 1890, 8vo; Ditto. Session 1890-1. Dumfries, 1891, 8vo.

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LEEDS. Philosophical and Literary Society, the Annual Report for 1890-91, 8vo.

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- LEEDS. Transactions of the Yorkshire Naturalists' Union, Parts 10-16, 1885-90, 8vo. *The Union.*
 ——— The Collection of Ancient Marbles at Leeds. By E. L. Hicks (Reprint) 4to. *The Author.*
- LIVERPOOL. Proceedings of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Liverpool, No. xli. (1886-7); No. xlii. (1887-8); No. xliii. (1888-9). London and Liverpool, 8vo. *The Society.*
- LONDON. Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, Vol. xx., Nos. 2, 3, 4; Vol. xxi., Nos. 1, 2, 1890-1, 8vo. *The Institute.*
 ——— Proceedings of the Geologists' Association, University College, Vol. xi., Nos. 7, 8, 9, 1890 and Index; Vol. xii., Nos. 1-5, Feb.-Nov. 1891, 8vo. *The Association.*
- MANCHESTER. Memoirs and Proceedings of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, 1890-1, Vol. iv., Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4th Series, 8vo. *The Society.*
 ——— Microscopical Society, Annual Report, 1890, 8vo. *The Society.*
- MILNE-HOME, DAVID, LL.D., F.R.S.E., F.G.S. etc. Biographical Sketch of, by Miss Grace Milne-Home. Edinburgh, 1891, 8vo. *From the Author.*
- NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. Natural History Transactions of Northumberland, Durham, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Vol. x., Part II., 1890, 8vo. *The Tyneside Naturalists' Field-Club.*
 ——— Archæologia Æliana, or Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquities. Published by the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Vol. xiv., Part II. (No. 38); Vol. xv., Part II., 1891 (No. 39), 8vo. *The Society.*
- PLYMOUTH. Annual Report and Transactions of the Plymouth Institution, and Devon and Cornwall Natural History Society, Vol. xi., Part I., 1890-1. Plymouth, 1891. *The Institution.*
- SALEM, MASS., U.S.A. Bulletin of the Essex Institute, Vol. 21, Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 (Nos. 4, 5, 6 missing); Vol. 22, Nos. 1-12, 8vo. *The Institute.*
- SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES. Records of the Australian Museum. Edited by E. P. Ramsay, LL.D., Vol. i., Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9. Sydney, 1891, 8vo. *The Museum.*
 ——— Catalogue of the Australian Birds in the Australian Museum at Sydney, N.S.W., Part III. Psittaci, by E. P. Ramsay, LL.D., F.R.S.E., etc. Sydney, 1891, 8vo. *Ibid.*

- Australian Museum, Reports of the Trustees for the Years 1888, 1889, 1890, fol. *Ibid.*
- WASHINGTON, U.S.A. Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, to July 1888. Washington, 1890, 8vo. *The Smithsonian Institution.*
- Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for the year ending June 30, 1888. Report of the U.S. Museum. Washington, 1890, 8vo. *The Smithsonian Institution.*
- Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, to July 1889. Washington, 1890, 8vo. *The Smithsonian Institution.*
- Eighth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior. 1886-9. By J. W. Powell, Director. Parts I. and II. Washington, 1889, 8vo. *From the United States Geological Survey.*
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- North American Fauna. No. 3. Results of a Biological Survey of the San Francisco Mountain Region and Desert of the Little Colorado, Arizona. 1890. No. 4. Descriptions of 26 new species of North American Mammals. By Dr C. Hart Merriam, 1890. No. 5. Result of a Biological Reconnoissance of South-Central Idaho, 1891, 8vo. *From the United States Department of Agriculture.*
Division of Ornithology and Mammalogy.
- WELSHPOOL. Collections Historical and Archæological, relating to Montgomeryshire and its Borders, Part XLVII., Oct. 1890; Part XLVIII., April 1891; Part XLIX., Oct. 1891, 8vo. *From the Powysland Club.*

General Statement—October 1890.

THE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE HAVE BEEN:—

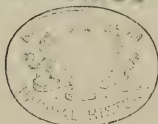
INCOME.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance due from Treasurer ..	6	11	0½			
Arrears received	18	12	6			
Entrance Fees	14	10	0			
Subscriptions	97	6	0			
Proceedings sold during the year	4	16	6			
	—£141			16	0½	

EXPENDITURE.

Printing	68	12	9			
Lithographs	4	10	0			
Expenses at Meetings	9	7	6			
Shelving at Berwick Museum ..	1	2	3			
Postage, Carriage, &c.	16	9	10			
Berwick Salmon Co.	11	14	0			
Balance due from Treasurer ..	29	19	8½			
	—£141			16	0½	

Recd.
27 APR 92



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' CLUB.

*Address delivered to the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club,
at Berwick, October 14th, 1891.* BY WATSON ASKEW
ROBERTSON, Esq., of Pallinsburn and Ladykirk,
President.

GENTLEMEN,

THE ANNUAL MEETING of our Club having again come round, it becomes my duty to express to you my most sincere thanks for the great, though undeserved honour you conferred on me twelve months ago, when you elected me your President—an honour I shall to the last day of my life prize most highly, and can only regret my inability to discharge the duties more efficiently. This regret is brought more and more painfully home to me, when the Address, it is customary for your President to deliver, has to be composed; because neither as a Naturalist, a Botanist, a Zoologist, a Geologist, or an Antiquary, can I lay claim to that knowledge, which has made the Addresses of many of my predecessors in this chair so interesting and instructive, and has added so much prestige to the office you conferred on me.

A little knowledge is said to be a very dangerous thing, and I am unwilling to expose my ignorance by attempting to deal with subjects I have not studied, and sciences I have not mastered ; and am thereby precluded from entering on those fields of Natural Science and Natural History, that make the record of your Proceedings a work of so much value and importance. But perhaps there is no reason, if I am incompetent to deal with these subjects myself, and add to our Transactions any paper of a scientific character, that I should not draw your attention to some of the advantages we derive from this Club, and to the labours and investigations of more learned members ; and point out to you what they have achieved, and how I think the good work they have done may be made more valuable still, and add an important page to the literature of our country.

In the first place, I am confident that the Meetings held by the Club in the various parts of Northumberland, Berwickshire, Roxburghshire, East Lothian, Selkirkshire, Peeblesshire and Dumfriesshire, are of great use in familiarising a considerable number of appreciative minds with the beauties, the features, the objects of local interest, the Botany, Zoology, the Architectural and Antiquarian remains of our Border land. Many of us traverse the continent of Europe, or cross the wide Atlantic in search of the beauties of Nature, and quite overlook the fact that our own countryside has beauties peculiarly its own, and not less worthy of admiration and examination, because they may not be carved with so bold a hand, or set in such rugged and majestic framework. Many of us live for years within easy reach of scenery most varied and attractive, of Flora rich and delicate, of Geological formations most curious and suggestive, of life in all its different forms and degrees most exuberant and boundless, without deriving from them that pleasure and enjoyment they are intended to bestow, simply from a want of knowledge of the treasures within our reach, of the riches Providence has supplied for our gratification.

The Field Meetings of the Club are calculated in an eminent degree to draw our attention to these infinite resources, and stimulate us to study Nature in all her branches, and learn in her school the marvellous lessons she constantly and regularly teaches. Since the Jubilee Meeting, ten years ago, when the President gave such an interesting review of what the Club had been the means of accomplishing during the 50 years of her existence, Meetings have been held in NORTHUMBERLAND—at Berwick, Carham, Cornhill, Holy Island, Kirknewton, Middleton Hall, Mindrum, and Norham (in the Norham and Islandshire and Glendale Wards of the county); at Alnwick, Beadnell, Beanley, Bridge of Aln, Callaly, Farne Islands, Felton, Glanton, North Charlton (in the East Coquetdale, Whittingham, and Bamburghshire Wards); at Alwinton, Kidland, and Rothbury (in the Western Hills); at Morpeth and Newbiggen (in the Morpeth Ward); at Chollerford, Corbridge, and Newcastle (in the Tyne Valley).

IN BERWICKSHIRE.—Duns, Cockburnspath, Cranshaws, Earlston.

IN ROXBURGHSHIRE.—Hawick, Hownam, Jedburgh, Kelso, Melrose, St. Boswells, Yetholm.

EAST LOTHIAN.—Aberlady, Dunbar, Haddington, Prestonkirk.

MIDLOTHIAN.—Stow.

SELKIRKSHIRE.—Selkirk and St. Mary's Loch.

PEEBLESHIRE.—Peebles.

DUMFRIESSHIRE and ROXBURGHSHIRE.—Canonbie and Newcastleton for Liddesdale.

The graphic and exhaustive pen of your learned and most observant Secretary has given us details of the expeditions, and of the objects most worthy of notice—of the scenery that attracted attention, of the Flora that gave beauty and colour to the landscape, of the Geological formations that prevailed in the district, of the Birds that the eye of the ornithologist observed, of the remarkable Trees that adorned the parks and pleasure grounds, that are

the glory of our Islands, of the grand and time-honoured Churches and Castles, ruined Monasteries and long forsaken Peels, ancient Camps and memorable Battlefields. In many instances we have details of the different Families who have owned the land, and the Charters under which they passed, and the old church Registers, where accessible, have not escaped scrutiny and comment.

The records that have been printed of the different expeditions cannot fail to make them doubly interesting to those who have participated in the walks or drives, and possibly give a wider and more lasting impression than was actually acquired at the time, and have doubtless induced many members, at other times, to visit the places described, and form acquaintance for themselves with the various objects, Nature, or a long forgotten past may have to disclose. If this is the case, I maintain the Club does in this direction, alone, a great and important work; because every man ought to possess a thorough knowledge of his own county and neighbourhood, and of all that constitutes its distinguishing features and historical associations. But valuable as I think the field-work of the Club in disclosing the beauties of Nature, the treasures that earth and air contain, and familiarizing us with our own countryside, the value seems to me exceeded by the different papers it draws forth, the fund of information it collects, the Statistics with which we are furnished, the Biographical Notices that from time to time appear, the Archæological, Ornithological, and Antiquarian articles with which our Proceedings teem, and the Plates and Illustrations that familiarize us with so many objects of interest, so many beauties of Nature; and many of us may learn a valuable lesson how to augment in an untold degree the pleasures and delights of a country life, by simply taking a leaf from the Journal of a very eminent and accomplished member of this Club, and note day by day, and month by month, the Migration of Birds, the Habits of Animal Life, the variations of Climate, the contrasts of Vegetation between year and year, the flowers

in their different seasons, the woodlands in which rare birds nest, or in which plants of uncommon species may be discovered. Information of all sorts and kinds is accumulated in the pages of our Journal—records of immense local value, and traditions of great interest; and it is evident our Club has the means of assisting, or laying the foundation, as the case may be, of that which every county in England and Scotland should possess—a good County History.

In Northumberland, as I daresay most of us are aware, a great effort is now being made to continue the splendid work of the late Rev. John Hodgson, and give to the other parts of the county, that he did not live to complete, a history as exhaustive and reliable as the volumes that have made his name prominent among county historians, and the various fields into which our records travel, the different sources of information we possess are a priceless treasure in the hands of those charged with such an undertaking. The valuable papers on Natural History, Botany, Geology, Marine Algæ, Ornithology, the different Antiquities that have been found, the notices of Places and ancient Families, the abstracts from original Cartularies of Abbeys, the descriptions of Churches, Castles, and ruins, the Meteorological Observations that have been taken, the carefully recorded Rainfall that has been supplied;—all these, and many more I could name, are material ready to the hand of our editor, and doubtless will greatly assist in enriching the pages of the new county History of Northumberland.

Roxburghshire—thanks to the labours of the late Mr Jeffrey—has its Annals recorded, though I believe new and valuable light thrown on many places and persons by the investigations of Dr Hardy, and papers communicated to the Club, would render a new edition of that work far more correct and exhaustive.

A quarter of a century ago, Dr Wm. Chambers published his History of Peeblesshire, and gave to his native county an important and interesting contribution to Scottish letters.

Selkirkshire is happy in having an historian who was able and ready to enrol her past among the volumes of standard literature, and hand down to future generations those interesting memorials of other days, which the investigations and labours of the present generation have so wonderfully brought to light, and who has gracefully acknowledged the B.N.C. as one among the many sources from which he derived his information.

But up to the present time Berwickshire has not found among her sons any one ambitious enough to record her History—a History of surpassing interest, a work that would well reward the labour it would exact. The ancient Abbeys of Coldingham, Dryburgh, Abbey St. Bathans, Coldstream, Lennel, Eccles, are surely worthy of the pen of an accomplished author. The old Castles of Lauder, Hume, Cockburnspath, Fast Castle, Cranshaws, Duns, Edrington, Ayton, Bunkle, Billie, Blannerne, Greenknowe, Sandyknowe, and others, have notable tales to tell; and were attention drawn to the crumbling walls, to the rapidly vanishing remains of some of them, efforts would beyond all doubt be made to preserve from further ruin and decay, these interesting monuments of Scottish valour and independence.

The great families of Dunbar, Cockburn, Gordon, Home, Maitland, Baillie, Swinton, Spottiswood, Lumsdaine, Edgar, and others, have illustrious records to produce; and the changes agricultural improvement and social progress have effected, are well worthy of notice.

A foundation has been already laid by this Club, and materials are ready at hand to assist in such an enterprise. For what I have already pointed out as so valuable for County History, Notices of People and Places, Historic remains, the gleanings in the field of Nature, have been largely contributed by residents in Berwickshire.

In the volume just coming out, containing our Proceedings of last year, a Paper will be found on the Pre-Reformation Churches of Berwickshire, that of itself would be no mean contribution to such a work; and the fund of information in

the well stored mind of our esteemed Secretary would supply material that it were a thousand pities to lose. The Folk-lore and old Songs and Traditions have to some extent been collected, and with so much information, that only requires sifting and tabulating, it must be a cause of regret that any delay should take place. The Proceedings we publish are most valuable and instructive, and always pleasant and profitable reading ; but I believe their value will be greatly enhanced when used as aids to place in a more permanent and ambitious form those memorials of past ages, to which they draw our attention ; those wonders of Nature, of which they treat, and which illustrate so unmistakeably the perfect wisdom, power, and glory of the Divine Creator.

During the sixty years of her existence, this Club has done great and important work both in the Field and in the Study. But its importance and influence are by no means at the meridian, and as its work becomes more and more recognized in the direction I have indicated, our Club, the Mother of all Field Clubs, will be more and more valued, not only by her Sons, but by all who directly or indirectly profit by her resources.

I have now the melancholy duty to perform, of announcing that, during the last twelve months, several very valued and esteemed members have been taken from our roll.

- 1.—Mr John Turnbull, of Abbey St. Bathans.
- 2.—The Hon. Major Baillie Hamilton, Langton.
- 3.—Capt. Theodore Williams, of Heatherslaw.
- 4.—Rev. R. Hopper Williamson, of Whickham.
- 5.—Mr Wm. A. Hunter, Duns.
- 6.—Mr Adam Cochrane, of Fernieknowe, Galashiels.
- 7.—Mr James J. R. Storer, Alnwick.
- 8.—Mr Andrew Moffat, Beanley.
- 9.—Rev. George Cook, Longformacus.
- 10.—Mr Geo. Thompson, Reaveley.
- 11.—Mr Andrew Brotherston, Kelso.

In Mr Turnbull, the Club has lost not only one of its oldest members, but one of the most valued contributors to the pages of its Proceedings, and a most regular attendant at its meetings; and it would be impossible to close this address without expressing the deep sense of the void created by his death.

I have now only one more duty to perform, and that is the extremely pleasant one of nominating as my successor Mr Thomas Craig Brown, of Woodburn, Selkirk, Provost of Selkirk, and the learned Historian of that county, a gentleman who having won his spurs in the field of literary fame, will as your President reflect great distinction on the Club, of which he has long been a member.

Gentlemen, I must once again thank you for the great honour you conferred upon me last year, and assure you I shall ever entertain the most pleasant recollections of the meetings over which it has been, through your kindness, my good fortune to preside.

Report of the Meetings of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club for the year 1891. By JAMES HARDY, LL.D.

NORTH CHARLTON AND ELLINGHAM.

THE OPENING MEETING of the season, at North Charlton and Ellingham, was on May 27th 1891. The localities to be visited in this part of Northumberland being new to the Club, and well worthy of intelligent inspection, the company was a large one, and the result answerable to every one's expectation.

After a wet evening, the day broke favourably, dispelling the mist, and at length the sun enlivened the scene, and gradually brought distant landmarks to recognition. On leaving Alnwick on the North main road, the party had Heckley High House on the left hand, while close on the opposite side of the road was Heckley House, and not far from the latter, Heckley Grange. A little to the north of this is Heckley Fence; while on the left side of the road, still a little further, the Ordnance Map marks "A Camp." On the height is observed Heiferlaw (or rather Heffordlaw) Tower, standing at 500 feet. There used to be a public house here. Heiferlaw Bank is on the left, and the public road side is gemmed with Primroses; but before North Charlton was reached, Cowslips also became manifest. On the slopes and levels on the right, are Fox-covers bright with blooming Furze, and all across here is famed hunting ground. Rock South farm is next on the right in the distance. Charlton Bog is on the left, and then Rock Nab. Then Charlton Mires farm, with a good farm-house, is on the right. On the fallow ground there was a profusion of Coltsfoot in seed, and it was green with quickens, possibly *Poa trivialis*, from the look of it. The mist had not risen sufficiently to bring out the plantings above South Charlton or Brislee Tower. West Linkhall, a large house on the left, stands near the road. The country near is well studded with plantations. An obscure Camp lies on the left; also on the left is East Linkhall; and on the right lies a Camp. On the same side, at some distance, Charlton Hall is concealed among trees. At length North Charlton becomes visible to the front. Before reaching

it, Mr J. D. Little, the tenant, having anticipated us, accompanied by earlier arrivals, met us at a gate of the field containing this section of the Kames, which it was intended to visit for the day. The President, who had reached the place by another route, joined the company, after examining some green gravel mounds, and what he surmised were remnants of an old village, lying above Charlton Hall. Mr Little then took the leadership of the numerous assemblage.

The winding ridges or *Kames*, with their accompanying conical mounds and deep depressions at North Charlton, have long attracted the attention of Geologists, and been the subject of several theories. The most reasonable conclusion, and the latest, is that they are of Glacial origin. Examined minutely, the ridges consist of a hardened red clay containing more or less rounded boulders, mixed with unaltered slabs of limestone torn from their native beds not far distant, pieces of red sandstones, fine or coarse grey grits, jaspery veinstones, and small fragments of Cheviot porphyries;—in all these respects corresponding with the constituents of the Boulder Clay that covers the quarries on the adjacent moors. The protuberant ridges appear to be mostly of unassorted Boulder Clay still in mass. Where they have been re-assorted by the Glacial streams and torrents, the pre-glacial soil is intermingled with the sands and gravels of ancient lakes and river beds. Most of the present surface, which is very uneven, has been cultivated in the twisted ridges of a bygone stage of agriculture, and there are a few traces of the balk system. The stones, gathered from between the indurated ridges, have to get rid of them, been accumulated on the projecting portions, and constitute true “balks.” The parallel serrated ridges are the most salient features; but lower down the grassy area, there are rolling mounds and deep intervening vales, transverse to the N.W. and S.E. series of hardened crests. These depressions are rich deep land, perhaps once temporary lake bottoms, while the scarped sides are barren; and there was one large detached gravel-heap or *drumlin*. It was remarked that the ridges thin out at both ends, but are most drawn out eastwards. The projecting portions of the crests facing the west, have protected and preserved the soil behind them.

The manner in which the depressions accompanying Kames

have been formed, has recently received considerable attention in North America. I shall quote a summary of the conclusions arrived at by one of the investigators, T. T. Bouvè, from the "Proceedings of the Boston (U.S.) Society of Natural History," 1890, p. 180.

"Intimately connected with Kames are depressions in the surface. Their origin, formerly a puzzle to students of Glacial phenomena, is no longer so, as Nature has been detected in the very act of their formation. From observations of Dr G. F. Wright, upon the Glaciers of Alaska, he found that when a very considerable surface of ice-sheet had been covered over to any depth with earth material, rocks, pebbles and sand, the ice thus prevented from melting beneath remained intact, whilst all more exposed over the field sunk away and finally disappeared. The result of this would be to leave a great mass, sometimes of large area, to settle as the Glacier retreated from it, with enormous weight upon the subsoil below. Here it would remain until it melted, and it might require the heat of many summers to effect its entire dissolution, protected as it would be from the sun's rays by its earthy covering. As, however, the melting progressed, this covering matter would necessarily slide down around its margin, producing ridges and hillocks of material, the forms of which would be more or less modified by the running water from the ice as it dissolved away. With the accumulated quantity of matter thus deposited, the resting-place of the ice-mass would be much below the surrounding surface."

The writer considers that "the Glacier during the greater part of its existence, had less to do with the transportation of the Kame material than when passing away, aided as it then was by the torrents of water that flowed over its surface, and swept the hills of all moveable matter as they emerged from the melting ice. The writer is strongly induced to this view, as it will satisfactorily account for the immense quantity of stones, gravel, and sand deposited by the Glacier when it finally disappeared from the surface." (p. 181.)

The re-assorted mounds are still more numerous between Ellingham and Chathill. There was not time to examine them, but I have among Mr Tate's papers, several particulars about them, which I shall preserve in the Appendix, (Appendix A.) as everything that he has written deserves attention, being the

result of careful inquiry. There are numerous other examples near Newham, Lucker, Hoppen, and Bradford, and they may be all explained as phenomena attendant on the passing away of the Great Ice Sheet, which, it must be remembered, lasted for thousands of years, during an entire epoch of the world's history.

There are Cheviot materials in the drift here, but it must not be supposed that the contributions from this source were of great amount. Mr Clough concludes from his Survey that the higher summits—Cheviot, Hedgehope, Comb Fell, Cushat Law, etc.—seem never to have been over-ridden by foreign ice, but have acted as independent centres of it. On the other hand, near the margins of the Lower Old Red area, a clay containing very many Carboniferous rocks, and essentially of foreign origin, has advanced on it. In all probability both the E. and S. margins of the Cheviots have thus once been over-ridden by foreign ice up to the height of about 1000 feet. (Clough, "Geology of the Cheviot Hills," Ordnance Survey, p. 34.) This is the great sheet that has glaciated the coast of Northumberland, about which we have a paper from Mr James Tait, printed in the Club's Proceedings for 1890.

When the country long afterwards came to be populated, the aborigines constructed rude Camps among these projecting hillocks, or on the flat spaces on their summits, several of them already simulating natural fortifications; and they buried their dead on such of the mounds as resembled the grave-barrows with which they honoured their ancestry. Accordingly during agricultural operations, there have been various discoveries, in the vicinity, of cists containing Urns or Skeletons, and fortunately details have, in some instances, been preserved. (See Appendix B.)

Fortunately also, an outline history of North Charlton is preserved; and a genealogy of the Cay family, its owners from before 1700 to a recent period, has been communicated by the representatives of the two surviving branches, the head of the family, Mr John Cay, W.S., Edinburgh, being one of the Club members. The Cays were a distinguished Newcastle family, well-known for the boon they conferred on the students of local antiquities, by aiding the Rev. John Horsley in the production and final issue of the great work, "*Britannia Romana*." For

the list of Owners see Appendix C. ; the other information is for the present reserved.

Opposite to the village of North Charlton, and its altered inn, once the Spread Eagle, and tenanted, with the farm of Edington, by the Rochesters—a freezing, chilly place in my recollection—are a number of stones piled together in N. and S. lines, possibly the ruins of the night-folds for the protection of the sheep of the place in perilous times. After passing the old Inn, now converted into dwelling houses, the company was conducted into a field on the right hand of the road passing up through the village, to the site of the Cross—or Crosses, for it is of two pieces of sandstone of different composition. Cottages had stood in a row on the ground it now occupies. The white sandstone steps at the base are probably those of the old village cross, but to the top of these has been cemented the pedestal, also of sandstone, of another cross, and attached to it in a socket is a reddish broken pillar of sandstone, perhaps the cross on a height in the Kame field, indicated in Armstrong's Map, as standing in 1769. (See Appendix D.) The old village is now swept away, from which the surrounding lands were farmed. Between the present site of this cross and the tree-shaded hillock to the north, lay the grave-yard of the Chapel, which is now laid down in grass. At least ten graves were disturbed when it was cultivated. The foundations of the oblong chapel are still outlined on the top of the hillock. (Appendix E.) From this elevation, looking northwards, Brockdam on a rising ridge is visible among trees; and Newstead lies still more remote to the northwards.

Within a recent date there were horse races at North Charlton.

Captain Simmonds afterwards stated that in an old Map of the Ellingham estate, there is the plan of “an Abbey” placed in the field where the curious ridges are at North Charlton, and that the fields next to it on Tinely farm, are called the “Abbey Lands” to this day. [Letter from Mr Mathison, Wandylaw, 20th May 1891.] Can Alnwick Abbey have had a grange there, near the old Berwick and Alnwick road? “Abbey Walls” does not imply that an Abbey stood there, but that the walls were erected on the property of the Abbey, which was conterminous. (See Appendix F.)

After thanking Mr Little for his attention, and accommodation

for the horses, the company turned in the direction of Ellingham, passing Tinely with its excellent and substantial farm-house. The opening Harebells and Stitchworts smiled by the sides of the lane, late Sloe-blossoms were expanding, and the Broom and Ash trees were in full bloom. Brambles were intertwined with some of the hedges.

Ellingham lies in a well-treed, quiet-looking hollow. A line of new cottages appears on a ridge to the northwards; and then passing through the lion-guarded gates, the carriages turned into the well-sheltered policies of Ellingham Hall, and drew up at the flower-ornamented front—the Club having been invited by Sir John de M. Haggerston to luncheon.

The mansion consists of an old lengthy house, somewhat roughly built, as if in re-modelling it, several of the adjoining offices had been combined and incorporated with the old peel tower in the centre, and then the whole had been re-faced or rendered uniform. The interior walls of the tower are very thick, and contain numerous conveniences, bed-rooms, store closets, or even hiding places, entering from perplexing mazy passages. A Norman arch is preserved in one of the compartments near the kitchen. Everything curious in the interior, including the domestic chapel, was shown and explained by the courteous owner. The paintings and family portraits, and the antiques were gone over; and the coat armours of several of the doughty old Haggerstons were examined. There was a series of Deer antlers and other spoils of the chase; and a considerable variety of Coins, amongst which were several stycas. The stone implements consisted of a roughish, blunt, brownish yellow, oval oblong stone celt, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches at broadest, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches at its narrow end—found on the land; a long, rough stone, of greywacke, with marks of having been rolled, something like a sharpening stone. Mr Mathison afterwards produced another celt, which was broken, of polished greenish grey felsite or indurated slate; it was wedge shaped, and had been got on Tinely. Among the zoological specimens there was in the hall a Bittern that had been shot on the estate; and there was likewise a stuffed Badger, which was unfortunately the last of its race—these animals having been killed out. There was no lack of literature in the crowded bookshelves.

After partaking of the bountiful hospitality of the worthy baronet, who is the representative of one of the oldest Northumbrian houses, the company now augmented by arrivals from Chathill, adjourned to the gardens. The private grounds are well laid out. There were several curious old herbaceous plants in the borders, and a great wealth of *Narcissus poeticus*. *Violas* and *Myosotis sylvatica* were much used for bedding. *Pinus insignis* offers a fine example; and there were several Deodars and Wellingtonias, a well-preserved *Auracaria*, and two very flourishing *Ilexes*. The climate here is mild. There is a noble Yew tree hedge, carefully reared by three generations of Haggerstons. Placed in one corner of the walks are two dismantled dials, hollowed out in the centre to lessen their weight. The inscriptions were—CARPE VIATOR LICET; SOL TENEBRIA DISSIPAT; and UT HORA SIC VITA; VIRTUTE SOLE MORES.

Behind the garden is the Priest-dean burn, which is a branch of "Long Nanny." The name probably commemorates one of the possessions of Alnwick Abbey adjacent to it. Bruntwood and Brunta-burn appear to be other feeders of this burn.

Constructed of wood, the Saxon halls and towns would frequently be liable to disastrous conflagrations; hence such place-names as the Bruntons; and here the obsolete vill and field where it stood of Brente-hall field, which had been desolate before 1347. (See Appendix G.)

The Beech thrives well here, and with the Ash, Elm, and Sycamore, provides ample shade and shelter.

After listening to the hearty thanks of the members through the President in the front of the mansion, and replying, Sir John conducted the company to Ellingham Church, and at parting, expressed his wish to meet again with the Club. Notes on the history of Ellingham may be found in Appendix H.

After the cordial parting with our host, the road led towards a deep depression of marshy ground, which trends away towards Newham. The marsh is gradually drying up, and the soil shrinking in, and the steep sloping sides crack away and slip down, and form terraces or "plats," which gradually get covered with grass. The swampy and peaty portions were still at this season gay with flowering Marsh Marigolds; and later on, beds of rough reedy plants thrive here in rank profusion.

Preston Tower, on the opposite side, rises from a wooded height, and thither through the courtesy of Miss Baker Cresswell, the company next proceeded. The Tower and adjacent mansion, and spacious farm-house, are well screened by trees and shrubs, and encircled by walks ornamentally margined, a well cultured garden and enlivening grassy lawns and open spaces. In front of the Tower are some specially thriving *Cupressus Lawsoniana*, and *Thujopsis borealis*, very prettily feathered and profusely foliaged.

It is a wonderful steep ascent to the summit of the Tower, but nearly every one surmounted the spiral stair, where the hidden mechanism of the clock, whose face is displayed in front, is enclosed. The sound of the clock is heard all across the district. The view from the top was down to Beadnell and North Sunderland, and then away by Warenford, Bellshill Planting, and beyond it Ras Castle hill, but no farther—Cheviot being hid by fog. A notice of Preston Tower and its owners may be found in Appendix I.

The following dimensions of remarkable trees in this vicinity were communicated by Mrs H. B. Cresswell to the late Mr G. C. Atkinson, and recorded by him in the "Natural History Transactions of Northumberland and Durham," vol. v., (1873) pp. 78 and 87.

Ellingham Estates. SILVER FIR. Girth at a height of 5 feet, 12 feet 8 inches (Dec. 1872). *Preston Tower.* ASH. Girth at a height of 3 feet, 12 feet. SYCAMORE. Girth at same height, 11 feet 8 inches. SPANISH CHESTNUT. Girth at same height, 7 feet 8 inches.

The order is now passed for return, and most chose the lower road, by which route much of the country in its central parts can be prospected, of which one obtains little or no idea from the railway or the Great Northern Public Road. Brunton grounds and those of Doxford Hall and Falloden were seen, and then Rock and Rock Hall and Rennington, and then at length from the height at Denwick Lane end, the view comprehended Broxfield, Silvermoor, Harlow Hill and Peppermoor, Golden Moor and Denwick, concluding with Brizlee Tower and Hulne Parks. The whole drive was most exhilarating.

Very few birds were visible during the day, here and there a few Lapwings and Partridges. A want of bright sunshine.

Among those present at this Meeting were Mr Watson Askew-Robertson of Pallinsburn and Ladykirk, the President of the year; the Secretary and Treasurer; Messrs G. H. Thompson, John Bolam, W. T. Hindmarsh, Dr Allan Wilson, Jas. Heatley, John Cairns, Dr Burman, J. L. Newbiggin, J. P. Turnbull, Thos. Cook, H. A. Paynter, Dr Robson, H. J. Wilkin, C. E. Moore, all of Alnwick; Major Browne, Callaly Castle; Mr R. B. Sanderson and Mr James Sanderson, Budle; Mr M. H. Dand, Hauxley Cottage; Mr R. G. Huggup, Gloster Hill; the Rev. Father Robert, Alnwick; Mr Charlton Haggerston, Ellingham Hall; Mr Roscamp, Shilbottle; Capt. Forbes, R.N., Berwick; Rev. Charles Thorpe, Beadnell; Mr Carmichael, Coldstream; Mr Edward Willoby, Berwick; Rev. E. Rutter, Spittal; Rev. John Walker, Whalton; Capt. McMillan Scott, Wauchope; Mr James Thomson, Shawdon; Mr Jackson, Wandon; Mr Mathison, Wandylaw; Capt. Simmonds, Ellingham; and many others.

A select party of the Club, with the President in the chair, dined at the Swan Hotel. The following were proposed as new members:—Rev. Thomas Ovens Scott, 5 Union Street, Newcastle; Rev. Edward Thornton, M.A., Ancroft Vicarage, Beal; John Scott Tait, C.A., 67 George Street, Edinburgh; William Robson Hindmarsh, Crag View, Alnwick; Ralph Storey-Storey, Beanley; Robert Hogg, Fireburn Mill, Coldstream; R. S. Weir, 31 Linskill Terrace, North Shields; Rev. F. Drake, curate of Warkworth; James W. Rand, Ford Hill, Cornhill-on-Tweed; William Percy, Belvedere, Alnwick; George Wilson, Alnwick; Thomas Graham, Alnwick.

Mr L. C. Chrisp had forwarded from Hawkhill, a circular concretion of clay iron ore of yellowish hue, with the surface depressed like a *weise*,* and radiated with cracks; $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ and 3 inches thick; picked up on the surface of a field under regular culture.

* “*Weese*, a circular roll of straw, wool, or other soft substance for protecting the head under the pressure of a load or burthen.—*Brockett*, North Country Words.

APPENDIX.

(A.) *Notes on the Surface Geology of North Charlton, Chathill, Newham, etc.* From the MSS. of the late GEORGE TATE, F.G.S.

NORTH CHARLTON.

AFTER giving a Section of North Charlton Lime Quarry, where the Limestone is now worked out, Mr Tate states, that uppermost lie the Boulder beds and Gravel. This formation is red in colour; occasionally of Clay, but generally porous. There are an immense number of blocks of all sizes, chiefly local, of Sandstone, Limestone, Basalt, and a few small Porphyries.

The district around Charlton exhibits the peculiar features of the Boulder formation—the hills rounded—combs scooped out—hills standing out distinct:—all indicating the moulding action of water. The Formation is seen in the burn sides, and shows a large accumulation of Boulders of local origin, embedded in a red gravelly Clay. The Clay is not abundant or stiff. Large blocks of Sandstone, Limestone, and Basalt appear;—a few smaller rounded pebbles of Porphyry occur in the gravelly parts of the upper portion.

The most singular features of the district are, however, some grave-looking hillocks in three of the fields; and it is still an undecided question whether they are natural or artificial.

LUCKER.

July, 1852. On the surface of a Quarry $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west from Lucker Village, and at an elevation of at least 50 feet above the Railway line, lies a band of Clay and Gravel, irregular in height, together of 10 feet thickness. The Gravel is uppermost; in the Clay are local large Boulders; no polishings or scratchings—the deposit of the ordinary type.

CHAT HILL AND NEWHAM.

May 16, 1851. A little north of Chat Hill Farm House is the "Chat Hill," which is a detached hill, about 200 yards long, 50 yards broad, and 50 feet high. It is steep on the W. side and N. end; on the E. side it is terraced looking, and rises by gentle slopes and irregular platforms. The top is a flat surface, extending nearly the whole length and breadth of the hill. The hill is a Boulder hill, somewhat clayey at the base, more gravelly and sandy towards the top. The stones are rounded, varying in size from small pebbles to blocks larger than the head. The rocks are chiefly Sandstones and Limestones, with a few Basalts, and a very few Felspathic rocks. On the west side is a pretty extensive flat or level ground, which had evidently been covered with water—there also appear markings on the hill indicative of changes in the level of the water.

Towards the north the flat ground is continued, and then another Boulder hill, not quite so high, but much longer and less regular in form, commences. The Chat Hill has a longitudinal direction from S. 5° E. to N. 5° W. Further N., Boulder hills of the same description are continued at Newham, and they range onward in the N.E. direction towards Hoppen.

The most marked Boulder hill at Newham has been removed by the Railway Company for ballast for the Line. This had a decided effect on the water level of the neighbourhood. At Newham there were two wells sunk into the Gravel to a depth of about 70 feet, which were abundantly supplied with water. These have since the removal of the hill been laid dry. The low grounds were previously damp and boggy; these are now effectually drained; indeed some of them are so dry that the ground has cracked or become fissured. [A considerable area of it is now under culture.] A large quantity of water now springs up where the hill stood—and that is conveyed away into the Burn by large draining pipes.

N.B.—A few yards on the S. side of Newham Station is a *Basaltic Dyke* running from N.E. to S.W.—8 feet broad.

OBSERVATIONS MADE ON CHATHILL IN 1846.

Two pits are sunk in the Hill at the North end, and one at the South end, the former shows large Boulders of Sandstones and Limestones, with a few Basaltic intermingled with smaller gravel and paving stones. Towards the bottom the Boulders are smaller, and near the bottom they are what is called “channelly,” clean sharp gravel. The S. end does not show large Boulders—the top has a sharp sand, the bottom a channelly gravel.

On the West is a plain stretching for $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile to Ellingham Wood, where the ground rises again. A distinct terrace skirts the hill near the bottom, and another farther up the hill, and proving the former existence of a lake. Between Chathill and Newham is a low connecting ridge, through a depression of which the water runs from the plain. On the East side of the ridge is another plain with the same appearance of ancient levels. A deep moss—30 feet in one place—occupies the plain. Mr Young says a Marl has been seen at the bottom of it.

(B.) *Sepulchral Remains on North Charlton.* From MR. TATE’S MSS. Notes, about 1852.

NORTH CHARLTON.

Under a Tumulus 10 feet high, in a hill, a Cist-vaen was found in a field S.E. from North Charlton, and adjoining those in which the “long graves” (the Kames?) are seen. This Cist-vaen was of the usual form—the slabs are yet preserved in the Sheperdon plantation. The length had not been above 4 feet—probably $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet judging from the stones. The body had been buried entire but bent up—the hair was still preserved—the skull was entire with teeth in the jaws, but all the bones mouldered

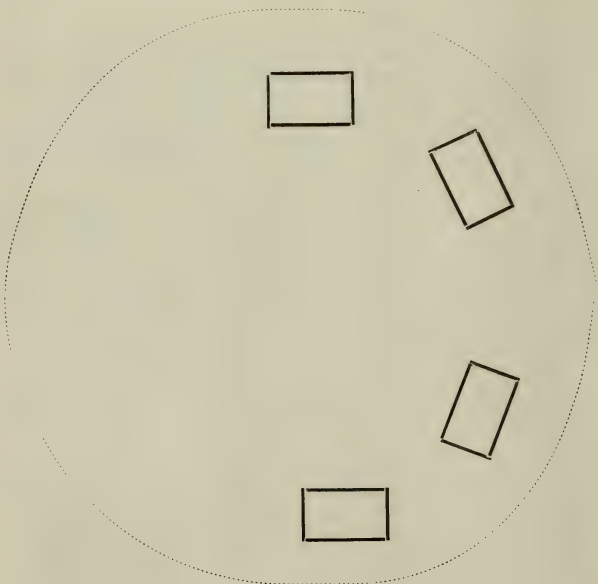
away on exposure to the air. A glass bead was also found in the grave. A small (bronze?) spear was also found, now in possession of Mr Cay.

Southward of the above in Link Hall field, under a tumulus, on a hill, an Urn was found. It was not preserved; but it was of the common shape with rude markings.

NORTH CHARLTON MOOR.

20 years ago search was made here for building stones, and then several Cist-vaens were discovered. In all cases these were on high grounds, either under Cairns or Barrows of stones and earth. One of the cases is interesting.

A Cairn of stones piled up to the height of 10 feet, and having a circumference of 60 feet, was taken down. Beneath, 4 Cist-vaens were found. Each was 3 feet 6 inches long. These were placed near the circumference—occupying about $\frac{2}{3}$ of it—and pretty nearly in a line with the circle. The direction of each was therefore different. (See Plan.)



PLAN OF CHARLTON MOOR CIST-VAENS.

In each Cist-vaen was an Urn. Three of the Urns were on their bases, and one on its mouth. Three of them were about 7 inches high (of usual or common shape, "like a flower pot,") ornamented with markings crossing each other, such as would be made by a twisted cord. Their contents were black charred earthy matter. One of these had the mouth downward. The other Urn was larger, 18 inches high, tulip-shaped, and elegantly ornamented; in this was burnt earth.

South of the above Cairn a flint tip was found in a "Dike side," lance-shaped, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and very sharp.

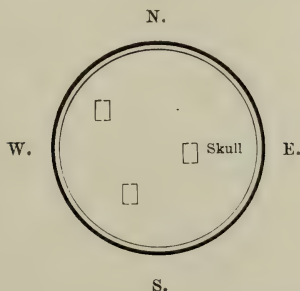
About $\frac{1}{4}$ mile W. of the Cairn a Bronze tip was found. It had 4 edges, was $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and was hollow to admit of a shaft.

In Charlton Moor six other Cist-Vaens were opened in different places all on high ground, but nothing was found in any of them. These Cists were of the usual form.

Between Charlton and Chatton on the moors are a few Cairns which have not been opened, particularly near to Sandyfords.

There is a subsequent entry, either 1852 or 1853.

At North Charlton.—A hill occupying half an acre was broke into, and from it was taken 180 tons of hard stones, and 200 tons of soft stones. Three Cists were exposed, placed from North to South. In one was found a skull resting on a stone for a pillow. The skull was large, measuring 7 inches from ear to ear. In this Cist were also a Spear and a Sword—besides the Skeleton whose feet were to the south.



Mr Tate had probably obtained the last item from some one concerned in the removal. A fuller account which, however, does not exactly coincide, appeared in the *Newcastle Magazine*, 1824, p. 78: in it only two Cists are mentioned, but Mr Tate's plan shows the position of three. "January 8, 1824. On removing a barrow, consisting of about 500 cart loads of stones, on the farm of Mr Black, North Charlton, on the East side of the post road, and about 100 paces from the six mile stone North of Alnwick, two rude sepulchres were found, about 7 yards asunder; the first

consisted of four stones set on edge, four feet long and two feet broad; these were covered by one large stone. In this sepulchre, which was about four feet from the surface, were found some small bones. The other grave was of larger dimensions, being also formed of stones set on edge, and measuring within full six feet long, two feet wide, and two and a half deep. The joints were cemented by a kind of blue clay. At the West end of this sepulchre was a stone placed as a pillow, whereon was found a human skull, measuring nine inches long and seven inches across the temples; the under jaw contained three fresh teeth; there were also leg and feet bones found in their proper places. In this grave, lying across the breast, was also a brass (bronze) spear, about six inches long in the blade, (which was thin and tapering to a point), with two edges and a very sharp point; it had a haft rivetted on to it, apparently of bone, but it soon crumbled to dust. This latter sepulchre was about six feet from the surface, covered with one stone about seven feet long, four feet broad, and about twenty inches thick; these, which were in a rough state, were bedded upon a blue loam or clay. No inscription was observable upon any of the stones. They were afterwards removed to the plantation of Charlton Hall, and the spear was sent to John Cay, Esq., of Edinburgh, proprietor of the estate."

This paragraph, with a slight omission, has been transferred to Richardson's Table Book, Hist. Div. III. pp. 284-5, where it is assigned to "Mackenzie." It does not, however, appear in Mackenzie's Northd. 2nd edition, 1825, so far as I can find.

Mr Tate mentions a Bead of light green glass, ornamented with wavy lines of yellow paste as having been found at Chathill.

(C.) *Owners of North Charlton.*

A list of the proprietors, so far as they could be traced, of North Charlton was drawn up by Mr John Cay, one of the owners, and ends in 1810. According to "Testa de Nevill," it was held of the Barony of De Vescy by Roger fitz Ralph, along with Hetherhiston (Etherston) by one fee of ancient enfeftment. North Charlton was thus one half of a fee, and Etherston or Adderstone the other. The Fitz Ralphs were Royal Foresters of Northumberland. One of them had a forge on the North Charlton property. Reduced to modern dates, the names on this list are temp. Henry II., Roger de Charlton half a fee; 1268, Ralph fitz Roger; 1320, Richard fitz Ralph conveyed to Isabel de Beaumont and Henry de Beaumont; 1333-34, Henry de Beaumont; 1339-40, John de Beaumont, who died 1341-2; 1359-60, John de Beaumont, his son had livery, and died 1396; Henry de Beaumont died in 1412-13; 1430, John de Beaumont, his son had livery; 10 July, 1459, John de Beaumont was slain, and his son had livery, but was attainted (1459-60); and King Edward granted North Charlton (1463-4) to Edmund and Richard Croucester (or Crawcester). In 1485 William de Beaumont was restored to honours and estate: he died 1508-9. In 1520 John Beaumont and Alice his wife conveyed the

estate in trust to Sir Reginald Carnabie, who died in that year, leaving three daughters co-heiresses, of whom the second, Ursula Carnabie, became wife of Edward Widdrington, Esq.: their son Sir Henry Widdrington, Knight, of Widdrington Castle, devised 2nd Oct. 1623, the manor of North Charlton to Elizabeth Widdrington his daughter. On the 1st Oct. 1633 Sir William Widdrington conveyed the manor of North Charlton to Sir Charles Howard and Dorothy his wife, and on 26th June, 1663, William Howard, Esq., and Dame Dorothy Howard conveyed to Edward and Christopher Musgrave, who as Trustees, 20th Aug. 1669 conveyed to William Charlton, who with others 25th Mar. 1676, conveyed to Sir Francis Radcliff, who with Thomas Selby, Esq., 1st April 1681, conveyed to Joseph Atkinson in trust for Matthew Jeffreyson and Timothy Robson, which Timothy and the heirs and wife of Jeffreyson conveyed, 28th Augt. 1695, to Jabez Cay, M.D., and Jonathan Hutchinson, [M.P. for Berwick 1702-1711.]

Dr Jabez Cay by his will left his moiety of North Charlton (22nd May 1702) to John Cay of the Laygate [South Shields], in the county of Durham, gent. Mary Hutchinson widow of the said Jonathan, and his principal Creditors conveyed his moiety, 27th Dec. 1711, to the said Mr John Cay, who settled, 17th March 1726, North Charlton upon his eldest son, Robert Cay, (on his marriage with Elizabeth Hall), who made over North Charlton in fee to his eldest son, 18th Nov. 1749, John Cay of the Middle Temple, who died 15th May 1782, and was succeeded 15th May 1782, by Robert Cay his only son, by Frances Hodshon of Lintz, his wife, who died 31st March 1810, and left the estate by will to John Cay his eldest son, by Elizabeth Liddell, wife of the said Robert Hodshon Cay.

The Cays, originally of the Guild or fraternity of Brewers and Bakers, Newcastle, have had several men of noted ability in their family. Dr Jabez Cay was in advance of his age, and wrote on philosophical and chemical subjects.

Mr Robert Cay conducted a large business in manufacturing Salt on the Northumberland coast, and also at South Shields. He lived at "the Laygate." He was a great friend and correspondent of the Rev. John Horsley, and appears to have been much mixed up with the preparation of his "*Britannia Romana*." His brother John was judge of the Marshalsea, and wrote an abridgement of "*The Statutes at Large*," of which his son Henry Boulton Cay published a second edition.

John Cay of the Middle Temple was the first of the family who lived in Edinburgh. His eldest son John was "Lockhart's friend Cay" of Sir Walter Scott's Life, afterwards Sheriff of Linlithgowshire, and a friend of Sir Walter himself. John Cay of the Middle Temple and his son John seem to have lived a good deal at Charlton Hall, dividing their time between that place and Edinburgh.

Mr Robert Dundas Cay, W.S., Edinburgh, who died in 1888, representative of a secondary branch of the family, was Registrar of the Supreme Court, Hong Kong.

One of the Cay family was mother of the distinguished scientist, Professor James Clerk Maxwell, F.R.S., etc., who died in 1879.

The old Cays were noted Nonconformists in Newcastle.

In the Life of Ambrose Barnes, p. 198, Ann Jeffreyson and Barbara Cay adventured their "mault lofts" to be places of assembly for Dissenters. This is the same Mrs Jeffreyson whose husband was part owner of North Charlton. Aug. 4, 1699, Robert Cay was informed against as a Dissenter, (p. 409).

Thoresby the Antiquary, in his Diary, under date May 19th, 1703, was at Newcastle, when he inquires "for Mr John Cay, brother to my late ingenious friend and kind benefactor, Dr Jabez Cay, whose death was a public loss, as well as to me in particular." Dr Jabez Cay was the son-in-law of Dr Gilpin, the author of "*Dæmonologia Sacra*." In Sept. 1726, John Cay was one of the Trustees of the Chapel for Protestant Dissenters at Hanover Square, Newcastle, (p. 473).

It will suffice for the present for the genealogy of the Cay family to refer to Burke's "*Landed Gentry*."

(D.) *Crosses at North Charlton.*

Mr Cay, W.S., Edinburgh, writes me of date April 3, 1889: "North Charlton was probably a market town at some very remote period, as there was once a cross in the village. I remember the steps on which it stood; possibly they are there still."

Barony Court, 29th Oct. 1685, held at North Charlton. "We find that there wants a paire of stocks within this Manner; we therefore desire that the Lords of this Manner will be pleased to give wood and iron towards the making of the same, which the Lords grant to doe. We thereupon order that the several Farmers and Cottagers shall severally contribute to the making up of the same, and place them at the *Cross* in North Charlton, and that they shall be set up at or before St. Andrew's Day next upon paine of v. shillings one farthing."

EXTRACT FROM THE ONLY COURT ROLL PRESERVED.

Survey of 20th Jan. 1578: "Eustace Horsley, Eden Ogle and John Gibbieson holds their lands of this Lordship, viz. one tenement with a Garth against the *Cross* on the South Row between John Shollec and Cuthbert Forster with certain landes in the Feild as the Quarters lyeth by Knight's service, viz. by the 50th parte of a Knight's fee." *From a Copy in possession of Mr W. T. Hindmarsh, Alnwick.*

A *Crossehill* is noticed in one of the parcels of land, 213 acres, east of the Street, otherwise called "Anwicke or Barwicke way." Armor's Crosse was in another plot, "half of the over ground on the North side of the towne," of 61 acres and odds. "Hobbe Mill" was in the same plot.

(E.) *North and South Charlton Chapels.*

About 1250, Richard, abbot of Alnwick Abbey, occurs in a charter

endowing the chapel of St. Egid (St. Giles) of Charleton with 50 acres of land. [Tate's Hist. of Alnwick, II., p. 18.] According to the Inquisition of Bishop Barnes in 1575, there were chapels at North and South Charlton (Ib. II., p. 114.) Of South Charlton, Parson and White say (II., p. 389) "Carlisle says there are here the ruins of a chapel, but we find no such relics." (1828.) At the Meeting, Mr Fawcus said that recently bones had been ploughed up on the site of the old churchyard at South Charlton.

(F.) *Abbey Walls.*

The site of the Monastery (Alnwick Abbey) with all the demesne lands, Heckley Grange, and Hefford Lawe Tower, and pasture were in 1550 granted to Sir Ralph Sadleyr. Not long afterwards they came into the possession of Sir John Forster, a distinguished Border warrior and Warden of the Marches. In 1573, Queen Elizabeth, in consideration of his services to the State in the late Rebellion, granted to him and his heirs for ever, along with other estates, the land and pasture called the Abbey Walls, adjacent to Ellyingham Moor, at a rent of 10s. annually. (Tate, ubi sup. II., p. 30.)

(G.) *Obsolete Vill of Brentehallfeilde.*

John de Clyfforthe, lord of Ellingham, in 1347, relieved Alnwick Abbey of the homage and fealty due to him, on account of one-half carucate of land (50 acres) in the vill and territory of Ellingham, which was called the vill of Brentehall field, and which the Abbey possessed by gift of Adam of Ellingham, who formerly held it, by homage and fealty to him. (Tate, ubi sup. II., p. 9.) In the original, the gift is one-half carucate land, with the pertinents (grazing privileges) in the vill and territory of Allenghame, which is called the "vill of Brentehallfeilde,"—a village of that name having probably once stood on it. The witnesses are—John de Lucre, Robert de Tughalle, Henry de Swinnowe, Alexander de Preston, John Bell of Preston, Hugh Taylor of Doxford, Roger Fayrpage of Alenghame, and many others. Given at Alengehame on the Wednesday next after the feast of St. John Baptist, A.D. 1347. (Ib. Appendix, p. xix.) This land can be traced after the Dissolution of the Monastery. In the Ministers' Accounts of 31 and 32 Henry VIII. (1539-40), there is entered among the possessions of Alnwick Abbey: "Thomas Grey and others, the farm of a parcel of land called Burthall, between Charlton and Newstede, lying waste." (Ib. II., p. 26.)

(H.) *Ellingham.*

The history of the barony of Ellingham, like most of those north of the Coquet untouched by Hodgson's great work, requires to be re-written. At present there is not opportunity to authenticate what is said of it in Mac kenzie's Hist. of Northumberland, vol. I., p. 424, which is adopted here for convenience. It was granted to the Grenvilles in the time of Henry

I., from whom it descended to the Guagy family. "In the reign of Henry III., Radulph de Guagy held in capite of the king his barony of Ellingham, by the service of three knights' fees, as all his ancestors had done from the time of Henry I. In 1 Edward I., 1272, Radulph de Guagy held Ellingham, Osberwick, Doxford, Cramlington, Heton near Newcastle, a tenement at Hartley, and Whitley; but his posterity, after two or three short successions failed, when this estate passed to Roger de Clifford, cousin and heir to Radulph or Ralph de Guagy, 15 Edward I. (1286.) In 1 Richard II. (1377) it was the lordship of Sir Alan de Heton, who in that year served the Right Hon. Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, and his son Henry at the siege of Berwick, where he had a particular service allotted him in the assault, and acquired great honour by his valour. He died in the latter part of that reign (1388) and left three daughters and co-heiresses, viz. Elizabeth, married to Sir John de Fenwick; Margaret to Sir William Swinburne; and Johanna to Sir Robert Ogle. Whether the estate was afterwards alienated or sold, we cannot discover; but when the Earl of Northumberland's estates were confiscated, 1 Edward IV., (1460-1) this manor is mentioned among others that were given to the governor of Ireland, the king's brother. Ellingham is now (1825) the seat and manor of Thomas Haggerston, Esq., brother to the present Sir Carnaby Haggerston of Haggerston Castle, bart., who inherited the estate from his uncle Edward."

Thus far Mackenzie. This Thomas became the 6th baronet, and married Margaret, only daughter of William Robertson of Ladykirk, Berwickshire, she having had five daughters, the eldest of whom became Baroness Marjoribanks of Ladykirk. Sir Edward, 7th bart., who died s.p. 6th May 1857, was second son of Thomas Haggerston of Sandoe. His brother, Sir John, who succeeded him as 8th bart., died 8th March 1850; and Sir John de Marie, the 9th and present baronet, succeeded.

The Armorers preceded the Haggerstons.

The following documents relating to Ellingham are translated from the "*Rotulorum Originalium Abbreviatio*." 17 Edward II., 1323. William de la Beche makes a fine with the king of 40s. for pardon of himself and Eufemia, his wife, for acquiring 200 acres of wood in Elyngham in Northumberland, and entering them, etc. (vol. i., p. 281.) 3 Edward III., 1328-9. Robert de Clifford makes a fine of 4 marks for licence of having enfeoffed Nicholas de Presfen of the manor of Elyngham, which, etc., except 1 messuage, 14 tofts, 169 acres of land, 16 acres of meadow, and 20 acres of wood in the same manor to be held, etc. (vol. ii., p. 47.) 8 Edward III., 1333-4 (From the Close Rolls.) The king has assigned to Adam Graper and Agnes, his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of Richard de Emeldon deceased, the lands and tenements underwritten, to wit, certain lands and tenements, with mills and three acres of meadow, which are called Helmeldun with pertinents in Ellyngeham and Abberwyk, in com. Northumberland; the third part of two parcels of the half of the vill of Myndrom with pertinents in Sholton, in Holford; and certain lands and tenements with pertinents in Throckelawe, Caldmerston, and Elstwyk; and

the third part of two parts of the manor of Rugeley with pertinents in the same county, to be held in respect of the same Agnes for the lands, etc., and took homage, etc., and therefore. (Ib. II., p. 89.) 32 Edward III. 1357-8. It is directed to William de Nessefelde, eschaetor of the king in Northumberland, that on receiving security from John de Clifford, son and heir of Robert and Elizabeth de Clifford deceased, for his reasonable relief, he permit the same John to have full [seizin] of certain tenements in Elyngheam with pertinents. (Ib. II., p. 248.)

THE CHURCH OF ST. MAURICE, ELLINGHAM.

This new cruciform church, erected by the Rev. Charles Thorp, in 1862, replaced a modern church, which had fallen into disrepair. Of both there are views in Mr F. R. Wilson's "Churches of Lindisfarne." The original church here was founded by Sir Ralph de Guagy, in time of Hugh Pudsey, bishop of Durham. There are tablets to Sir Carnaby Haggerstone, Bart.; to Winifred, wife of Thos. Haggerston, Esq.; Edward Haggerston, Esq., and others; and the west window is filled with stained glass to the memory of Mary, wife of William Spoor, Esq., Charlton Hall.

Old Vicar.—The Seal of the Abbot of the Church of Alnwick is attached to a note of obligation from Mag. Roger de Burton, to pay to the convent of Durham 15 marcs annually, for the church of Ellingham, which he farms of them: it is of date prior to 1239 when Burton died. A third seal of the Abbot of Alnwick is appended to a commission of enquiry by Mag. Alan, archdeacon of Northumberland, date 1239, by order of the Archbishop of York, as to the church of Ellingham, vacant by the death of Mr Roger de Burton. (Tate, II., 19-20.)

(I.) *Preston Tower.*

The early proprietors of Preston were the Batailles, the Middletons, and Sir John Strivelyn, some details of whose history, particularly of the Batailles, is given in the Club's Hist. vol. x., pp. 550-553, in connection with their other properties. Mr Cadwallader Bates in his "Border Holds," in the *Archæologia Æliana*, vol. xiv., takes up the manorial history at this point, where he gives his account of Preston Tower, pp. 195-198, when it had been acquired by Robert Harbottle, who marries Marjorie, daughter of Sir Robert Ogle. Sir Robert Harbottle, who was sheriff of Northumberland in 1439, in that year settled his manor of Preston and the town of Walden (Waldenburn passes through the ground) on his son Bertram, and Jane his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Lumley. Bertram Harbottle, who was sheriff in 1447, died in 1462; and was succeeded by his son, Sir Ralph Harbottle, who on the 12th May, 1499, granted a lease of the tower, manor, and town of Preston to John Harbottle of Falldon, gentleman, for the term of 13 years, at the annual rent of £8 13s. 4d. John Harbottle bound himself at his own cost 'to set a Roofe upon the said Tower, and thack the same with hather, flags or strawe,' while Sir Ralph was to find the timber for the roof. (*Arch. Æliana*.)

Sir Ralph Harbottle married Margaret, daughter of Sir Ralph Percy, who fell on Hedgeley Moor, and their grand-daughter, Eleanor Harbottle, became the wife of Sir Thomas Percy, who was beheaded for the share he took in the Pilgrimage of Grace. On the attainder of her son Thomas, seventh earl of Northumberland, Preston reverted to the Crown. It afterwards passed into the possession of the families of Armorer and Craster, and is at present the property of Miss Baker Cresswell.

The Tower of Preston is first mentioned in the List of Fortalices of 1415, and was then held by Robert Harbottle, who probably built it.

"Preston Tower," says Mr Bates, "must originally have been a long building with turrets at the four angles, a sort of Houghton Castle in miniature. All that now remains of it is the south front, with the S.E. and S.W. corner turrets, and portions of the side walls running north from these. The interior of the main building was 16 feet 7 inches wide, and the side walls 6 feet 9 inches thick. The S.W. turret, about 13 feet 6 inches square externally, is slightly larger than the S.E. turret, though this projects a little further south. The height of the tower, to the crest of the present battlements, is 49 feet 9 inches. A clock was placed in the tower by Mr Henry Baker Cresswell in 1864, the face occupying the S. front of the second floor." See more of the description in Arch. Æliana, ubi sup.

Alnwick Abbey, founded 1147 by Eustace Fitz John for Premonstratensian Canons, who followed the rules of St. Augustine, and were called Augustinians or White Monks, had the following property in Preston.

About 1252 and 1288, Walter de Bataill gave to the Abbey one carucate of land in his demesne in the vill of Preston, containing 100 acres of cultivated land, with these boundaries: 5 acres and half a rood in the cultivated field called Petemer; $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre and 1 rood at Fulway; $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre and $\frac{1}{2}$ a rood in Redepeth; $9\frac{1}{2}$ acres and 1 rood in Wolfatte; 1 acre and 1 rood in Elle; 2 acres and $1\frac{1}{2}$ rood in Titmue; $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre in the cultivated field called Tostes; 2 acres and 1 rood in Salteroke; 6 acres and $1\frac{1}{2}$ rood in Swetemanfate; 2 acres and $\frac{1}{2}$ a rood in Crakes; 18 acres and 3 roods in Alcmundfate; 1 acre and $\frac{1}{2}$ a rood in Chenhill; 2 acres and $1\frac{1}{2}$ rood near the mill of Newhame; 10 acres and $1\frac{1}{2}$ rood in Morfate; $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres and $\frac{1}{2}$ a rood in Middilfate; 7 acres and $3\frac{1}{2}$ roods in Meduesfate; 7 acres and 1 rood in Fulfote; $12\frac{1}{2}$ acres and 1 rood in Hewiche. Excepting the tofts and crofts of 10 acres and 1 rood, and excepting $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres in meadows, viz. 3 acres in Crumbe Strother, and $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre in Salt-Cruke, and $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre in Thornedike, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre in Heurby. Besides he confirmed the grant made by his father, Henry Bataill, of 9 acres in Hallefate, to buy wine for the celebration of Masses, and of 3 acres in Yatefate, for the support of the poor at the gate of the Abbey. He confirmed the gift from William Bryene, of 3 fields in Preston; and also confirmed to the abbot and canons, that their men should have and hold a common tavern on their own land in the vill of Preston. But if the abbot and canons cultivated the aforesaid lands at their own expense, then the corn of these lands should be ground at his mill of Brunton (not Preston as Mr Tate

has it) without multure, after the first man whom they may find having corn ground; but if these lands were demised to farm, their tenants should grind at the Abbey Mill, if they so please; but if at his mill of Brunton, they should give reasonable multure, waiting their turn to grind; it is noted that the aforesaid lands are measured with a perch of $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet, (pp. 7, 8). Tate's Hist. of Alnwick, II., pp. 7, 8, translated from the Charters.

The witnesses are Robert Fitz Robert, Hugh de Morwyke, Roger Fitz Ralph (the owner of North Charlton), Walter de Burowdone, David his brother, John Viscount (Newton by the Sea), William de Turberville (Steward of Wm. de Vesey), William de Roke, Simon de Lucre (who also confers land on the Abbey), Thomas de Warantham, Peter Herange (Howick), William de Wlchester (Outchester), John, son of Waldeve or Walden of Edlingham, and many others. (Appendix, p. xvi.)

At the Dissolution 1539-40, the rents of the possessions of the Abbey in Preston, in lands and tenements, were reckoned at 40s. (Tate, II., p. 27.)

P.S.—Page 274, D. *John Cay, W.S.*, While this is passing through the press, the death of the head of the Cay family, who recently became a member of the B.N.C., is announced. "At 10 Alva Street, Edinburgh, on 28th May [1892], *John Cay, W.S.*, solicitor to the Post Office, eldest son of the late John Cay, of North Charlton, Northumberland, Sheriff of Linlithgow."—*Scotsman*, May 20, 1892.

MORPETH FOR HARTBURN, WALLINGTON, WHALTON, ETC.

The second Meeting of the season was on June 24th at Morpeth, making a circuit of the valley of the Wansbeck by Mitford and Hartburn, Scots Gap, Cambo and Wallington, returning by South Middleton, Corridge, Bolam, Whalton, Edington and Gubion, to the place of outset, which on this occasion was the Newcastle Hotel. There was much delay in starting owing to the crush occasioned by the turnout of the County Volunteers and the Newcastle Race Holidays, but at length carriages were at our service. Twenty-five attended, and the day was favourable. Till past Mitford, the route taken by the Club, Aug. 25, 1880, was followed (see Club's Hist. vol. ix., pp. 254-266) passing through well cultivated ground to near Newton Underwood, where the culture of cereals and green crops had begun to cease, the fields becoming gradually absorbed in pasture, which increased as the journey proceeded; the dividing hedgerows having been uprooted, and the timber trees

that marked their course left. Now and then dilapidated dwellings, and ruinous steadings, indicated the decay of minute husbandry, the decrease of population, and the abandonment or partial cessation of old lines of public traffic.

Newton Underwood gives name to a special Limestone, and a Coal accompanying it. On a hill-top on the right appeared Benridge and Pigdon, with Stanton and a lengthy plantation on a still more distant elevation. Then Thorphill was passed, and the back of Meldon Park, which was well-wooded. Rhododendrons were used as a cover near the pheasantry. East Thornton, Temple Thornton, once the preceptory of the Knights of the Temple, and their successors, the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, with Thornton House, lay on the same side, and then Low Angerton Hall on the right. A steep descent led to a bridge that here crossed the Hart, whose limpid stream wound placidly by, betwixt green grassy braes besprinkled with tall trees, and having on its left bank, where it wheels a fine section of shale and sandstone crag. The corresponding ascent on the other side terminates with Hartburn village and Church, which the residence, as vicar, of the Rev. John Hodgson, the historian of Northumberland, has rendered a shrine worthy of reverential visit to everyone; whether Naturalists, Antiquarians, or Topographers, who can appreciate indefatigable research and unselfish intellectual labour.

In expectancy of the Club's arrival, the Vicar, the Rev. J. C. Kershaw, and his family, bade the members welcome, and brought forth refreshments for those who choose to participate. The old, but well preserved, grey church is described in the County Histories, and in Guide Books. A marble slab in one of the sedilias, bears the simple record: "John Hodgson, M.A., vicar of Hartburn, died 12th June, 1845, aged 65"; and there is a glass lancet on the south side of the chancel, dedicated to his memory by his only son, Richard W. Hodgson. There are two admirable monuments in the church, one by Clantrey to Lady Bradford, the other by Ormiston to J. H. H. Atkinson, Esq., of Angerton. Thomas Whittle, the poet, author of the "Mitford Galloway," was buried April 19, 1731, in the churchyard. Two large sandstone stone coffins, with recesses for the resting place of the head, had recently been disinterred, and were lying open outside. There was a magnificent old Ash-tree

in the churchyard, and a fine Service-tree near the vicarage. The girth of the Ash-tree at 3 feet from the ground is 15 feet 7 inches.

The vicar led the way to the romantic wooded dean above the church, by the footpath cut in places through the solid rock across the steep bank. At the base, margining a flatter interval, the limpid Hart lapsed gently along its rocky sandstone pavement, widening lower down into the "Cobbler's Hole," which the villagers imagine to be fathomless. The Silver Firs in this retired and sheltered dean are remarkable for their dimensions; and the ash-trees are no despicable accompaniments. The two largest Silver Firs are called the King and Queen of Hartburn, and were planted according to Mr Selby's "British Trees," in 1755. The measurements of these two have been courteously communicated by the Rev. J. C. Kershaw since the meeting. "Of the three which stand together, one is 13 ft. 2 in., another 13 ft., and the third 7 ft. 5 in. A Larch close to them is 10 ft. 8 in.; all at 3 ft. above the sod line." Mr G. C. Atkinson measured the Silver Firs in 1873; and found the girth of the largest, at a height of 5 feet, to be 11 feet 7 inches; and he made its height to be 126 feet. ("Nat. Hist. Trans. Northd. and Durham," v., p. 82). He afterwards, p. 162, gives a caveat, that owing to a strong set to one side, it appears shorter than it really is. The native plants, so far as noted, were the Great Wood Rush, much Herb Mercury, the Blue Bell (*Endymion nutans*), *Allium ursinum* or Ramps, Primroses, Wood Anemone, *Lychnis dioica*, *Campanula latifolia*. On record for Hartburn there are also *Rubus saxatilis*, *Polypodium Dryopteris*, *Gagea lutea*, and *Allium oleraceum*, "on the Hartburn between Hartburn Grange and the Moor," gathered by Miss Emma Trevelyan.

The rocky hall or grotto formed by Archdeacon Thorpe, when vicar here, 1749-1792, is dismal and damp. Away on the opposite side, green pastoral banks stretched upwards. We here said good-bye, with many thanks, to our courteous entertainer, and resumed the journey; crossing shortly after the track of Watling Street, which proceeded by Harpeth Loaning in the direction of Thornton Moor, having run straight from near Bolam West House to Highlaws or Aynsley Hall, and then over the Wansbeck to West Marlish, and keeping Hall's

Hill Camp on the left, athwart the Hart for this Loaning. The grassy aspect of the country continued, and the land was of poorer quality. By the wayside were several Grey Willows (*Salix cinerea*), and the glittering *Salix pentandra*, (Bay Willow), symptomatic of moisture. The view upwards reached to Netherwitton and Rothley. Hartburn Grange, Mr Gow's new cottage, and Scots Gap were the next "stages," till Cambo was reached, a place conspicuous from afar, by the aspiring new tower to its very modern church. Before reaching it, Hartington, Rothley, (again), and Gallows Hill became visible behind a leafy screen of trees, and extended richer looking meadows. Elf-Hills and Fawns lie also near Cambo, the former at least by name, associated with the popular belief in Fairies*; the latter, once called "Le Fawings," perhaps connected with a fenny district, or white fenny spots on a moorish soil. The French *foin* hay appears to be connected with the A.S. *fuēn*, *fenn*, *feon*, *palus*, see Jamieson, s.v. *Fawn*. Greenleighton and Harwood Moor are to the northward of Hartington, all promising botanical ground. Catcherside, where *Linnaea borealis* grows, is also within the Cambo circuit.

The road now leads straight down the hill amidst its thickened avenue of tall beeches, now in their fullest foliage, to the gates of the approach to Wallington Hall. The predominance of beech in the woods is said to be owing to an expected use of the timber for laying tramways, a project which was never realised. Much *Saxifraga rotundifolia* has been planted out, and luxuriates even under the shadow, thus contradicting the popular belief expressed in Campbell's lines.—

"Though bush or floweret never grow,
My dark unwarining shade below."

After experiencing a long drive, and a search for something satisfactory to rest the eyes upon, the mansion comes out as a revelation. It is built of excellent white sandstone, and although wanting some of the graces of modern architecture, shows few traces of time's decaying fingers. In the reign of

* In the Carboniferous limestone of the Elf-hills, in the bed called the 'four-fathom limestone,' a new Foraminifer, *Saccamina Carteri*, was discovered by Sir Walter C. Trevelyan, in 1871. It is described by Mr H. B. Brady, F.R.S., in the Nat. Hist. Trans. of Northd. and Durham, vol. iv., pp. 269-279 and figured in Plates IX., XI.

William III., Sir William Blackett pulled down the old castle of the Fenwicks, in the upper storeys, "leaving the ground floor, around which earth was heaped, so that the lower storey of the old castle became the cellars of the modern house; and very interesting and curious those cellars are. There is one room 50 feet long by 20 broad, besides the basement of the tower; and there are considerable fragments of other rooms. These are the strong rooms on the ground floor, into which the horses and cattle used to be driven in times of danger. Then Sir William Blackett built a perfectly square house, nearly facing the four points of the compass, adopting what remained of the old castle. There were no passages, each room opening into the one adjoining, and there were four staircases, one for each face, so that each room had two outer walls. The dining room also had two outer walls, with windows looking into the large square court. That was the original state of the comparatively modern house. Subsequently other changes were made, by which the rooms were connected in the modern way, both above and below, by passages. Those changes were followed by another, made by the late Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan. He threw an iron and glass roof over the open court in the middle of the building, and converted it into a beautiful central hall, which binds the whole house together. It forms a place of rendezvous, and a place for concerts or other entertainments. It also keeps the house warm, which it certainly was not, when there was an open court in the centre."*

It is not my intention to describe the interior, where so much of what was beautiful in painting and picture, and rare in art, was shown and explained. An accurate account, and the latest may be found in Mr Tomlinson's "*Guide to Northumberland*," pp. 261-265. Intensely interesting were the memorials of Lord Macaulay, "the bureau at which he wrote the whole of his '*History of England*,' his inkstands, and several volumes of the classical writers, annotated and marked by him"; the bust of the great historian, and the painting of his son-in-law, Sir Charles Trevelyan, the distinguished Indian administrator. The frescoes of Mr W. B. Scott, the medallions of famous Northumbrians, and the illustrations of "*Chevy Chase*," are described

* Sir Charles Trevelyan, in "*Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne*," vol. i., (1883), p. 82.

by Mr Tomlinson. The collections of China and curiosities, the tapestry, the sculptures, and other decorations can only be alluded to. Among the rarities in the house used to be a "Great Auk's egg, and an authentic egg of the Great Bustard, taken in England, and probably one of the last which will ever be taken in a wild state."*

The study of the topography, natural history, and antiquities of Northumberland, owes much to the members of the Trevelyan family, not only for their encouragement, but for their active participation in the pursuit thereof. Sir John Trevelyan (born 6th February 1735, died 18th April 1828) patronised Bewick, and communicated to him rare zoological specimens, accompanied with useful observations. His grandson, Sir Walter Calverly Trevelyan, (born 31st March 1797, died 22nd March 1879), an accurate and assiduous naturalist and geologist, furnished valuable aid to the Rev. John Hodgson in his History of Northumberland, and contributed much to the knowledge of the distribution of native plants, not only in the vicinity of Wallington, but of Northumberland and Durham generally, as well as elsewhere, along with his accomplished sister, Miss Emma Trevelyan, afterwards Mrs Dr Power; and the researches of Dr Power himself, have brought to light among the Coleoptera (chiefly) of the Wansbeck district, many additions to the entomological Fauna, from a secluded tract of country that no one else previously had the opportunity of investigating.

In front of the house the clean grassy lawn stretches to the river, but the view is confined to the woodlands round Deanham beyond the Wansbeck, and the cultivated slopes to the eastward. The abrupt rugged mass of Shaftoe Crag rearing its top behind the swelling ground on the south, is visible at least from the windows. Round the mansion there is only a limited decoration, in plots, of flowering shrubs; Azaleas, Berberis Darwinii, Rhodendrons, among others. In or round the ponds, most of them probably planted, grew the Great Reed Mace, (*Typha latifolia*), the Common Yellow Iris (*Iris pseud-acorus*), Bull-rush, White Water Lilies, the small Yellow Water Lily, (*Nuphar minima*) transferred from Chartner's Lake (a discovery of Sir John Trevelyan), *Polygonum amphibium*, *Utricularia vulgaris*, *Villarsia nymphaeoides*, *Stratiotes aloides*, from the south

* C. M. Adamson, Nat. Hist. Trans. of Northd. and Durham, vii., p. 170.

of England, and *Butomus umbellatus*; and the Great Water Dock, *Rumex Hydrolapathum*, near the margin.

The pillared stone placed near one of the ponds has been removed from a group of memorial stones that had encircled a tumulus on the Humlie Dodd hillock, near where Watling Street runs a little behind West Bolam, where its companion still stands, with a black basaltic Boulder from the Whin-sill, bearing the name of the "Poind and his Man," or the "Mare and Foal." The sandstones had been quarried from a sandstone rock in the field at a short distance from the funeral mound. That they were Druidical is merely imaginary. If there was once a circle of stones, the present name must be recent.

For three successive seasons the Tufted Duck *Fuligula cristata*, a winter visitant, has bred among sedges and willows in a pond near the house at Wallington (1858, -9, and -60.) (Mr John Hancock's Catalogue of the Birds of Northd. and Durham, p. 155.)

The gardens, as Sir Charles Trevelyan said of them, "are singularly unique and beautiful"; and every kind of fruit and rare flowers is here reared to perfection. The walls are covered with fruit trees, and the green and forcing houses are full of bloom, and enriched with vegetable dainties; and the outside border decorations are varied and well-grown. Every "coign of vantage" or crevice or wall-top shows its tufts of *Asplenium Ruta muraria*, *A. Adiantum nigrum* or *Scolopendrium vulgare*; along with *Erinus hispanicus*, which being in rich bloom was extremely pretty. The gardens lie sloping to the south, in a specially favoured recess, where a backing of woodland protects them from the wind. It was much to be regretted that the exigencies of time did not permit the Club to avail itself of Sir George O. Trevelyan's most kind invitation to perambulate the woods and grounds, which would have well repaid a close inspection. The timber trees in the park are of grand proportions, and the age of most of them is ascertainable. The dimensions of the more select of them have been commemorated by Mr G. C. Atkinson, in the Nat. Hist. Trans. of Northumberland and Durham, vol. v., pp. 93, 94, 95, and 160.

Among the rarer shrubs and plants at Wallington, the following may be selected from Winch's and Tate and Baker's Fioras of Northd. and Durham, viz. *Habenaria albida*, field

between Cambo and Close Houses; *H. viridis*, *H. bifolia*, *Gymnadenia conopsea*, *Neottia Nidus-avis*, *Paris quadrifolia*, *Pyrola minor*, *Parnassia palustris*, *Rubus saxatilis*, *Ophioglossum vulgatum*, *Polypodium Dryopteris*, *Myosotis sylvatica*, *Gymnostomum viridissimum*; of those planted out, *Ribes alpinum*, *Vinca minor*, *Spiræa salicifolia*, *Polygonum Bistorta*, *Myrrhis odorata*, and *Asarum europæum*.

At a little distance we saw the Middletons, about which there is an accumulation of documentary evidence preserved in Mr Woodman's collections relative to the Morpeth district. "North Middleton," Mr Tomlinson observes, "is a little place of some interest, because there survived here until 1806, the pure Arian form of a village-community, precisely as it is in Russia and India." (Guide, p. 257.) Professor Lebour in ("Outlines of the Geology of Northumberland," p. 10), speaks of traces of an old lake at "Middleton, near Angerton in the Wansbeck Valley." Perhaps it was near this that the following deposit had been made:—"A little over half-a-mile north-east of Wallington, in a locality that used to be known as Middleton Moss, an ancient swamp underneath Middleton Hill, there were found, on May 14, 1879, some remarkable relics of the old British inhabitants—viz. 15 axe heads, 4 spear heads, 3 sword blades, and 3 female armlets. They are all deposited in a glass case in the hall at Wallington. On the hill top are the remains of a Celtic village, and near to it a small, but distinctly marked, Roman Camp." (Tomlinson's Guide, p. 266.)

Crossing "solitary Wansbeck's limpid stream" at Middleton Bridge, the clayey banks heaped up in great mounds on the slopes in front were deeply carved out by the tracks of rushes of water from the surface, or the drainage of underground springs; and the flatter meadows beneath bore witness in the changeable old channels to repeated bygone overflows, when the stream, at present so shallow as to be steppable across its "rocky pavement," swept along impetuously in full *spate*. Heavy alluvial deposits have accumulated along the lower course of the Wansbeck. As we ascend the steep road, we obtain a more accurate conception of the features of the country we were leaving, which hitherto had been hidden by the lie of the ground, and the crowded forest trees. North Middleton, and Middleton Hall, and East Deanham, and South Middleton are

close at hand. On the northern side, in an arch-shaped green oasis amidst woods and plantations, the scattered village of Kirkwhelpington emerges, contiguous to, and beyond Wallington Demesne. Farther up in the valley, also amongst "the pomp of groves," and leafy garniture, lie the Great and Little and West Harles, with their churches and respective mansions. Somewhat dimly, rising amidst a gap, stands Kirkheaton; and much nearer we catch a glimpse of Capheaton, crowning a wooded height; away down in the hollow below are the Bavingtons and Hallington, both well-known names; and if we get high enough, the undulating rising land about Thockrington and downwards almost to Chollerton spreads outwards. Behind and above all, in a clear evening, the lengthened notched hill-ridge indicates the lines of the great Whin Sill; and the blue Craggs of Wanny are mapped on the horizon. Coming round by the northwards we have the summits of the Ottercaps, on the borders of Redesdale, Harwood and Greenleighton; the Key-heugh and Darden, the flats of Fallowlees, and the dreary mosses behind Simonside and Tosson; Simonside itself and its outliers, Spylaw and Garley Moor; and omitting intermediate eminences, the inequalities of Rimside and Alnwick Moor, and on to Bigge's Pillar. All these were traceable on the previous day. The southern aspect was confined by a haze, but in the direction of Belsay and Byegate and Black Heddon, across the Tyne lay Mickley, backed by obscure masses of Durham Hills. These and still more extensive prospects can be enjoyed here every bright day.

Near Corridge, Shaftoe Craggs lay beyond the moor, for here we come to the edges of a rough waste of heathery, peaty, and sandy soil, environed on its western and southern sides with a more or less precipitous gritty barrier of sandstone rocks, not quite so picturesque as those of Simonside, but of a similar character. Passing Bolam West House, the "Poind and his Man" glimmered through the trees, and here Watling Street was crossed. The Slate Hill Camp, seen on the south side of the road, between Bolam West House and Bolam, as a terraced *kame*, lies opposite Hucco Hill and Camp on the northern side;—both about equidistant from the road. The Slate Hill Kame is interesting as being an example of scarping or terracing as a means of fortification. As Mr R. C. Hedley remarks, a palisade

may have crossed the slope of each terrace. See his Account of Burgh Hill Camp in "Arch. Æliana," vol. xv., p. 33. Hucco Camp is also terraced on the north side. The Bolam Camps are figured in Mr MacLauchlan's Survey of Watling Street.

Then came Bolam House, and its great British Camp, concealed within the policy on the left hand; further on, on the right, south of the church and vicarage, and still very conspicuous, the inequalities in the pasture, where the ancient village was situated, once consisting of "200 slated houses," (Mackenzie); whereas here now this once populous place has only "the vicarage, a school-house, one farm-stead, and two cottages." This was in 1825. It was the same at Ogle Castle, as was seen two days afterwards. Broom in full blossom ornamented the way-sides hereabouts. The Club visited Bolam (Club's Hist., vi. p. 181.) In the background were Belsay (see Club's Hist., vi., pp. 184-6), Harnham, Bradford, Shortflat, once the seat of the Raynes family, now of the Dents; Foulmart Law; Gallows Hill was thoroughly renovated and equipped with a tower. After skirting Ripplington, Whalton was reached, where a short stay was made. This is a lengthy well-built village of small proprietors and farmeries, and a very interesting church. There is a well-written Archæological sketch of Whalton and its vicinity by the late Rev. J. Elphinstone Elliot Bates, in the Club's History, vol. vi., pp. 230-246. To our genial member, the Rev. John Walker, his son-in-law and successor, the Club was greatly indebted for assisting in arranging this Meeting, and for general guidance.

After leaving it and approaching the margin of Morpeth Moor, the aspect of the country grew barer. Camphill and Watch Hill were the old eastern guardians of the village, which is well sheltered with old trees. In the moist ditches, *Orchis latifolia* and *Carex disticha* grew plentifully. Then came Edington and Gubion with symptoms of recent improvements; and finally by Tranwell and Lowndson and High Church, the long journey terminated at the very convenient hotel.

There were present at this Meeting—Major-General Sir William Crossman, M.P., of Cheswick; Dr Hardy, Oldcambus, Secretary; Mr Wm. T. Hindmarsh, F.L.S., Alnwick; Mr Geo. H. Thompson, Alnwick; Mr J. L. Newbiggin, Alnwick; Mr James Heatley, Alnwick; Mr W. R. Hindmarsh, Crag View,

Alnwick; Capt. Ralph Huggup, Gloster Hill; Rev. A. Jones, Stannington; Rev. John Walker, Whalton; Rev. Father Robert, Alnwick; Rev. Father Taylor, Whittingham; Mr R. Y. Green, Newcastle; Mr R. Cecil Hedley, Cheviot, Corbridge-on-Tyne; Mr Middleton H. Dand, Hauxley Cottage; Mr J. R. Arkle, Meldon Home Farm; Mr J. P. Turnbull, Alnwick; Mr George Wilson, Alnwick; Mr J. C. Hodgson, Low Buston; Mr B. Morton, Sunderland; Mr Edward Thew, Birling; Dr Duncanson, Alnwick; Mr Andrew Thompson, Glanton; Capt. Forbes, R.N., Berwick, and others; and two ladies.

Mr Philip Wilson, junr., The Knoll, Duns, and Mr George Sanderson, Newcastle, and Fairfield, Warkworth, were proposed as members.

JEDBURGH FOR CARTER FELL AND SOUTHDEAN.

A considerable portion of the shire of Roxburgh northwards of the Carter Fell having hitherto remained unvisited, it was desirable to prospect it, in order to ascertain what capabilities for future investigation it offered, what remains of antiquity survived in its seclusion, and what were its prominent physical features. A first visit with these intentions was accomplished by the Club, under favourable conditions, on the 27th July from Jedburgh. The distance was too remote for anything more than a drive. The time required to bring up the members to an early muster could not be arranged earlier than for a start at ten o'clock. There was a large gathering. There being nothing to detain them, the President, his son, and the Secretary left Jedburgh shortly after nine o'clock in a light carriage, which reached the Carter Fell before twelve, and then crossing the Borders, descended to Whitelee at the head of Redesdale, and inspected the wild country where the river Rede rises in two separate ravines in the back of the Carter. The view comprehended Lumsden Hill and house, and the steep slopes of the rough-featured hills descending to the narrow Rede valley, away downward past the site of the battle-field of Otterburn. Ramshope, Batingburn, where Percy Reed met his treacherous end, and Chattlehope were all in the immediate neighbourhood. Whitelee, once a public-house, is now a temperance hotel, where

the guests are still welcomed by the invitation above the entrance — "*Pax sit huic domo intrantibus*": Peace to all that enter here. While the horses were baited here, the visitors re-ascended the steep winding road to meet the party, who, although it was now one o'clock, had not yet fully arrived.

On the south side of the Fell, on the west side of the road, among a clump of Brackens, a family of Whinchats, old and young, still fluttered about in their breeding covers, and a single Grouse rose from a heathery hollow on the east. Greywacke cropped out in the small wayside quarries for road metal. Nearer Whitelee on the east side, patches from culture of thinly planted hained grass grew on a slope, mingled with clover, much intermingled with docks, the product of home-made manure applied to raise the crop, which was very poor. Yellow Rattle was the prevalent weed amongst it, as is usual on the poor hill soils. Harebells and *Lotus corniculatus* varied the meagre Flora. *Plantago maritima* grew in the interstices between the road metal on the highest part of the almost deserted turnpike; *Carex ovalis* in the neighbouring moist pastures.

After a short stay to enjoy the extensive and far-stretching view of the Scottish Border, the route for Southdean was taken to carry out the second part of the programme, which was to visit the scene of the boyhood of Thomson, the author of "The Seasons." The rocks on the Carter are Greywacke or Silurian as the basis, overlaid by Tuedian (sandstones, limestones, and coal seams) with a cap of Trap. In the shales near Whitelee, fossil scorpions were discovered by the Ordnance geological surveyors. The summit of the Fell, the hillsides, and the adjacent lower moors were mostly clothed with rough hill-grasses, Scirpi, Eriophora, Carexes, and Rushes, with stretches of heather that afford shooting ground. The general aspect differs little from the Liddesdale moors. The sheep were Cheviots. This district is all sheep-drained, even to the hill-tops. The more prominent objects in front were the steep green back of the Carter; the Carlin Tooth, also green soft ground; the Scrathy Holes, a collection in a nook of clay scaurs, carved out by melting winter snows; Needslaw, with a broken mural coronet; and the gap of the Note o' the Gate, here sunk into a mere notch, and then rising to a continuous dark sharp ridge (the Wigg.)

The Rev. Dr Mair of Southdean had most kindly agreed to

meet the company above Southdean to point out what was most worthy of attention in a visit so hasty as the present. The following may suffice as a summary. In the distance, which there was no time to see, were the old lime-works on the slopes of the Carter, wrought for a number of years, and given up because of a financial loss through mismanagement; the rocks of the Carlin Tooth; a fine Moraine in front of the Carter; Charlie's Knowe (so called from a shepherd), which was at one time the site of a market much frequented by parties living on both sides of the Borders; and the old churchyard at Southdean church—that church having become a ruin in the year 1698, through the roof having fallen on a Sabbath afternoon, shortly after the congregation had dispersed. The wild *Geranium pratense*, in bright blossom, is the only redeeming feature in that desolate churchyard.

The tributaries of the Jed—the Carter, the Blackburn, the Raven or Reaven burn, and lesser streams—were almost traceable to their fountain heads in the links of the sloping landscape. They had all become combined near Dykeraw Tower to form the pellucid Jed, flowing gently by Alder groves mixed with clumps of Bird Cherry, towards the quiet haugh where the Manse garden margins the stream. A notable trap dyke crosses the river above the Manse. The green Southdean hill rising opposite is, according to Professor Nicol, composed of Silurian as a base, overlaid by Red Sandstone, and then by Trap, wherever it originated.

The meadows showed much of the Melancholy Plume Thistle; also the Scented Orchis (*Gymnadenia conopsea*), *Lychnis flos-cuculi*, *Crepis paludosa*, etc., etc. At the Manse there was quite a floral treat on the borders of the lawn, and the greenhouse contained a rich assortment of rarities. Dr Mair most kindly asked the company to partake of refreshment, and the President having returned thanks for the company, which was reciprocated by Dr Mair, the party was obliged to press onward to perform their function here, which was a pilgrimage to the grave of the Rev. Thomas Thomson, the poet's father. A bronze tablet has been inserted on the tombstone of the Rev. Thomas Thomson, and bears the following inscription:—

" Here lyes all that is mortal
 " of the REV. THOMAS THOMSON,
 " Who was ordained at Ednam,
 " 1692 ; inducted to Southdean,
 " Nov. 6, 1700 ; and died Minister
 " of this Parish, Feb. 9, 1716.
 " He was Father of JAMES THOMSON,
 " The Poet of 'The Seasons,' who was born
 " Sept. 7, 1700, and was thus only two
 " months old when his father became
 " Minister of Southdean. The original In-
 " scription having become illegible, the Heritors
 " inserted this Tablet in 1867."

The tombstone of Sir Walter Elliot of Wolfelee, a late distinguished member of the Club, is also at Chesters churchyard. The old church of Chesters, which contains a well-preserved pointed doorway, was dismantled in 1876. The new church, which is adorned with windows of painted glass, has one dedicated to James Thomson.

It was intended to have given an outline of the History and Topography of the Parish and the adjoining district, but the information from Dr Mair and other sources has so accumulated, that it will require to be treated as a separate theme ; and the research, moreover, is still proceeding.

In the cottage gardens at Chesters was one of the finest displays possible of tall ranks of gay *Delphiniums*. There was no time to linger ; the neighbourhood would have required a day. The route was then taken past Doorpool Hill, crossing the Rule at Rule Townhead, and looking down to Abbotrule, whose owner, then on his deathbed (for Mr James W. B. Cunningham died on the 30th,) had wished the Club to visit his place. The green back of Bonchester then rose to view, and then the finely-wooded valley of the Rule from Hallrule downwards to Wells gladdened, almost as by a surprise, the onlookers, overhung by mighty Ruberslaw, which was fortunately clad in its summer greenness. After passing Fulton Peel, Swinnie Moor was crossed, and Jedburgh was entered by Lintalee and Hundalee road. Part of the company took a different line, and were caught by the tail of a thunder shower, but landed without any material damage from this most enjoyable round. The President occupied the chair, and after dinner and the usual toasts,

the following were proposed for membership :—Mr Cadwallader J. Bates, M.A., of Heddon, Wylam-on-Tyne, late High Sheriff of Northumberland; Rev. William Lyall Holland, Cornhill Rectory, Northumberland; Mr Thomas Duun, manufacturer, Selkirk.

At this meeting Mr A. M. Dunlop, Ashkirk, exhibited two rare Fungi, *Henodochus carbonarius* and *Lecythea Poterii*, on leaves of *Sanguisorba officinalis*, from Sinton Woods, Ashkirk.

Mr Walter Laidlaw showed the following antiquities from the district belonging to the Marquess of Lothian :—

1. Handle of a wine Amphora, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in circumference, found at the Roman Station, Cappuck.

2. Smooth stone Celt of felsite, pear-shaped, sharpened at the broad end, 8 inches long, $7\frac{5}{8}$ inches in circumference, found at Westerhouses, Abbotrule.

3. Small sandstone ball, 8 inches in circumference, found at Old Jedward in 1884; another of the same kind found at Fernieherst (no date.)

4. Flat stone axe, perforated for handle, of greywacke, 7 inches long by 8 inches in circumference; found in a wall between Ormiston and Jedburgh.

5. Small flat stone Celt, found at Hardenpeel in June 1891, shaped like a wedge, blunt at the butt, sharpened at broad end, of a very micaceous greywacke, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 5 inches in circumference.

6. A curious old flat thin iron horse shoe, found at Fernieherst Castle.

7. Portion of a blue glass bottle found at Cappuck.

Mr Laidlaw had got from Tudhope a bronze Palstave, similar to one figured in Proc. Antiq. Soc. Scotland, 1889, p. 220.

Dr Charles Douglas exhibited a small polished white hammer of felsite, rounded at the ends, perforated for a handle, length over 3 inches by 2 or more at its greatest breadth, found in Newton by Mr Thomas Robson Scott.

At one of the Jedburgh meetings, a notice was given of a Steel Cap, of which the exact locality was not exactly determined. Miss Forrest, Jedburgh, informs me that it was found near Cessford; and that she has ascertained that the exact dimensions were :—“ $26\frac{3}{8}$ inches round the brim outside measure; and over the top from front to back $17\frac{1}{4}$ inches; across $16\frac{1}{4}$ inches; height

6½ inches; weighs in the state of decay it now is in, 3 lb. 8 oz. It is now in the possession of the Marquess of Lothian, K.T., at Monteviot."

The Bronze Implements found at Doorpool and elsewhere in Southdean Parish are preserved in the Jedburgh Museum, and I have drawings of them for future use from Miss Russell, now of Edinburgh.

Mr Weir showed two beautiful photographs of the alignment of Menhirs at Kermario, Carnac, Brittany, which he had visited recently.

Mr Wood, Galashiels, presented a rubbing of the curious tombstone at Nisbet churchyard, with the representation of an ancient cross in the central flat space, and rows of shell-like ornaments on the sloping part of the sides, of which a drawing had been shown at Berwick meeting in October 1890. It belongs to the twelfth century, or even earlier.

Mr Wood also had brought a pen and ink drawing of two views of the great Boulder of Greywacke on Meikle Hill, Galashiels, locally called "Wallace's Putting Stone." Its position on the hill is on the southern slope, about 12 feet below the highest point, and is nearly 1300 feet above sea level. It measures 6 feet 6 inches long, 4 feet 8 inches broad, and 3 feet 9 inches deep, and is estimated to weigh 5 tons.

One of the company had gone into a turnip field in the parish of Southdean in search of the caterpillar of the Diamond Moth (*Plutella cruciferarum*) so prevalent at present on the eastern coast fields, and after a considerable search obtained only one example. The local history of the pest may be found in the Club's Proceedings (Hist., vol. II., pp. 336-7) where both caterpillar and moth are described. This paper, "On the Insects Injurious to the Turnip Crop," by Dr Hardy, was read at the general meeting of the East of Berwickshire Farmers' Club at Berwick, 11th June 1849, and was subsequently published separately (Edin., 1849, p. 26.) From this it appears that the caterpillars had manifested themselves in turnip fields at Penmanshiel, Cockburnspath, in 1847 and 1848. In the Club's Proceedings (Hist., vol. V., p. 89) for 1863 it again obtains a notice. "*Plutella cruciferarum*.—This minute moth and its green caterpillar were very prevalent in the turnip fields throughout the season. It appeared to have come from the wild mustard

and runch, which were more than usually abundant in cultivated fields; and the caterpillar falls upon the Swedish turnip as soon as the leaves are formed, and by nibbling large holes in the leaves very much hurt its growth. To this also the dryness of the season contributed. Latterly it attacked all kinds of turnips, but the continued growth of the roots in autumn enabled them to overcome it. Some of the moths were still alive far on in November. It had probably not been so abundant since 1851, when it was enormously multiplied over Great Britain and Ireland." The Proceedings for 1869 finally dispose of it (Hist., vol. VI., p. 81):—"We were not affected this year with the small green caterpillars of the Diamond Moth, which make such havoc of the leaves by cutting them up into small holes during the drought of summer when growth is at a stand. I have remarked that about that period flocks of lapwings begin to frequent the turnip fields, which doubtless do good service in thinning this as well as other concealed vermiform marauders on our green crops." Subsequently it was observed, at least on the coast, to be of annual occurrence, and that in autumn the black-headed gulls (*Larus ridibundus*) assisted the lapwings in diminishing its numbers. It is only in the present season that the rooks and starlings have lent their aid for a short time back in performing these good offices. Most of the worms are now full fed, and have retired under small stones and clods, where they may be seen under webs; and a second brood of moths may be expected ere long, if the weather favours their development. In the corn fields mustard and runches are quite eaten up, and these weeds having been very prevalent this season, there must have been an enormous multitude of caterpillars at work; and thus the area infected comprehended not only that appropriated to turnip and cabbage growing, but also many of the fields under crops. [Mr George Bolam has devoted much attention to this subject during the season.]

Papers were received from Mr Walter Laidlaw on the excavations in the Roman Station at Cappuck, and measurements of the most notable trees at Fernieherst and the adjacent woods on Jed water. A plan of the Roman Station is still required before the first article can appear in the Club's annual publication.

Members of the Club took the advantage of being in the town

to visit the Abbey, where several new monuments have been erected, and several old stones discovered and their inscriptions deciphered. The new park at Allerley, the gift of a townsman, was also looked into by those visitors who remained over night.

It has been ascertained that three brothers named Little, now deceased, all ministers of the Church of Scotland, and all of them devoted to Natural History, were natives of Jedburgh. Of those the most eminent was the Rev. William Little, minister at Kirkpatrick-Juxta, who was a distinguished Entomologist. It is proposed to write a short commemorative notice of these brothers when materials are obtained.

There were present at this meeting:—Mr Watson Askew-Robertson, of Pallinsburn and Ladykirk, President; Mr William H. Askew, Pallinsburn; Mr John Scott Dudgeon, Longnewton; Mr George Veitch, London; Mr John Turnbull, Selkirk; Mr Thomas Smail, Jedburgh; Mr Michael Muir, Fernlea, Selkirk; Mr Thomas Dunn, Selkirk; Mr John Turnbull, Hawick; Mr James Kyle, Edinburgh; Rev. Paton G. Gloag, D.D., Gala-shiels; Rev Dr Macrae, Hawick; Mr Henry Rutherford of Fairnington; Mr D. M'B. Watson, Hawick; Mr Andrew Waugh, Hawick; Mr Thomas Simson, Jedburgh; Mr James W. Rand, Ford Hill; Mr William Steele, Melrose; Mr John Bolam, Bilton House, Lesbury; Mr James Parker Simpson, Alnwick; Mr John Dunlop, Lanark; Mr Richard Howse, Newcastle, and Mr Thomas Thompson, Winlaton, Hon. Secs. of the Tyneside Naturalists' Field Club, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Mr R. S. Weir, North Shields; Mr A. M. Dunlop, Ashkirk; Rev. John Hay, Glasgow; Rev. Thomas Martin, Lauder; Hon. Sidney G. M. Maitland, Thirlestane Castle, Lauder; Rev. Archibald Grierson, Millport, Greater Cumbrae; Major-General Boswell, C.B., Darnlee, Melrose; Rev. George Gunn, Stichel; Rev. W. M. Warlow, Kelso; Mr Walter Laidlaw, Abbey, Jedburgh; James Hardy, LL.D., Oldcambus, Secretary; Charles Douglas, M.D., Kelso; Mr Alexander Bowie, Canonbie, etc. An apology was received from his Worship the Mayor of Berwick.

LADYKIRK, HORNDEAN, NORHAM.

The fourth Meeting was held by invitation of the President, at Ladykirk House, for Ladykirk, Horndean, and Norham, on August 26th. Having stayed there from the 25th, over the

Club Meeting, I had the opportunity of inspecting more minutely the locality, than otherwise could have been accomplished. I shall, therefore, commence my observations on the 25th, and accompany the Club more as a spectator on the 26th, when a couple of reporters appeared to record the details.

On the 25th I glanced over the garden, where are some good old herbaceous plants. Of these I have only noted a very richly bloomed *Cimicifuga racemosa*, and *Achillea ptarmica*, *flore pleno*. There are some very shapely thriving young Coniferæ behind the main garden; but the main object in the garden itself is an old *Cedrus atlantica*, which is like those at Pallinsburn, only very much older. Its dimensions are 38 feet 6 inches high; 8 feet 8 inches in girth, 5 feet from the ground; 56 feet *spread*. The winds and severe winters have damaged it in the top shoots and sprays.

Early in the morning the view from the river-side in front of the mansion house has an almost magical effect in the combination of wood and water and green lawn and meadow near at hand, and the prospect of far-off hills; in the broad river glittering in the glorious sunshine, and the flitting lights and shades of the full foliated trees. Opposite is a well-wooded section of the Blake property, and upwards a reach of the Tweed opens out its arms to encircle the willowy and sedgy margins of Dreeper Island. Beyond a cultivated interval, Milne Graden grounds, heavily timbered, close in on the river, in a dark mass of undulating leafiness, varied here and there with more aspiring tree tops.

There is a lonely looking fisher's shiel and a red-tiled cot on the narrow strip of meadow on the far side of the river. Tweed rolled solemnly between in half-flood. Rising above the woods surrounding the mouth of the Till, cultured land with its minute subdivisions slopes upwards till it becomes incorporated with the Cheviots. Hownaun Law and the adjoining eminences, the Northern Cairn, Kilham's rolling green hills, Yevering, Humbleton, under bright sunshine, and distant Hedgehope and Dunmore, its crouching companion, are all distinct from here, with their characteristic gloomy chasms and deep rent scaurs and broad steep faces, dimpled with depressions, or roughened with craggy swellings, and diversified with the many coloured hues of their summer covering.

Turning round eastwards on the lawn in front of the house and under the trees, there was a rich crop of Fungi everywhere. Here is the most advantageous point to see the outline of the house, which is the work of various years and proprietors. Although from this cause it is unique and of a composite character, its proportions are harmonious, and as a whole its exterior has a most attractive appearance. The oldest division is the square in the centre, which had attached to it servants' compartments in the attic; then the east wing for the kitchens and the servants' sleeping rooms was constructed; followed by the conservatory for rare shrubs and plants, in the west. The south front was then laid out with flower beds, enclosed with artistically designed stone environments.

There are some good trees on this aspect, but the best are on the north-eastern side where the scattered timber gradually thickens into dark clumps. For some of the oak trees, which he sold, Mr William Robertson got £5 each.

Mr Roger Robertson, well known as the antiquarian of the family, did not live here, but at the "Farm," which is adjacent. His initials occur on many of the buildings on the estate. He was married to Lady Helen Ogilvie, and was the intended heir. His father William, who was an ardent Jacobite, lived at Hillhousefield near Edinburgh, and latterly came not near the Berwickshire estate, which had devolved on Roger. The father is believed to have planted some of the older of the trees. He married a daughter of Sir Roger Hog, Lord Harcarse, who died in 1700, in his 65th year, and partly bought, partly succeeded to the Hog property here, and at Bogend, Printonan, etc. [For a few details see Appendix A.]

The famous riding school, of which there are few better out of London, the stables, carriages, and the harness rooms, where cleanness and order prevailed, were then successively reviewed to provide against contingences on the morrow. The north western side of the private grounds contains some of the best of the wood. On the outside of the Lion Gate there are some goodly red-skinned Scots Pines by the side of the public road, but the timber most worthy of admiration is along the drive between it and the house. Ashes, Elms, White Birches, Silver Firs, fine tall Larches, Spruces, and Beeches—all looked healthy—and there were many large stately Oaks among them.

Beyond the pasture fields that opened out here, were several groups of trees growing in free space, with a luxuriant stretch of branches.

Ladykirk village was also visited. Gourds were trained up in front of the pretty cottages. The manse garden was ornamentally laid out. The Rev. Mr Dobie exhibited several cannon balls; some of the smaller had been fired from blunderbusses; others of stone were relics of the game of Bowling, described in the Club's Hist., vol. II., pp. 51-68, which had been once prevalent on both sides of the Border here. It was very keenly pursued on the Norham roads, till a man was killed by a bullet; and a Coroner's inquest being held, the game was *black-balled*. Specimens of the stone-bullets are still preserved at Norham. The pits on the free-stone wall of Ladykirk church have been attributed to the structure of the stones when weathered, rather than to stray missiles from the artillery of Norham Castle. The circular beech-groves on hillocks in the pastures to the east of Upsetlington, supposed to indicate the site of the old church, or some other forgotten monastic settlement, were only seen at a distance. The foundations of old Upsetlington village, behind the present range of buildings near the public road, are still very obvious. The old mansion house of Upsetlington, with an outer stair to it, and mullioned windows, is still preserved. The "Fair-field" is known. Ladykirk fair was held on the 5th April (25th March old style), for the sale of home-made cloth, linen and woollen, lint seed, cabbage plants, crockery, etc. People still recollect it.

A notable Berwickshire man, David Dudgeon, the precursor, and even contemporary of David Hume, died at Upsetlington. [A notice of him by Mr John Williamson, Duns, is given in Appendix B.] The Rev. George Ridpath, afterwards minister of Stichell, the author of a valuable work, "*Border History*," was born in Ladykirk Manse in 1716, and died at Stichell, 1772. His brother Philip, afterwards minister of Hutton, was also born here, 1720, and died in 1788. He edited and completed his brother's book, and translated Boethius's *Consolations of Philosophy*. Of this I have a copy. William, a third brother, was minister of Edrom. These men, inclusive of Dudgeon, belonged to a school of litterateurs, now little in vogue, but are worthy of remembrance. Whether Mr George Hogarth, born 1783, died 1870, author of the "*History of Music*," was born

in Ladykirk, or one of the adjoining parishes, from the difficulty of procuring information in rural districts, I have not yet ascertained.

[Of the principal pictures in Ladykirk House, a list is given in Appendix C.]

The morning of the Club meeting day, August 26th, was characterised by a great atmospheric disturbance. A strong gale during the night had aroused the trees into violent commotion, accompanied by the continuous noise of creaking timber, swaying branches, and ruffled foliage. Twigs were wrenched off, and scattered abroad; flower pots levelled; apples and wall-fruit strewn about. Tweed had increased in volume and potentiality. The sunlight shimmered across the tumultuous waters, whose surgy tops were lashed into drifting spray by eddying gusts. The clouds were borne along rapidly—the hills obscured with fleecy, momentarily disappearing, ragged white mists. This was the somewhat ominous first look-out. At length the storm moderated, and the face of the landscape brightened; but the wind lasted the most of the day; and much half-ripened corn in the fields suffered a heavy shake, besides having its roots loosened.

For the account of much of this meeting, I am indebted to the Reporter of the *Berwick Advertiser*, who had the use of the Rev. Mr Dobie's MS., and I revised the proof in passing through Berwick; and now supplement it where necessary, as there is no reason for writing it anew.

The fourth summer meeting was held at Ladykirk and Norham. On arriving at Norham in the morning the carriages provided by the President were in waiting to convey the party to Ladykirk House. There were about 75 members and friends, amongst them being:—Mr Watson Askew-Robertson, Ladykirk; Dr Hardy, Oldcambus, Secretary of the Club; Sir William Crossman, M.P., Cheswick House; the Hon. Mrs Askew-Robertson, Mr D. Askew-Robertson, and the Misses Askew-Robertson, Ladykirk; Dr and Mrs Hodgkin, Newcastle; Dr Paxton, Norham; Mr J. Barr, Norham; Mr Watson, Duns; Rev. Dr Waite, Norham; Mr M. Dand, Hauxley; Mr Roscamp, Shilbottle; Mr J. Turnbull, Selkirk; Dr Denholm, Broomhouse; Hon. Sidney George William Maitland, Thirlestane Castle; Mr R. Romanes, Lauder; Rev. T. Martin, Lauder; Sir George Douglas, Bart., Springwood Park; Mr W. Douglas, Springwood

Park; The Mayor of Berwick (Captain Norman, R.N.); the Sheriff of Berwick (Mr T. Darling); Captain Forbes, R.N., Berwick; Mr R. G. Bolam, Berwick; Mr Romanes, Edinburgh; Mr T. Dunn, Selkirk; Mr R. Huggup, Hedgeley; Rev. B. S. Wilson, Duddo; Mr W. T. Hindmarsh, F.L.S., Alnwick; Mr D. D. Dixon, Rothbury; Mr T. Smail, Jedburgh; Dr R. Shirra Gibb, Boon; Mr G. Veitch, Pitlochry; Mr R. Huggup, Gloster Hill; Mr E. Thew, Alnmouth; Mr Greig, Wooden; Mr J. C. Hodgson, Low Buston; Rev. W. D. Herald, Duns; Mr T. H. Simson, Jedburgh; Mr G. Sanderson, Warkworth; Mr J. Dunlop, Norham; Professor Geikie, Edinburgh; Mr J. Simson, Oxnam Row; Mr W. Laidlaw, Jedburgh; Mr Smith, Ormiston; Rev. Evan Rutter, Spittal; Mrs Orde, Grindon; Rev. A. Jones, Stannington; Mr H. and Mrs Andrews, Swarland; etc., etc. The company were entertained, on arrival, to breakfast by Mr Watson Askew-Robertson, after which they proceeded to view the beautiful gardens and grounds of Ladykirk House, under the personal guidance of the Hon. Mrs Askew-Robertson. On assembling again in the Billiard Room,

Rev. W. DOBIE of Ladykirk shortly described to the company the neighbourhood of Upsetlington. The name Upsetlington pointed to a settlement in an upland. The Manor of Upsetlington was, in the 12th century and for long after, in possession of the name of Byset, a patronymic which was still not uncommon in the North-Eastern counties of Scotland. When Duncan, the 13th Earl of Fife, died in 1353, he left an only child Isabella, who became Countess of Fife in her own right. She was married four times, three of her husbands being Earls of Fife, and her third husband was Sir Thomas Byset of Upsetlington. They would see that they had had an Earl there, and he might say they would like to see one again. (Applause.) Till the Reformation the church of Upsetlington was a rectory dedicated to the Virgin. In 1331 there existed controversies with the Bishop of Durham, who claimed jurisdiction over Upsetlington as an appurtenant of the Castle of Norham, and they found Edward III. of England writing to David II. of Scotland, *de Episcopo Dunelmensi non inquietando*, but apparently to little purpose, for they found one, Prior Wessington, giving as one of his reasons for the smallness of the collection in 1420, "that for the last 63 years nothing had been received from the churches in Scotland, the Scots not permitting it."

Before the company left Ladykirk house,

The MAYOR of Berwick proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr Watson Askew-Robertson, the Hon. Mrs Askew-Robertson and family for the kind hospitality they had received at their hands that day. The members of the Club would not easily forget how they had exerted themselves to make that visit agreeable. (Loud applause.)

MR WATSON ASKEW-ROBERTSON returned thanks and said it had afforded them the greatest pleasure to have the members of the Club there, and of showing them what little attention lay in their power. He thanked them for the honour they had done him in coming there. (Applause.)

The company then proceeded under the guidance of the Rev. Mr Dobie to examine the remains of the ancient village and rectory of Upsetlington, where the Scottish nobles assembled in May 1291, before Edward I. adjudicated on the claims of the various claimants to the Crown. On the road two wells were examined bearing the inscriptions, "Well of St. Mary of Upsetlington" and "Nun's Well." From the site—the Chapel Hill where the old rectory stood a most picturesque view of the surrounding country was obtained. Immediately below is the Tweed, while on the opposite side Norham Castle stood forth in all the glory of a fine summer day, the richly-wooded district adding beauty to the picture. The old rectory, prior to the time of the Reformation, was in a very dilapidated condition, and after that time nothing more seems to have been heard of it. At the time of the Reformation everything in connection with the building seems to have disappeared, and no trace of it has ever been found. The visitors next turned towards Ladykirk Church, examining by the way the fountain erected by Lady Marjoribanks in commemoration of Queen Victoria's Jubilee. The old church was examined with great interest both internally and externally. Inside the sacred building,

Rev. Mr DOBIE gave a short description of it. He said the church, which was situated on the north bank of the river Tweed opposite the Castle and village of Norham, was founded by James IV., King of Scotland, in the year 1500. Notwithstanding the many vicissitudes the building had undergone, it was still in an excellent state of preservation. Its original form, a Latin cross, is entire, and the complete fabric is Gothic in style, with the exception of the steeple, which was carried to

its present height 240 years after the building of the body of the church. The roof is covered with wrought ashlar, so jointed and overlapped that the rain is carried off as if by one piece. The interior and exterior of the body of the church are built of polished freestone, quarried in the district. The east end, and also the two transepts, terminate in the three sides of a polygon. There is an elegant three light, and also two smaller two light windows in the east end; while in each of the transepts there are three two light lancet windows of equal measurements. There are, in addition to the above, two large single windows to the south, and two double lights to the north. The walls are ornamented and strengthened with nineteen buttresses, on the top of which are carved figures, now much worn by time and want of due care. The dimensions of the church within the walls are—entire length, 96 feet, width, 23 feet in nave and chancel; breadth at transepts, 49 feet; height from floor to the point of the arch, 36 feet; side walls, 26 feet. The interior of the church underwent very extensive renovation in 1861. Several tablets are placed in the church, and one of these states that the clock in the tower was given by the Right Honourable Mary Anne Sarah Robertson, Baroness Marjoribanks of Ladykirk, in grateful remembrance of, and thankfulness for many mercies and blessings vouchsafed to and enjoyed by her during her possession of the estate, and also in thankful commemoration of the 14th day of October 1881, when, amidst a windstorm of unusual severity, disastrous in its effects to persons and property both on sea and on land, and appalling to all people, a merciful Providence was graciously pleased to protect this parish and its inhabitants by the preservation of human life within its bounds, 1882. There was evidence above the main south door on the outside of a tablet having been inserted there originally, but the tablet, with whatever it might have told, had long since entirely disappeared. On the outside wall above the north door, and looking to Scotland, there was similar evidence that a tablet of some character had been once placed; and tradition has it that the arms of Scotland, decorated with the Order of the Garter, were carved upon that now lost stone. A bust of James IV. is temporarily placed in the church for safety till a proper place can be found for it. What was now known as the parish of Ladykirk, was composed of the two old parishes of Upsetlington and Horndean. The present church was in the old parish

of Upsetlington. The walls of the church have a good many bullet marks—blunderbuss and cannon balls are found especially opposite Norham Castle. Mons Meg was there in 1497, and a stone ball of a girth of 57 inches fired from it was now at Norham Castle. Directly opposite Norham Castle, on the Scotch side of the Tweed, was Holywell Haugh, where on the 2nd June 1291, eight of the competitors for the Scottish crown assembled to settle with Edward I. as arbiter, the dispute relative to the succession. The first judicial decision recorded in Scottish law, had reference to an ecclesiastical dispute in that parish as far back as the eleventh century.

When the company had assembled outside the church, Mr Dobie was cordially thanked, on the motion of the President, for his interesting paper; and after he had briefly replied, carriages were in waiting, and the visitors were conveyed to Horndean, where they viewed the last remnant of the village common, now very small. The company then moved on to the site of the old parish church and burying ground. This parish, it appears, seemed to have existed from a very early date; but after the Reformation it was joined to Upsetlington, and the two now form the parish of Ladykirk. It is said that this old place of worship was called the "Rood Kirk."

[The village of Horndean has been much cramped in its building sites, and for want of space several of the houses are thrust out endways into the extremely limited triangular green, which is all that remains of the village common. Owing to this, one of the outlets has a very irregular appearance, with its small squares and awkward nooks. The older dwellings have their foundations compacted of boulder stones; and several are tiled or thatched.]

The lands of St. Leonard's Hospital lay north of the village, and had been let out in separate allotments, which were cultivated in "Run-rig." These are no longer in separate occupancy. They could be sold, and a Mr Bell, who was factor on the estate, purchased three of them before they were finally disposed of. His tombstone is in the churchyard. He was said to be the ancestor of Sheriff-Clerk Bell, well known in the county. The rural villages very much require to be taken in hand by the local topographer or antiquary before their memorials are obliterated. The churchyard wall has become dilapidated, and the whole enclosure presents a scene of neglect.

Several of the stones are lying flat, and others require to be placed upright, and the surface should be levelled and rendered decent. The boisterous wind prevented any of the inscriptions from being copied. The place was even in a worse condition when Dr George Henderson visited it on the 28th September 1847, when it was lying open. He mentions that an old font stone was then lying "among the rubbish of the Kirk, the ruins of which were thickly overgrown with nettles." (*Scottish Journal of Topography*, vol. II., p. 2.)

George Paulin, the poet, a worthy man, formerly Rector of Ayr Academy, was born at Horndean in 1812. He was one of my College friends, and is still. He has written a small volume of sweet lyrics. One of his early poems, entitled "The Mother's Grave," which appeared in *Johnstone's Edinburgh Magazine*, 1834, p. 437, refers to a pathetic incident connected with the "unwalled churchyard" of Horndean. Sergeant David Brown wrote several poetical pieces of more than average merit in the Scottish dialect. I have copies of several of his productions. He was a crony of John Younger of St. Boswell's, and was held in respect by his many country customers, for he was originally one of several local weavers here, whose calling the progress of power-loom mills extinguished.

It had been intended to convey the party across to Norham Castle by ferry-boat, but the river, which had already overflowed its banks, and inundated the lower part of the haughs, forbade the attempt being made. The carriages were amply sufficient, and the Horndean division arrived opportunely just as Dr Waite appeared to explain the different points of interest in the church. The church has already been described in the Club's volumes. It was stated that the head and the feet of the knightly effigy at Norham, are probably modern, and that the statue itself is of 15th century date, and not that of a crusader.]

The Castle also was visited, and afterwards the members and friends dined together in the Public Hall at Norham, which was profusely decorated with flowers, plants, flags, etc. The High Sheriff of Northumberland, G. P. Hughes, Esq., Middleton Hall, Wooler, was one of the company. After dinner, which was provided by the ladies of Norham, the following toasts were pledged:—"The Queen," "The Club," "The High Sheriff of Northumberland." Mr Hughes proposed "The

Ladies." The Rev. Dr Waite also was thanked for his address at Norham, and in reply he proposed the health of the ladies who had provided the entertainment.

The following gentlemen were proposed as new members of the Club:—Mr W. B. Macqueen, Procurator-Fiscal of Berwickshire; Mr Hugh Andrews, Swarland Hall; Dr Watson, Whittingham; Mr David Keddie, Jedburgh; Mr Alexander Mather, Jedburgh; Mr H. G. M'Creath, Galagate, Norham; Hon. Sidney George William Maitland, Thirlestane Castle, Lauder.

On my return homewards on the 27th, I called, along with Dr Paxton, on several of the ladies at Norham, who had taken so much trouble in entertaining the Club, and decorating the Hall, to thank them personally, and saw several objects of antiquarian interest, that it was intended for the members to have seen, but owing to want of local direction, had not been overtaken. Mrs Greet's House at Birchhill had been open to callers, and I give her list, which is valuable for the objects it contains from the district, in Appendix D. Some of these already recorded in the Club's Proceedings, have been here repeated with the references. One of the newer objects was a curious set of iron or steel sharpened prongs set in a bunch, which apparently had been screwed into a handle. This had been found in Cornhill Churchyard. This I advised her to get a drawing made of, which she kindly agreed to, and it was shown by the Rev. Mr Dobie, at her request, at the Annual Meeting at Berwick.

At Mrs Nicholson's there was a considerable collection of Stone-Querns, Spindle-whorls, and other curiosities; but perhaps the most curious of her gatherings was an old Night Light, which unfortunately was not local. She has many coins: spade guineas of George I., Queen Anne, Elizabeth, James VII., and Charles I.'s silver coins; several brass tokens; an Irish halfpenny of the gun-money of James VII., from Ireland.

On the day previous to the meeting, Master James Dunlop had picked up in the garden soil at Rose Villa, a neat gray flint arrow-head, chipped all round, and tanged; perfect in nearly every respect.

Mr Simson, Oxnam Row, had brought for Sir George Douglas a polished wedge-shaped Neolithic Celt, of felsite, picked up

in a peat moss on Swinnie Moor, Jedburgh, in 1890. This implement is $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches long; $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches the breadth of the diameter of the cutting edge; and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch the diameter of the butt. The extreme thickness of the Celt is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch. It is a very neat example.

Several of the floral experts of the Club had visited the gardens of Miss Dickinson, and Mr M'Creath, where they were rejoiced to find a great rarity, *Eryngium alpinum*, which I subsequently saw in its growing state, and was rewarded with a specimen of.

Appendix A.—On some of the latter Proprietors of Ladykirk.

I have made a collection of the proprietors of Ladykirk and Upsetlington from an early period, but hitherto, from want of leisure to consult the Edinburgh Libraries, it remains incomplete. The following items, which it is desirable should not be lost, were sent by the late Mr John Turnbull of Abbey St. Bathans, to Mr Watson Askew-Robertson, by whom they are communicated.

"The Hogs were proprietors of Ladykirk in the Cess of 1736, when John Hog appears as proprietor of Upsetlington, New Ladykirk, Ladykirk Mains, and Stotencleuch interest; and it appears from the title-deeds that on 25th May 1739, John Hog senior of Cammo, and John Hog junior, his eldest son, conveyed them to William Robertson, and by contract of marriage between Roger Robertson (only son of William) and Lady Helen Ogilvie, William Robertson conveyed them to Roger."

"In 1793, Roger's son William, was served heir to him at Ladykirk, and succeeded on the death of his grandfather under his Will dated 1783 to Harcarse, Bogend, etc. etc. Roger predeceased his father William."

Appendix B.—David Dudgeon.

It was Upsetlington that Mr David Dudgeon, perhaps the earliest and most noted of our Berwickshire philosophical Sceptics, chose as a quiet retreat to spend the closing years of his life. Mr Dudgeon first comes under our notice, as tenant, of the farm of Lennel-Hill, near Coldstream. He seems to have received a Collegiate education, and appeared as an Author in 1732, when he published a work entitled "The Moral World." In that work he maintains with clearness and ability, a doctrine like that of Anthony Collins, whom he had read. He asserts "that there is no evil in the Moral World but what necessarily ariseth from the nature of imperfect creatures, who always pursue their good, but cannot but be liable to error or mistake: and that evil or sin is inseparable in some degree from all created beings, and most consistent with the designs of a perfect Creator."

On account of this work, he was summoned before the Presbytery of Chirnside on these two charges:—1st. "That he destroys and denies all

distinction and difference between moral good and evil, and refers all evil to the imperfection of creatures." 2nd. "That he denies the punishment of another life, or that God punishes men for sin in this life." He appeared before the Court, and with ability sought to establish that it is contrary to Scripture to hold that man has free will, in the Arminian sense, but held "that he is accountable and punishable for practising contrary to the divine precepts of our Saviour, the practice of which tends to make all men happy." The case goes up from Presbytery to Synod, from Synod to Assembly, from Assembly to Commission. It was remitted from the Assembly to the Commission in 1733, and goes between these Courts until 1736, with no evidence that the Commission ever ventured to take it up.

In 1734 he published a vindication of the "Moral World," in reply to a pamphlet against him, said to be written by Andrew Baxter, who was a tutor in the Duns Castle family. Dudgeon mentioned in his reply "that when a rogue is hanged, he is set free to enter a state where he may be reformed." His most important work is "Philosophical Letters concerning the Being and Attributes of God," first published in 1737. This work reaches a species of refined Spinozism, mingled with Berkeleyanism. He denies the distinction of substance into spiritual and material, maintains that there is no substance distinct from God, and that all our knowledge, but of God, is about ideas; they exist only in the mind, and their essence and modes consist only in their being perceived. In 1739 he published a "Catechism founded upon Experience and Reason, collected by a Father for the use of his Children," and in an "Introductory Letter," he wishes that natural religion alone was embraced by all men, and states that though he believes there was an extraordinary man sent into our world seventeen hundred years ago, to instruct mankind, yet he doubts whether he "ever commanded any of those things to be written concerning him which we have." In the same year he published "A View of the Necessitarian or Best Scheme, freed from the objections of M. Crousaz, in his examination of *Pope's Essay on Man*." David Hume was the contemporary of David Dudgeon: perhaps an interesting paper might be written, as to how far Hume was anticipated by Dudgeon. Hume was in the 32nd year of his age when Dudgeon died. Hume was born in Edinburgh 26th April 1711, o.s., so that this statement gives Dudgeon's demise as being in 1743. Andrew Baxter, born in Old Aberdeen in 1686 or 1687, died at Old Haddington, near Whittingham, in 1750.

[For some of this account, Mr Williamson is, he tells me, indebted to Dr McCosh's "Scottish Philosophy, Biographical, Expository, Critical, from Hutchinson to Hamilton," London, 1875.]

Appendix C.—*The chief Pictures in Ladykirk House.*

The principal Pictures in Ladykirk House are—
Madonna and Child—Carlo Dolci, 1647.

St. Cecilia, etc. Copy by Guido from Raphael, as mentioned in Malvisia's Life of Guido, and taken from Church of St. Luigi at Rome.

Virgin and Child. St. Anna, St. Joseph, etc. Rubens.

From Convent of Barefooted Nuns, Madrid.

Painted as an Altar piece for Convent by desire of founder, Count D'Olivarez.

Herodias' Daughter, etc. Andrea Salario. From Royal Gallery, Turin—taken by the French.

Good Samaritan } 1536.

Woman of Samaria } Guilianello.

1540.

Two Pictures by Guido, called the Salutations.

Children of Israel collecting Manna. Guido.

A Spaniard—Velasquez.

Judgment of Paris. No author known.

Christ and Woman of Canaan. Nicholas Poussin.

Entrance to Rotterdam. Storck.

Light House at Lizard. Daniel.

Sea Piece. Vandevelde.

Lion roused from his Repast. Landseer, 1826.

James VI., King of Scots. Jamison.

Mary Queen of Scots. Sir John Medina.

Roger Robertson of Ladykirk. Pompeio, about 1762.

Lady Helen Ogilvie—*afterwards* Robertson. Hudson, 1762.

General Monk, Duke of Albemarle. Dobson.

Sir Roger Hog of Harcarse. Dobson, 1672.

Lady Marjoribanks of Ladykirk. Buckner, 1866.

Honourable Mrs Askew-Robertson. Buckner, 1866.

Lord Marjoribanks of Ladykirk. Frain.

The house is full of others.

Appendix D.—*List of Local Relics at Birch Hill, Norham-on-Tweed.*

By MRS. GREET.

Proceedings of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, 1866, page 289.—

"Notes on Ancient Relics found in the neighbourhood of Norham, in the possession of Thomas Young Greet of Morris Hall, Norham." Engravings, Plate XV.

"Stone Implement or Celt, found in the neighbourhood of Coldstream in 1858, and its form is different from any as yet noticed in Britain."

"Iron Sword, of an ancient type, was found in 1861 sticking out of the bank of the Tweed near Norham Boathouse, after a flood which had washed away a portion of the soil."

"Several Leaden Rings, found at different times in the valley of the Tweed. Illustrations in Plate XV.

Drawings of Sculptured Stones at Norham—1858, by T. Y. Greet. Plate I.—View of the stones as they are built up into a pillar. Plate II.—Separate drawings of stones built up into the pillar, but not seen in Plate I.: with enlarged drawings of some of the more remarkable sculptures.

Buckle inlaid with Silver, dug up in Castlegate, Berwick, 7 feet below the surface, 1867.

Bronze Instrument found on farm road at Riffington, Norham, 1867.
 Ivory carved Knife Handle, found at Hornclyff.
 Flint Arrowhead found at Pallinsburn, Northumberland, 1869.
 Fairy Stone found in Norham Dene, 1868. (A circular concretion, with
 a convex circular elevation in the centre.)
 Ring found at Palace Green, Berwick, 1864.
 Pipes dug up in Norham Churchyard and Castle, 1862-3.
 Part of Candlestick found in the Baillie's haugh, Norham.
 Sword found at Loanend, Northumberland, when cutting drains, 1837.
 Part of Sword found at Norham, 1865.
 Bone Knife Handle found in Morris Hall burn, with deer's horns and bones.
 Handle found at Norham.
 Pavement found at Norham.
 Buckle found at Norham Castle, 1867.
 Leaden Bullets found at Norham Castle.
 Iron Ball found under old house at Birch Hill, 1872.
 Saxon Styca, Northumberland, 9th century.
 8 Pronged Iron Instrument, dug up in Cornhill Churchyard.
 Collection of British Coins, 425 in number.
 Collection of Australian Shells, Weapons, etc.
 Roman Bottle dug up in Cannon Street, City, 1852.
 Ring Money. Bronze Roman Armlets.
 Iron Axe head. Key dug up at Knaresbro' Castle.
 Flint Arrowheads from near Malton, Yorkshire.
 Copper Key found at Great Dunham, Norfolk.
 Musket Flint after fire, Tower of London.
 London Almanac, 1731.
 Coat of Arms (brass) found on battlefield, Sedgemoor.
 Bronze Ring—Lincoln.
 Poisoned Arrow.
 Part of Axe head.—Great Dunham, Norfolk.
 Roman Tessellated Pavement.
 Ancient Candian Knife.
 Lamps from Catania, Sicily, etc. etc.

DUNBAR, AIKENGALL, SHIPPATH, THURSTON.

The Meeting for Aikengall and Shippath Dean was held at Dunbar on Wednesday, September 9th, when thirty-five assembled. There were present—Watson Askew-Robertson, Esq., President; Major General Sir Wm. Crossman, K.C.M.G., M.P.; Dr Hardy, Secretary; Mr John Hogg, Quixwood; Rev. Ambrose Jones, Stannington; Rev. Joseph Hunter, Cockburnspath; Dr Robert Paten, Manchester; Dr Robert Shirra Gibb, Boon, Lauder; Mr Wm. T. Hindmarsh, F.L.S., Alnwick; Dr

Charles Stuart, Hillside, Chirnside; Mr John Ferguson, The Hermitage, Duns; Major J. F. Macpherson, United Service Club, Edinburgh; Mr E. Willoby, Berwick; Rev. Evan Rutter, Spittal; Mr J. L. Newbiggin, Alnwick; Mr A. H. Evans, Scremerston; Mr William B. Boyd, Faldonside; Mr Michael Muir, Selkirk; Mr John Turnbull, Selkirk; Mr C. Hewat, Malta; Mr T. Dunn, Selkirk; Mr W. J. Ions, Newcastle; Mr G. H. Thompson, Alnwick; Hon. Sydney G. W. Maitland, Thirlestane Castle; Rev. Thomas Martin, Lauder; Rev. George W. Sprott, D.D., North Berwick; Mr James Hood, Cockburnspath; Mr William Doughty and Mr Douglas Doughty, Byreburn, Canonbie; Mr George Fortune, Duns; Mr W. G. Guthrie, Hawick; Mr John Cairns, Alnwick; Mr C. B. P. Bosanquet, Rock Hall, Alnwick; Mr Charles Watson, F.S.A. Scot., Duns.

The day did not quite fulfil its initial promise, it having become showery about midday, just as the company reached the designed area of operations; but eventually the weather cleared up, and a compensation was afforded by a shift of scene. After breakfast at the St. George Hotel, the large party set out through one of the fairest and richest stretches of East Lothian, where the corn crop was now ready for harvest, or partly already in stook. Turnips, reanimated by recent rains, had completely recovered from the caterpillars, and were placed beyond the danger of any later blight. The journey was eastwards by Broxmouth Park, with Lochend, Broomhouses, Spot, and the Doon Hill in nearer proximity; and the back hills of Hartside, Pathhead, Presmennan, and Traprain, environed the wide cultured lands, diversified with trees and hedgerows, and smiling farm steadings that lay further away. The green Doon Hill stood in profile above its sylvan cincture, and the long ridge and lateral slopes swept downwards, which Lesley's troops descended, September 2nd, slept out all the wild wet night upon, "cowering under corn stocks," to be crushed next morning by Cromwell's pikemen and Ironsides beyond remeed. (Sept. 3rd, 1650.)

The fertile farms of Oxwell Mains, Meikle and Little Pinkerton were on the right. On the left lay the treacherous shore of the Vaults, fatal to mariners, with a large ocean steamer stranded on a reef of rocks, and a couple of diminutive tugs, like puny hovering flies, vainly day after day endeavouring to move the bulky fixture—a work not effected till long after. Barney Hill is passed on the left, and then East Barns, with its spacious

turnip and potato fields. These crops are less luxuriant and promising on the high unequal hilly grounds of Upper Pinkerton on the right; but they altogether bear witness to the soil's immense fertility.

Dryburn has remarkably high gravelly banks and bottom, the result of the spoils for successive ages of the Conglomerate that belts the Lammermoors. A small Free Church stands on the flat beyond. Skateraw, a land-mark, is always conspicuous by its elevated clump of trees. "Dumpender (Traprain Law) over Johnnie Bogue's," (the name of a former farmer) was a well-known meath often in the mouths of the old fishermen. Innerwick, a straggling village, underlies a cultivated rolling height, which terminates on the N.E. with the swelling tops of the venerable trees that begirt Innerwick Castle, and westwards meets the Thurston woods. Passing these, we turn up by Thurston Mains. Here the Great White Oxeye manifests itself on the red soil by the wayside, and the stones and twigs of the hedges are yellowed with *Parmelia parietina*, a breath of damp wintry air having persistently blown there. The back of Blackcastle hill, now fronting us, is mostly either cultivated or patched with furze. The half obliterated old Camps on this aspect are imperceptible at this season. Heavy crops of wheat and barley lie on our right, some of them scourged by recent shaking winds. Thistles and nettles were rather too predominant in some fields. A section of Old Red Sandstone is visible by the roadside at Thurston Mains. In passing this place, a glimpse was had down the Braidwood burn, steep and grassy on one side, roughened with entangled thorns and briars, and gashed with red scaurs on the other. Before we had reached the burn, the entrance to the Emmelscleugh hill-road was crossed, while we held to the left. The noisy rush of the waters of the impounded stream over the cauld here, has the effect of a waterfall. There are here fine timber trees by the winding road, and refreshing glimpses of untarnished grass on the steep rising braes, and green hillocks on either hand. The soil is gravelly and dry, but the rains had brought back the hues of spring.

There is a fine section of Red Sandstone rock by the tree-shaded burn. The burn contains good trout, and I am now told that the pools of Shippath dean burn, which is one of the tributaries, are not destitute of fishes as I once supposed and stated, so that I must not have sounded all its depths, (Club's

Proceedings, xi., p. 90). Wheeling round, we emerge on a flat winding valley, occupying an opening of the hills. Across the space on the right hand, a very fine branching Elm overshadows the gap of a short ravine. Pretty continuous along the face is a fine thicket of Hazel, Birch, and Sloe-thorn. On the left the hillside is lofty and steep, broken with short red fissures, old earth-slips, and rugged heaps, which are sprinkled over with Juniper and Whin. As we penetrate farther the braes on the right are densely clad with luxuriant Brakens, and tufted with detached Birch plots; varied by grassy and Primrose banks in spring; now by spouty swamps, yellowed with masses of *Hypnum commutatum*, or darkened by spritty growths, and here and there enlivened by the flowering catkins of *Carex laevigata*, and the rose-hued bloom of the Willow-herbs. It would require a series of photographs to preserve the many pictures that here charm the fancy. The haughs have here been converted into a bowling green. The left-hand side continues the steepest and barest, and most unadorned. Out of it issues a deep winding woody sided ravine, only to be passed upwards by placing the feet on the slippery projections of its conglomerate walls. It has been explored, (Club's Proceedings, ubi sup., p. 88); for this is Cauld Burn.

Wester Aikengall, the shepherd's cottage, looking out from the unequal concavities that surround the mouth of Shippath dean, was appointed the rendezvous for the carriages, when the task of the day had been surmounted. There is a flat here, once an Alder bog, now growing corn, and an extensive group of sheep-folds near the base of the steep hillside, along which the slanting road rises to Aikengall farm steading. This stands on a projecting knoll, and is protected from the N.E. by a fir plantation. From this vantage ground there is an outlook through a gap as far as Siccar and Fastcastle points; the towering Stottencleugh hill blocks up the prospect northwards. The end of Stottencleugh cottages is visible, and a part of the dried up broad stone-strewed channel of the stream. The trees on Cocklaw farm are visible beyond, and higher up Wightman hill and its cleughs and red "Cribs." But the great sight here was a hillside on a magnificent scale, clad from ridge to base with purple heather in unimpaired blossom, such as one seldom encounters, even among these extended wilds. But an ominous gloom gathered behind it, which burst in a heavy shower, which

compelled every one to seek shelter in the adjacent out-houses. This was very provoking with the hill-glens we had come to explore, in immediate prospect, and at only two or three fields breadth distance. At length the rain grew thinner, and a party mustered, determined to brave the consequences. I ventured to accompany them as far as the vestibule, which certainly was dripping wet from the long ferns, and the pendant birch branches. The numerous mosses both on the rocks and on the paved burn channel, moistened by the rain, had become vividly green. Speedily the botanists were at work, bringing out *Parnassia palustris*, *Polypodium Phegopteris*, and *P. Dryopteris*, *Cistopteris fragilis*, and wreaths of *Rubus saxatilis*, with its shining red berries. The gate of the Fairy palace being unclosed, Dr Stuart took the guidance, and Mr Bosanquet and I returned to order out the carriages to meet the adventurers. All fears of rain were now dissipated. A crowd of new comers, arrivals by later trains, met us; but the day was so far gone that those who earlier "took to the bent," must have then been clambering down the steeps of Shippath, a feat by no means easily accomplished, with the feet on very unsafe holding, on each side of a rent, some feet above the not very shallow pools of the burn that trickles between. No one regretted having gone, and there was much self-congratulation afterwards.

Professor James Geikie, who accepts Dr Croll's "Theory of the Eccentricity of the Ecliptic," is of opinion that the Berwickshire and East Lothian Breccias, of which there are such grand displays in the deans visited to-day are the glacial, and fluvio-glacial detritus of the Old Red Sandstone age. It is wonderful that even in the present age, vegetation manages to subsist among the barren crevices here. The entire series of these wild glens, and their scenery, is described in the Club's Proceedings, *ubi sup.*, pp. 77-99; 188-192.

In returning across the fields an abundance was remarked of *Prunella vulgaris*, *Mentha arvensis*, and *Stachys palustris*. I expected *Galeopsis versicolor* among the turnips, but only *G. Tetrahit* appeared. There is much *Sinapis arvensis* among the corn. A numerous assemblage of Lapwings was feeding on the pastures.

As there was no visible peat-moss, the question was put how the people here long ago got fuel. It appears that there is a famous peatery beyond the hill-ridge. The way to it called the

"Hargits," (or gates, i.e. ways), proceeds from the Emmelscleugh road, across to a hollow called "Take-me-down Moss," wherein the peat stands with a steep face so compact and dry at the bottom, that it is compared to coal. There was access to it across from Aikengall to *dig it*, but it would be a long round-about to return *with it*. Passing the Moss, the road continues to an old Toll, and goes up a hill to Monynut herd's house. On the map the "Peat Moss" is marked about the head of Burnup, near a road which communicates with a branch leading to Dunse, and another to "Butterton." So few are the inhabitants, that the discovery of a "place name" is of some importance here.

The explorers were already signalling their return to the shepherd's cottage, towards which the most of those at the farm-place were leisurely strolling, and soon the whole were on their way to a new destination, Thurston House, gardens and policies. Here the gardener and the land-steward took the guidance, and finally Mr and Mrs Hunter welcomed the company. Workmen were engaged on what is almost a new house, adding new erections, and facing the old with New Red Sandstone ashlar from Crosshill Quarry, Dumfriesshire. This stone bears carving well to ornament entrances and pillars. The carving is done in Edinburgh, and the worked stones sent out by Railway to Thurston to be placed in position.

The place was seen at its best, and well repaid the visit. The gardens especially were in beautiful condition, full of blossom on the bedding-out plots and herbaceous borders; the smooth cut grass of the deepest verdure; and in the green and hot-houses the grapes, tomatoes, peaches, as well as the ornamental flowers and tender shrubs had been carefully attended to. The rock plants were a good display; and the planted out ferns were thriving and even luxuriant; and the outside shrubs and conifers were well worthy of admiration. A plant of *Desfontainia spinosa* attracted much notice, with its long pendant red bell-shaped flowers, and prickly shining holly-like leaves. The company was then taken across, as a surprise, to the margin of a precipitous crag, which overlooks a fine winding burn in a meadow far below, that finds its way here from the Woodhall woods. It is already mentioned in the Club's Proceedings, vol. ix., p. 221; and a corresponding steep craggy steep lies on the opposite side facing the Thurston one, on the property of the Duke of Roxburghe. The Thurston aspect is ornamented with fine ash

trees and ivy; the opposite side with flowering elder bushes, while bushy tufts of foliage crowned fantastic projections of conglomerate rock. Rabbits peeped out from their burrows on that side. An extensive cultivated hill sloped upwards with the harvesters a-field. The new Dairy establishment was inspected; the new pigeon cotes; and the handsome well-built cottages, so very unlike the uncomfortable old hovels once attached to farms, that most of proprietors have now become ashamed of.

There are some fine young trees by the drive, among them a well foliated Cedar of Lebanon, forty years old. The fine holly hedges are also worthy of notice.

After dinner, Mr G. H. Thompson stated that Mr Amory, Alnwick, had tried to breed the Diamond Moth, and succeeded in obtaining only one from the chrysalis. The rest gave origin to parasitic Ichneumon flies. I mentioned that a *Sirex Gigas* had appeared from paling fir stobs used for the erection of wire-fences at Redheugh near Oldcambus. The wood was from Aikieside; another had been sent from Birnieknowes near Dunglass. They have now become pretty frequent hereabouts, issuing from decaying coniferous trees. Many of the party visited the Fishery Experimental Station near the Castle, to see the result of the Embryological experiments in rearing Sea-fishes and Crustacea from the spawn, conducted by Dr Fullarton, and were courteously, in his unavoidable absence, shown the different processes by his assistant, Mr Jamieson. Dunbar, when anything of Antiquarian importance occurs, might expected to be in communication with Edinburgh, to obtain a correct opinion about any object of interest that might be found on old historical ground, but it is not so. Again and again we hear of ancient graves casually being revealed on the coast links there, without any special investigation being made. Recently, and since the Club's Meeting, a whole series of coast-side tombs has been laid bare by a storm, accompanied with high tides, on the 21st and 22nd September, 1891. In the *Haddingtonshire Advertiser* of September 25th, the event is thus recorded: "ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERY. The storm and high tides have done considerable damage to the embankment above the shore at the Artillery Volunteer ranges at Belhaven. On the west side, between the 200 and 300 yards range, a number of stone coffins are exposed to view. They all lie from east to west, and are about twelve feet apart. A considerable quantity of bones in a

very good state of preservation, considering the probable time they have been underground, are in one of the coffins." Being at Dunbar on October 5th, I went to Belhaven, and then past Winterfield eastwards to make some inquiries, and see the cists exposed by the recent storm. They are situated in a low range of cliff, composed in descending order of a coarse brown clay and sand, like a Boulder Clay sand, some feet in thickness; underneath this there are several feet of layers of sea-rolled gravel, and comminuted and perfect shells, Limpets, Littorinæ, and a few Cockles, horizontally and regularly deposited on horizontal strata of Sandstone, mostly red, or with a mixture of red and white, or a gray white; perhaps of Calciforous age.

On the surface of the whole is a finer and newer drifted sand, compacted by a turf of sand-bent, and finer grasses and clovers. This drifted sand overlies the western or Winterfield end, all the way to the beach; towards the east end there is a fault in the Sandstone which brings the strata there into an oblique position, and a lower level. The graves lie westward of the slip, and are all at a uniform level; having been dug to the shell sand, through the brown drift soil and sand, and the surface covering; and had been constructed at a considerable distance from each other, and not crowded as if the hastily interred victims of slaughter in a battle, although their regularity may betoken some common calamity. The sea has wrenched away most of the slabs, and of many of them only the hollow upper end remains. A few were still perfect. Bones were scarce; but in one they were numerous and pretty entire. The teeth and cranium had disappeared. The cists were as narrow as a coffin, and of considerable length: they were "long graves." The slabs are from the adjacent freestone rock, which splits easily; the slab on the bottom was thin; the defects of imperfect side flags were supplied by lesser pieces, narrow slabs were laid across the top, and not a heavy cover in a single piece placed lengthways. The stones are in the rudest condition, without any artistic dressing: memorials of a barbarous people. Unfortunately the crania and the teeth have in all the instances known hereabouts, been carried off by non-residents, and nothing more is known about them. Some masons engaged in repairing the breaches of the sea-wall, whom I passed nearer Dunbar, had on a former occasion come upon similar graves near Belhaven. They described the crania as large, and broad

across the temples, probably Anglo-Saxon; the teeth were perfect, and there was a hole, the size of a penny, in one of the skulls. Other graves of a similar character were found on the links east of Dunbar, behind Mr Bowe's block of new houses; and there was one, of which in a former year I saw fragments at Stafford House, west of the Castle, and between that house and the sea. It is to be hoped that some precautions may hereafter be taken with the remains found in these slab-sepulchres.

If the race of those who constructed them, can be recognised, it may happen to solve some of the obscure problems of past history.

BERWICK-ON-TWEED.

The Annual Meeting was held at Berwick, in the Museum, on Wednesday October 14, and was numerously attended. Among those present were Watson Askew-Robertson, Esq., the retiring President; Major General Sir William Crossman, M.P., K.C.M.G., Cheswick; Major A. H. Browne, Callaly Castle; Ald. Captain Norman, R.N., Mayor of Berwick; Dr Hardy, Oldcambus, Secretary; Mr Middlemas, Alnwick, Treasurer; Dr Turnbull, Coldstream; Mr R. G. Bolam, Berwick; Mr W. Wilson, Berwick; Mr G. H. Thompson, Alnwick; Mr J. L. Newbiggin, Alnwick; Captain J. A. Forbes, R.N., Berwick; Mr J. Stevenson, Berwick; Mr Robert Weddell, Berwick; Rev. W. Corson, Callender, Galashiels; Rev. Evan Rutter, Spittal; Mr H. G. M'Creath, Galagate, Norham; Mr Barr, Norham; Rev. Peter Mearns, Coldstream; Mr Edward Bateson, B.A., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Mr Charles Watson, F.S.A., Scot., Duns; Mr Wm. T. Hindmarsh, F.L.S., Alnbank, Alnwick; Mr John Philipson, J.P., M.I.M.E., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Rev. William Dobie, Ladykirk; Mr Alderman William Alder, Berwick; Mr William Weatherhead, Berwick; Mr John Broadway, Berwick; Mr Edward Willoby, Berwick; Mr A. Towers Robertson, Berwick; Mr James Heatley, Alnwick; Mr Robert Carr, Allerdean; and many others.

The PRESIDENT having read his Address, concluded by nominating Thomas Craig-Brown, Esq., Provost of Selkirk, as his successor. DR HARDY then read an account of the Proceedings of the Club during the past year.

THE MAYOR OF BERWICK said he rose with very much pleasure to ask those present to join with him in passing a very hearty vote of thanks to their President for his able and interesting address, and for the very courteous and assiduous manner in which he had performed his duties during the year. They could not forget the munificent hospitality which he extended towards the Club at Ladykirk. To be allowed to see such a beautiful place in any circumstances would be an advantage, but it was doubly so when they saw it under such auspices as they did. He was sure they all felt very thankful to Mr Askew-Robertson, to the Honourable Mrs Askew-Robertson, and the Misses Askew-Robertson for the great trouble they took in guiding the members of the Club, and for the charming manner in which they explained to them the beauties of the place on the occasion. He might say in his representative capacity, as Mayor of Berwick, how glad the town was that the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club should hold its annual meeting in the Museum at Berwick. It was the centre of the operations of the Club—a sort of buffer between Northumberland and Berwickshire, where the members could meet on neutral ground, and where their interests were concentrated. He hoped they would long meet at Berwick. (Applause.)

REV. P. MEARNS, Coldstream, seconded the motion. Mr Askew-Robertson, he said, had laid the members of the Club under great obligations by the very eloquent address he had read to them, which had been so well supplemented by the account of the Proceedings read by Dr Hardy. It showed that the President had entered very fully, very thoroughly, and with great intelligence into all the transactions of the Club. He was sure Mr Askew-Robertson was entitled to their most cordial vote of thanks. (Applause.)

DR HARDY then read out a list of the gentlemen proposed at previous meetings during the year, to which three others were added at the present meeting, all of whom were unanimously elected, viz.—1. Rev. Thomas Ovens Scott, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 2. Rev. Edward Thornton, M.A., Ancroft Vicarage, Beal. 3. John Scott Tait, Edinburgh. 4. William Robson Hindmarsh, Crag View, Alnwick. 5. Ralph Storey-Storey, Beanley. 6. Frank J. Dalziel, Tweedholm, Walkerburn. 7. Robert Hogg, Fireburn Mill, Coldstream. 8. R. S. Weir, 31 Linskill Terrace, North Shields. 9. Rev. F. Drake, Curate of Warkworth. 10. James

W. Rand, Ford Hill, Cornhill-on-Tweed. 11. William Percy, Belvedere, Alnwick. 12. George Wilson, Alnwick. 13. Thomas Graham, Alnwick. 14. Philip Wilson, jun., The Knoll, Duns. 15. George Sanderson, Fairfield, Warkworth. 16. Cadwallader J. Bates, Heddon-on-Tyne. 17. Rev. William Lyall Holland, Cornhill Rectory. 18. Thomas Dunn, Selkirk. 19. William Barrow Macqueen, Duns, Procurator-Fiscal of Berwickshire. 20. Hugh Andrews, Swarland Hall, Felton. 21. Dr Watson, Whittingham, Glanton. 22. David Keddie, Jedburgh. 23. Alexander Mather, Jedburgh. 24. H. G. M'Creath, Galagate, Norham. 25. Hon. Sydney George William Maitland, Thirlestane Castle, Lauder. 26. Edward Bateson, B.A., Oxon., 20 Archibald Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 27. Rev. W. H. Rankine, St. Boswells. 28. Patrick Andrew Clay, Keble College, Oxford, and Berwick-on-Tweed. 29. Rev. Hugh McCulloch, Greenlaw. 30. Thomas Huggan, Callaly.

The following places were selected for visitation next year: Hawick for Wauchope and Rule Water; Callaly Castle; Selkirk; Haddington and Yester; Nisbet House, Fogo, and Duns; Berwick.

The MAYOR of Berwick exhibited the confirmation by the Long Parliament, dated Monday, 6th January 1649, of the charter granted to the Corporation of Berwick by King James VI. of Scotland and I. of England. This, he stated, had been recently discovered amongst the archives of the Corporation by Mr William Wilson. The Secretary read a paper by Mr Andrew Amory upon the Diamond-back Moth and *Ichneumon* flies which feed upon it.

MR BISHOP shewed a female of *Sirex Gigas* from Kylvie Wood, and one of the Cerambycidæ, perhaps *Monochamus dentator*, but not minutely examined, from foreign timber in Messrs Allan's wood yard, Tweedmouth. MAJOR BROWNE said there were several of the *Sirex Gigas* at Callaly this summer. Drawings of several obsolete implements, preserved in Hawick Museum, were sent by MR WAUGH. A cutting from the *Alnwick Gazette* was communicated by the Editor, containing a notice of the stranding of a Hump-backed Whale, *Megaptera boops*, at Boulmer, September 19, 1891.

Rev. W. DOBIE, Ladykirk, produced an iron instrument which had been given to him by Mrs Greet, Birchhill, Norham. It was found in the churchyard at Cornhill a good many years ago.

There was great doubt in the minds of those who had seen the instrument as to the object for which it had been used. There was a screw which would lead one to suppose that it had been fastened into a shaft or handle and used as a torch for the leistering of salmon in the Tweed. If it was employed for this purpose, he supposed the parties using it would go to the churchyard to hide the instrument. MR MIDDLEMAS, Alnwick, said the instrument had been used by poachers for the purpose of lighting up the river. DR TURNBULL, Coldstream, drew attention to the fact that Mrs Barwell Carter had prepared a book containing the correspondence of the late Dr Johnston. Seeing that he was the founder of the Club, they ought to give the greatest possible encouragement to the publication of such a work, and further, seeing that it had been edited by Dr Hardy, he thought the book ought to be very largely subscribed for by the members of the Club.

MR MIDDLEMAS said he was glad to say the subscriptions during the past year had been very well paid indeed, and he thought the accounts after they had been audited by Mr Bolam would turn out very satisfactorily. He thought some restriction should be put upon those new members who purchased the old volumes kept in stock in Berwick Museum, to complete their set of Transactions, at a much smaller price than they could buy them anywhere else. He thought this was not fair to the older members.

THE MAYOR OF BERWICK said they had literature of no common value amongst the earlier volumes of the Transactions of the Club, and he would propose that the price of them be very much enhanced.

Some of those present stated they were not aware that back numbers of the Transactions of the Club were to be got at Berwick; they had been hunting for them.

Ultimately a Committee, consisting of the Secretary, Treasurer, and the Mayor of Berwick, were appointed to fix the price at which the back numbers should be sold.

Mrs Barwell Carter's house was open, as on former occasions of the Club's annual visit. A feature of interest this year was a new selection of flowers and shrubs, sent by Mr Ingram, who is a native of Berwickshire, head gardener to the Duke of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle. A list of these was furnished afterwards by Dr Maclagan, and as it is the last communication

from his pen,* I insert it here: *Hydrangea Japonica* (Siebold); *H. paniculata*, var. *grandiflora*, Siebold; *Gladiolus Sandersii*; *Crinum Powellii*; *Truyetis hirta*, (Japanese Toad-Lily); *Clethra alnifolia*, L., (a shrub 3 to 4 feet high, which grows in swamps in Virginia; *Auricoma Candollei*, [an umbelliferous plant, not much known, whose fern-like foliage is exceedingly elegant]; *Delphinium Brunonianum*; *Polygonum compactum*; *Arnebia echinoides*, Alph. De Cand. The Prophet's Flower. [Mahomet is said by his followers to have put his fingers on the petals, and left on them marks which they still retain. When the flower expands the spots pass away after a few hours. It is now in many country gardens.] *Magnolia grandiflora*; *Azara macrophylla*, shrub from Chili, with a vanilla-like flavour; *Gentiana Andrewsii*. [There was also a packet of fennel (*Ferula gigantea*) seeds. It bears a stalk and head seven feet in height, and has fine feathery foliage.]

Dr MacLagan's list was accompanied by the following note, which shows his continued interest to near the close of his ever active, most useful, and most exemplary life, in the local Flora.

"BERWICK-ON-TWEED, OCTOBER 17, 1891.

DEAR DR HARDY,

I enclose a list of the Belvoir Castle Plants as Mrs Carter requested.

I was very sorry that the additions to our Flora were not displayed at the Museum. I went there to do it last Saturday, but the Keeper was gone, and I could not get in. The only species I have not seen before is *Rhynchospora alba*—found near Kyles by Mr Arthur Evans. Last Wednesday on returning from a distant visit, and resting at Beal Station, I found a good many plants of *Diplotaxis muralis*—of course an importation. *Linaria minor* is increasing greatly there.

Believe me,

Yours very truly,

P. W. MACLAGAN.

(Signed).

The members afterwards dined together in the King's Arms Hotel.

* Philip Whiteside MacLagan, M.D., son-in-law and successor of Dr Johnston, died at Berwick, 25th May, 1892, aged 73, deeply regretted; formerly surgeon in the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, and afterwards in the 20th Regiment.

High Buston. By J. C. HODGSON.

At the Northern extremity of Warkworth parish, and bounded by Shilbottle, Lesbury, Alnmouth, the mouth of the river Aln, and the North Sea, is the township of Over, Upper, or High Buston. It is in East Coquetdale Ward, contains 721 acres, and stretches from East to West about two and a quarter miles. The western portion was formerly common, and is of a clay wheat soil; the remainder of the township is excellent barley and turnip land, and very rich pasture; by the sea is a strip of link.

In 1831 the annual value was £948, in 1890 (with the railway) the rateable value was £1478. In 1831 the population was 92, in 1891 it is 81.

The township is a poor-law and highway parish, and at the Court-leet of Warkworth has a constable appointed for it, whose duties however are purely honorary. It is bisected by the main line of the N.E. Railway Company.

The Rectorial tithe, formerly owned by the Bishop of Carlisle, now paid to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, is commuted for £78 8s. 8d.; the vicarial tithe commuted for £23 16s. 6d. is paid to the Vicar of Warkworth.

The ancient hamlet, which gives its name to the township, stands on a ridge about a mile from the sea, of which it commands a magnificent view extending to Cresswell Point. The houses are founded on the living rock, and near at hand is an excellent freestone quarry; limestone has also been wrought for home use, and coal exists under the western portion—probably of the well-known Shilbottle seam.

Only by keeping steadily in mind that High Buston has always been a member of the Barony of Warkworth, and Lower Buston of Wark-upon-Tweed, can the early notices of *Butliston* be apportioned. This, partly confirmed by other evidence, would lead us to assign to the lower township all the grants of land to the Abbey of Newminster, conferred by the feudal tenants of the lord of Wark Barony. The earliest accessible notices of High Buston are found in the Pipe Rolls, where we find in 1166 "For the Pleas of the county [of the Iter] of Godfrey and Richard de Luci, Lambert de Butlesdune, owes one mark for his groundless appeal [or perhaps he did not appear

to support it.] In 1167 for the Pleas of the county of Godfrey and Richard de Luci, Lambert de Butlesdun rendered an account of 1 mark for a groundless appeal. He paid in the Treasury, and is discharged." In 1187 the same Sheriff rendered an account of £6 6s. 8d. for the borough of Warkworth and "Aclinton, Over-butlesdun, and Birling pertinents to Warkworth, etc." The sum not having been paid, is repeated in the accounts for 1188, 1190, and 1191.¹ In 1227 Wm. de Butlesdon rendered an "account of half a mark for pluries [a writ of pluries, or for plevin.] In the treasury 40d., and he owes 40d."²

In 1240, at the death of John fitz-Robert, Lord of Warkworth—who was one of the 25³ Magna Charta Barons—it was found that he held in cap. of the King, Warkworth with its members, Acklington, Birling, 'Upper Budliston,'⁴ and a fourth part of Togston, by the service of one knight's fee: the guardianship of his heir—Roger fitz-John—was committed to the King's half brother, Wm. de Valence. Of Roger fitz-John, "Wm.⁵ son of Walter held half of the ville of Butelesden, and paid 16s. a year, besides 13s. 4d. for a horse and a dog, and 3s. for stallage and a day's ploughing with two ploughs, with other services worth 11½d. per year. William son of Lambert held the other half, and paid 30s. a year, besides 6s. 8d. for the

¹ Pipe Rolls, pp. 9, 10, 44, 46, 48, 51, translated by Dr Hardy, who adds that Richard de Luci was chief justiciary under Henry II. from the 13th year of his reign, till 24 Henry II; previous to that he was joint justiciary with another. He was also a warrior, and refounded the Abbey of Lernes or Westwood, parish of Erith, Kent, in 1178, and retired to it in 1179, dying the same year. *Foss's Judges of England*, pp. 415, 417. His son Godfrey de Luci was Bishop of Winchester, and completed the Abbey of Lernes. In 1179 he was named by the council held at Windsor, on the division of the kingdom into four parts for the administration of justice at the head of the six justiciaries to whom the northern counties were appropriated. He died Sept. 4, 1204.—*Ibid.*, p. 417.

² Pipe Rolls, p. 149. *Pluries* is the name of a writ that goes out in the third place after the original writ called *capias* and the *sicut alias* have been issued without any effect.—*Dr Hardy*.

³ Bates, *Border Holds*, p. 89.

⁴ *Testa de Nevill*, p. 204.

⁵ This Wm. of Botlesdon is possibly he who also held lands in Nether Buston, and who gave to Brinkburn Priory, for the lights, a rent charge of 18s. 6d., to be received from Henry Palmerius and his heirs, out of a burgage in Warkworth.—*Index to Brinkburn Chartulary*, Arch. *Æl.*, vol. II., p. 221., and *Canon Greenwell's MS. notes thereon*.

keeping of a horse and a dog, 2s. for stallage and other services worth 11½d. by the year. The amount of the aforesaid ville of Butlesden in pence 71s. 11d.”⁶ Henry of Botelesdune was one of the Jury. Roger fitz-John was killed at a tournament at Argences, in Normandy, in 1249.⁷

At the Assizes in 1256,⁸ the village of Wekerwerwth appeared by 12 men, “The Jurors represented that a certain Hue and Cry was raised by Robert de Wollovre during the night, upon Huard of Budeslesdone and Reginald of the same, in the fee of William de Valence, imputing to them that they broke the grange of his father, and he followed them to Verleworth.” At the Assizes of 1279, a presentment was made that William, the son of the Smith of Avenel [Amble], by accident killed Roger in Boteleston, and forthwith fled, and that he was of ill repute: he was outlawed. His chatels were within the liberty of Tynemouth. Evidence being subsequently given that he had been admitted into the liberty of the Prior of Tynemouth, the Sheriff was directed to cause the Prior to enter an appearance.

At an inquisition taken at Newcastle, in 1310, at the death of Robert fitz-Roger, the Jury (of whom Wm. de Botelston was one) said that among the free tenants of Warkworth “William of Botilston held a moiety of Over Botilston of the castle of Warkworth, and paid to the same castle 32s. of ‘white ferme.’ Richard of Botilston held the other moiety of the same vill of the same castle, and paid to the same 29s. 8d. of ‘white ferme.’”⁹

Henry, the second Percy of Alnwick, acquired Warkworth in 1332, and died at Warkworth Castle, February 1351-2:¹⁰ in March of the same year it was found that the value of the castle and manor of Warkworth, with the hamlets of ‘Overbotelleston’ and ‘Toggesden,’ by the year was £42 8s.¹¹ In 1362, Richard de Botilston died, seized of lands and tenements in ‘Brotherwik,’ ‘Botilston,’ and ‘Over Botilston.’¹² In 1369, at the inquisition

⁶ Arch. Æl. vol. III., p. 97, and Testa de Nevill, p. 214.

⁷ Bates, Border Holds, p. 90.

⁸ Assize Rolls of Northd., 40, Henry III., 7, Edward I., Surtees Soc. 1891, pp. 323.

⁹ Arch. Æl. vol. III., p. 105.

¹⁰ Arch. Æl. vol. III., p. 40.

¹¹ Arch. Æl. vol. III., p. 110.

¹² Hodgson, Part III., vol. I., p. 80.

taken at the death of Henry de Percy, *le Pere*, (the father), the Jury say that there is an annual rent of 5s. each year to be received out of the vill of Over Botilston at the feasts of Pentecost and Martinmas, and a certain annual rent of 40s. to be received each year from the vills of 'Overbotilston' and 'Toggesdon.'¹³

In the Muster Roll, taken by Sir Cuthbert Radcliffe, Constable of the King's Castle of Alnwick, etc., in 1538, there presented themselves from Upper Buston the following:¹⁴

EU. BUSTON *belonging to* WARKWORTH.

THOMAS WYLLSON.	WYLLME AYBURWYKE.
JOHN WYLLSON.	ROBT. WYLLSON.
WILLME HEPPOYLL.	ED. WYLLSON.
JOHN WYLLSON.	JOHN BOYER.
ED. DAWSON.	THOMAS BUSTON.
JOHN WYLLSON.	WILLME BUSTON.

Able men wantyng both horse and harness.

In 1552, Over-boston was one of seven 'towns' whose duty it was to furnish 10 men to keep the night watch from Hitchcroft [near Shilbottle] to Rugley.¹⁵ And in 1586 Buston was one of the towns 'spoiled in time of peace' by the Scots.¹⁶

In the 16th century we have an extraordinarily full account of the township given in Clarkson's Survey of the Percy estates made in 1567.¹⁷ The surveyor reports that the Lordship of Warkworth is holden by the heirs of John Fitz-Robert, [Clavering ob. 1332], etc., etc.

Free Tenants From the same John, Brian Boose and Ralph Buston, held the moiety of the foresaid vill of Over Buston, by the service of the 4th part of one knight's fee. And now William Bednell and Thomas Buston hold the foresaid moiety of Buston, aforesaid, by homage fealty and suit of the Court of Warkworth, of three seven parts of three, and pay by the year. At the feast xiijs. 1d. viz. the aforesaid Wm. Bednell, vs. *vd.*, and the said Thomas Buston, vijs. viijd.

¹³ Arch. Æl. vol. III., p. 111, corrected by Dr Hardy's attested copy of inquisition.

¹⁴ Arch. Æl. vol. IV., p. 163.

¹⁵ Nicolson's Border Laws, p. 197.

¹⁶ Border Club, p. 67.

¹⁷ From the original at Alnwick Castle, by Lord Percy's kind permission.

After most minutely describing the boundaries of the township, follows an account of the names of the tenants, with particulars of their holdings, in Latin, which may be translated :

- The Weste ende of the North Rawe. Roger Buston holds there a tenement, with a garden and a croft, adjacent to the said tenement, containing by estimation, and two husband lands with pertinents, parcel of the possession of Wm. Bednell, of Alnwick, and pays yearly to the said Wm. Bednell and pays nothing here to the lord, because he owes in the borough of Warkworth among the free tenants vijs. viijd.
- Mr Bednell's tenants paye yearely to the Greave of Buston, v.s.
- Free Tenants. Wm. Earsden holds there a tenement with garden, and with a croft, and two husband lands with pertinents, in the possession of the foresaid Wm. Bednell, and pays by the year to the said William and nothing here to the lord for the foresaid causes.
- Free Tenant. Thomas Byers holds there a tenement with a garden, and with a croft, and two husband lands with pertinents, in the possession of the said Wm. Bednell nothing here to the lord for the reason aforesaid.
- Free Tenant. Thomas Buston holds here free, one tenement, with garden and croft, and two husband lands with pertinents, viz. with the 8th part of the foresaid Vill of Overbuston, and pays to the lord here nothing for the reason aforesaid.
- The easto ende of the Southe Rawe. Robt. Wilson son of Thos. Thomas Wilson took of the lord there a tenement with a garden and croft, containing by estimation $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, and two husband lands with the pertinents, comprising 33 acres of arable land, meadow, and pasture, by estimation pertaining to the same messuage, with all its pertinents, by Copy of Court, whose date is the 18th day of the month of January, in the 5th year of Elizabeth the Queen, to hold to himself and his assigns, at the will of the lord, according to the custom of the Honour of Cockermouth, for the services due and accustomed and rent by the year at Martinmas and Pentecost, in equal portions, as at the foot of this paper, and makes a fine at the top. xviijs.
- Stinte of Cattell which in severall every tenant may kepe vj oxen, ij kyen, and of the more iiij kyen, and xj shepe.
- Fine Liijs.
- Robert, son of Roger Wilson. Roger Wilson took from the lord there one messuage or tenement, with a garden and croft, containing by estimate $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, a close in the west part of the ville, containing $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre and two husband lands, consisting of 28 acres of arable land, of meadow and pasture, by estimate belonging to the same messuage with pertinents, by Copy of date aforesaid, and pays by the year, as is evident at the foot, and a fine at the top. xvijs.
- Fine iijl. xijs.

Thos. Wilson, son
of John Wilson,
sen.

John Wilson, senior, took of the lord there a messuage or tenement, with a garden and croft, containing by estimate $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, and two husband lands with pertinents, comprising 23 acres of arable land, of meadow and pasture, pertaining to the same messuage with pertinents, by Copy of the date aforesaid, and rent by the year, as appears in the foot, and by fine at the top. xviijs.

Fine Liijs.

John Wilson, son
of John Wilson,
jun.

John Wilson, junior, took of the lord there a messuage or tenement, with a garden and a croft, containing by estimate $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, and two husband lands with pertinents, containing 33 acres of arable land, of meadow and pasture, by estimate pertaining to the said messuage with pertinents, by Copy of date aforesaid, and pays by the year, as appears at the foot, and for a fine as at the top. xviijs.

Fine Liijs.

It ys to be remembered that the said Wm. Bednell's tenants did pay more free rente yerely, then now, they are to be charged with all the cause of the decrease of the said free rente.

This towne was at the first planted with xvj tenants, as yett appeareth by the scites of their tenements, and are now but viij tenants; the cause ys that ther ys so little arable land and medowe ground, as also pasture moore ground, which will not well suffice for the living of so many tenants, and for that they sholde the better lyve, and be more able to doo ther dewtyfull servyce to ther L. and Mr., they were of xvj made, but viij tenants.

The said Thomas Buston hath one lytle house ther, wherin dwelleth one tenant to do him servyce, we ys agaynst the old ancient ordre of this Lp., for althoughe he alledged that he or any other may upon his freholde sett such severall buildings upon auncient scites, as they shall think good, wherunto I must by leave agree. Never the lesse yf we consyder the premiss, and for what cause the said towne was brought from xvj tenants to viij fermors, as also the small quantity of the corne moare, and that every inhabyt within any towne must have suffycient for the maintenance of him and his family, and wher also suche straite extinte of all things ys kept, (as ys in the towne of Bustone), then they will think it bothe lawe and reason that every tenant of lyke lande and lyke rente, have lyke porcyon in all things upon the said common pasture. And sure I would give order that the said Thomas Bustone should have no more pasture or other extinte or fewell, (seeing he is in all respects equal with every one of the said tenants), for him and his tenant, both then one of the said tenants,

have, and that under great penalty yf he be found of the Jurye convicte thereof.

Service of free-
hold and tenant.

It ys to be noted that the same Wm. Bednell's tenants, and also the said Thomas Buston, do unto his Lp. like servyce, as my Lp. tenant do ther in all respects.

The said tenants be but poore men, and be not well horsed nor yett have armer, as they are bounde by their Copyes, therefore yt is requisite that ther sholde a general vewe be taken of all the tenants of this Lp., and therby order taken, that they in tyme be well horsed, and have good armer.

The tenants of this towne at the begynning of summer have ther oxen always gressed in Shilbottle wood, or else they were not able to maintene ther tenements, it is therfor requisite that his Lp. or his heysr sholde have respecte with the wante of pasture, that in any lease made by his Lp. or his heysr to any person of the said Shilbottle wood, ther might be a proviso in the said lease that the said tenants shold have ther oxen gresseyd ther, as they have been accustomed, and for such indifferente geiste as before this they have payed.

The Surveyor goes on to remark that there is a "good sprynge of freshe and swete water" close to the south side of the town, and recommends that it should be taken in pipes of lead and 'hewen' stone, to supply Warkworth Castle with water, "even to the uppermoste part of the castell, or at the leaste for a conduite to be sett within the court."

It were good that everye tenant of this towne did enclose his crofte with stronge quicke hedges severally, and everye one from another. Other partition, then this is not convenyent for all respects to be made within any part of this towne or land, apperteaninge therunto.

This towne is trimlye situate for the manoringe of ther lande, and the haining of ther grounds, the tenements be indyfferently builded, accordyng to the maner of buildinge in this countrie. Albeit, seeing they have now ther tenements by cobbyholde, and within the grounde is muche plentye of freestone and lymestone, yt ys convenient they shold be compelled to buyld with lyme and stone, and order be taken that everyone of the inhabitants shold help other in the buildinge, wherby in fewe yeres all the said tenements sholde be so builded that they sholde not neade to be repared in many years after, but thacking onely.

The inhabitants of Overbuston, with those of other townships named, were all "throwne to grynde ther corne" at the two 'mylnes,' which the lord owned within the Park of Warkworth.

The life-like picture here presented to us of the 16th century village community, leads us to examine the system or customs under which they tilled their lands.

Mr Kemble says¹⁸ that the Hide of Land was the estate of one family: it is clear this could not be an invariable quantity if the households were to be subsisted on an equal scale, it must depend on the original quality and condition of the soil, etc. . . . 30 acres, giving 10 to each course of a threefold system of husbandry, seems a near approximation to the value of the Hide of land it must be borne in mind that the Hide comprised only arable land, the meadow and pasture was in the common lands and forest, and was attached to the Hide as of common right, under these circumstances, if the calculation of 30, 32, or 33 acres be correct, we shall see that ample provision was made for the family. And Sir Henry Maine says¹⁹ "Each family in the village was governed by its own free head, *pater familias*. The precinct of the family dwelling house could be entered by no body except himself, and those under his *patria potestas*. The cultivated land in the Teutonic village community [originally cut out of the common mark, which, indeed, can only be described as the portion of the village domain, not appropriated to tillage] appears almost invariably to have been divided into three great fields. A rude rotation of crops was the object of this threefold division; and it was intended that each should lie fallow once in three years. The fields under tillage were not, however, cultivated by labour in common. Each householder has his own family lot in each of these three fields, and this he tills by his own labour and that of his sons and his slaves. Nor can it be seriously doubted upon the evidence that the proprietary equality of the families composing the group was at first still further secured by a periodical redistribution of the several assignments."

Both the writers whose words are quoted above, speak rather of the free village community; but without entering upon the question of its conversion into the feudal manor, in which form it is presented to us in Clarkson's Survey, we may take it that

¹⁸ Saxons in England, vol. I., p. 92.

¹⁹ Village Community, p. 78-79.

their description more or less exactly corresponds with the system which then prevailed; and that in the Hide of land as defined by Kemble, and in the eight tenants recorded by Clarkson, we have the key to the real meaning of the word 'farm,' on which principle lands were divided, the land tax, and poor's rate and Church rates levied—the latter in this township being assessed by the 'farm' until 1826.²⁰

We do not know the date of the division between the lord and the freeholders of the open and undivided township, but the Threap Moor remained in common until 1815. Its preservation was doubtless owing to its being stinted by the tenants of three townships, who jealously watched each other and safeguarded their respective rights. In 1600, at a Court held at Alnwick, a presentment was made "that the Tenants of Wowden and Buston do pretend title to a parcell of land on the Common of Bilton wrongfully."²¹

In 1807 an Act of Parliament was procured, and in accordance therewith, an award was made 28th August 1815, and enrolled 11th January 1816. It recites that the common contained 120 acres, 3 roods, 29 perches, and was divided as under, a public bridle and proprietors' carriage road having been set off from the Threap Moor lane to Wooden.

²⁰ Warkworth Parish Clerk's Book. Compare this with Sir Geo. Nicholl's account of the agricultural system in the Western Islands of Scotland. "Many of the lands formerly held by tacksmen came afterwards to be held directly of the proprietor by joint tenants, who grazed their stock in common, and cultivated the arable land in alternate ridges or rigs, hence called 'run-rig.' Each person thus got a portion of the better, and a portion of the worse land; but no one held two contiguous ridges or the same ridge for two successive years. Since the early part of the present century, however, the arable land has mostly been divided into fixed portions among the joint tenants, who thus became 'crofters,' the grazing remaining in common as before. . . . Whilst the land was held by joint tenants, no one could appropriate to himself any particular share or portion, his co-tenants have a concurrent right over the whole. . . . Once established on his small farm, the crofter does not expect to be removed so long as his rent is paid, and the occupation of the croft becomes in fact hereditary, the son succeeding the father as a matter of course. The Crofts appear to have been originally apportioned with a view to the maintenance of a single family, etc."—Sir Geo. Nicholl's *History of Scotch Poor Law*, 1856, p. 244. An excellent illustration of the ancient Northumbrian 'farm.'

²¹ Tate's *Alnwick*, vol. I., p. 351.

	BILTON T.	WOODEN T.	HIGH BUSTON T.
The Duke of Northumberland in respect of his lands in Bilton,...	65	3	11
Edward Henderson of Newton-by-the-Sea in respect of his lands at Bilton Banks	5	0	29
Thos. Nesbit, ²² in respect of his freehold at Bilton.....	0	1	8
Elizabeth Gallon, niece and heir-at-law of Edward Gallon of Alnwick in respect of her lands in Wooden		5	3 0
Thos. Buston, in respect of his lands in Wooden.....		9	0 4
The Duke in respect of his lands at High Buston and as lord.....			17 3 28
Thos. Buston in respect of his lands at High Buston.....			4 0 14
Gordon Jos. Forster in respect of his lands at High Buston.....			11 3 16
	71 1 8	14 3 4	33 3 18 = 119 3 30
		Allow for Roads	0 3 38
			120 3 28

The Roads were to be maintained and the charges apportioned :—4/7ths to Bilton, 2/7ths to Overbuston, 1/7th to Wooden.

In 1567 we have seen a moiety of the township held by free tenants and their under tenants, and the other moiety or the lord's demesne held by four copyholders, doing feudal service. Later the copyholds became converted into leaseholds renewable, which elsewhere, and probably here, were allowed to run out by the first Duke, their holdings becoming annual tenancies. But to show the continuity of the tenures and tenancies, it may be noted that the names of tenants were—

1563. Thos. Wilson. Robt. Wilson. John Wilson,
senr. and John Wilson, jun. *Clarkson.*

²² The award states that Nesbit was at sea, and acted through his uncle Geo. Nesbit of Alnwick, mason, who effected an exchange with the Duke for a plot of land at Bilton village. His freehold was afterwards purchased by Thomas Buston, afterwards by his son-in-law, Dr Dennis of Alnwick, who sold it to the Duke of Northumberland.

1567. Robt. son of Thos. Wilson. Robt. son of Robt. Wilson.²³ Thos. son of John Wilson. John, son of John Wilson. *Clarkson.*
1667. Henry Wilkinson. John Wilson, jun.²⁴ John Wilson, sen., and Margt. Wilson.²⁵ *Court Rolls.*
1687. John Wilkinson. John Wilson. John Wilson. Robt. Wilson,²⁶ now Caleb Buston. *do.*
1693. John Wilkinson. John Wilson, jun. John Wilson, sen. *mort* Caleb Buston *do.*
1702. John Wilkinson. John Wilson. John Wilson. Caleb Buston.²⁷ *do.*
- 1703 *circa.* John Wilkinson. John Wilson, sen. John Wilson, jun., late Roger Wilson. Robt. Wilson.²⁸ *do.*
1710. Wm. Wilkinson. John Wilson, sen. *mort* John Draken at sea. John Wilson, jun., late Roger. Robt. Wilson. *do.*
- 1731-8. Wm. Wilkinson. John Draken at sea, now Roger Buston. John Wilson, jun., late Roger. Robt. Wilson. *do.*
1779. Wm. Wilkinson. Roger Buston. Thomas Wilson.²⁹ Thomas Wilson. *do.*

²³ 1585. Will of Roger Wilson of Overbuston: administration committed to Isabella Wilson, widow and relict and executor named in the will for the benefit of herself and Robert, John, Margaret, and Katherine Wilson, the children. *Durham Wills.*

²⁴ 1615. Will of Robert Wilson the younger, late of Upper Buston: administration committed to John Wilson, for the use of his mother and Isabella, Agnes, and Elizabeth Wilson, children of Testator.—*Durham Wills.*

²⁵ 1664. Administration of the goods of Robert Wilson of Upper Buston committed to Margaret Wilson, the lawful widow and relict of testator.—*Durham Wills.*

²⁶ 1682. Robert Wilson of Upper Buston, bur.—*Warkworth Registers.* The baptisms, marriages, and burials of this family at this period are most numerous.

²⁷ 1690. Margaret, daughter of Caleb Buston, bap.—*Warkworth Reg.* He may have married Wilson's widow, or may have been a Trustee for the infant son.

²⁸ 1703. The Jury found that Robert Wilson of Upper Buston had died possessed of a burgage in Warkworth, and that Robert Wilson was his son and heir.

²⁹ 1796. Thomas Wilson of High Buston, buried.—*Warkworth Registers.* He died possessed of a burgage in Warkworth, to which succeeded his four daughters—Elizabeth, Ann, Judith, and Jane.—*Warkworth Muniments.*

The Wilkinsons were probably descended from Thos. Wilkeson of Nether Buston, who by his will dated 1587, proved 1588, desired his body to be buried within the parish church of Warkworth: to his wife Agnes he gave the third part of his goods: to his second son Robert the interest and tenant right of his farmhold: to his daughter Dorothy '5 shepe,' mentions his third and fourth sons Geo. and Thomas: to his eldest son William he devises 'one cow and a boull of malt.' The latter evidently already farmed elsewhere: he may have, by marriage or otherwise, become possessed of a High Buston copyhold,³⁰ and thus the forelder of the long line of Wilkinsons, who farmed here until 1863, and whose history has been already given in the account of Low Buston, in which township, as well as in those of Warkworth and Alnmouth, they were freeholders.

THE FREEHOLDERS' MOIETY.

BUSTON'S PORTION.

Tradition has ascribed the settlement of this ancient family here to the gratitude of King John to the bystander who used his local knowledge, and helped to extricate him from the bog on Alnwick Moor (later called St. Margaret's Well) and through which the king ordered every Alnwick freeman to pass, before taking upon him the full benefits of his freelege.

In the Muster Roll we have seen men of this surname in both the townships, and in 1567 Clarkson records that Thomas Buston held an eighth part of the township.

In 1622 Roger Buston of Overbuston, yeoman, made his will (proved at Durham 1623) and directed his body to be buried within the parish church of Warkworth: he devised to Elizabeth Buston, his youngest daughter, 3 oxen: to his daughter Annas Buston, 2 stirkes. "I will that my granddaughter El. Robinson have a gimmer, and her sister Ann Robinson another, and her sister Margaret Robinson another gimmer:" wife Margaret and son Roger, executors, Inventory, £22 8s. In 1638-9 Roger Buston of Buston, gent., occurs in the list of Freeholders in

³⁰ "Leases of lands which by some unknown process had been transmuted from copyholds into farmholds, granted by the Duke of Somerset; to the Wilkinsons of Buston reserved payment of rent hens."—*Tate's Alnwick*, vol. 1., p. 267.

Cocdale Ward.³¹ In 1663 Roger Buston owned lands valued at £8 a-year. In 1680 Roger Buston of Upper Buston was buried in woollen at Warkworth, and at the close of the 17th century the entries of this surname in the Warkworth Registers are frequent. Not later than this period must be placed the branching of the only two out-sets of which we have any certain knowledge: one family farmed in the adjoining township of Shilbottle Woodhouse,³² to it possibly belonged John Buston of Embleton, who in 1774 voted for lands in Stamford.

The other branch became seated at Merrington and Ferryhill co. Durham, and there held lands at Butcher Race until about 1862. They seem to have been closely connected with the ill-fated Brass family, the victims of the terrible tragedy of 1683, recorded by Mr Surtees.³³ Of their descendants was the scholarly Rev. R. Buston, Vicar of Roxton in Bedfordshire, and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, who erected in Merrington

³¹ Arch. Æl. vol. II., p. 322, (Quarto Series.)

³² 1695, June 13. Cuthbert Buston and Isabella Garrett, both of High Buston, married. *Warkworth Registers.*
 1697. Roger, son of Cuthbert Buston, of Woodhouse, bap. } *Shilbottle*
 1701. John, son of Cuthbert Buston, of Woodhouse, bap. } *Reg.*
 1708. John, son of Cuthbert Buston, of Woodhouse, bap.—*Lesbury Reg.*
 1719. Cuthbert Buston, of Woodhouse, bur. }
 1749. John Buston, of Woodhouse, bur. } *Shilbottle Reg.*
 1769. Roger Buston, of Bilton, bur.—

1771, 10 Sept. Phillis Gallimore died.—*Family Bible.*

The Gallimores owned or occupied a small estate called Gallimore Hall, in the township of Stamford, and now merged in Embleton South Farm: possibly for it did John Buston vote in 1774.

1750, Nov. 5. John Buston and Elizabeth Harvey, both of this parish. —*Embleton Register of Marriages.*

1808, Feb. 3. John Buston, farmer of Embleton, buried, aged 80 years. —*Embleton Register of Burials.*

And in the Churchwarden's book of Embleton parish, is the following note.—“The following article is taken from the will of the late Mr John Buston of Embleton, who died at Embleton on the 2nd day of February 1808. The pew in Embleton Church, which formerly belonged to Mr Hervey, and which I have occupied near 57 years, I leave to my grandson and his heirs, whenever they are resident in the parish of Embleton, at all other times to be occupied by the present vicar of Embleton and his successors.

WM. JAMES, } Executors to the late
 RALPH ANNETT, } John Buston.”

³³ Surtees' Durham, vol. III., p. 280.

Churchyard a tombstone to the memory of his father John Buston of Ferryhill, who died in 1780, aged 80 years.³⁴ He devised some of his books to Mr Buston of High Buston, in token of respect to the head of his family.

In 1681 Roger Buston was admitted as heir to Roger Buston of Upper Buston (*Court Rolls*) and died in 1708. His successor of the same name in 1719 owned a seat in Warkworth Church, and in 1722 voted for lands in High Buston: dying in 1734³⁵—his will dated and proved the same year—devises his real and personal estate at High Buston to his eldest son Roger Buston, subject to an annuity to his wife Ann, who was to be allowed to reside in a house on the north side of the 'Town': he devises legacies to his son Thomas, and to his three daughters Ann,³⁶ Jane, and Phillis:³⁷ executors—wife Ann, and son Roger: trustees and supervisors—Wm. Wilkinson of High Buston, gent., and Arthur Lee of South Shields, gent. His son and successor Roger Buston (born 1705, died 1786, *Family Bible*) voted for High Buston 1748 and 1774: his wife was Ann, daughter of Jeffrey, and by her he had two sons and one daughter, who all died without issue, except the eldest son Thomas (born 1750) who became a Commissioner to the Duke of Northumberland. The latter in 1781 purchased a moiety of Horsley's estate at Morwick for £750, and re-sold it in 1793 to John Grey of Morwick for £1300. In 1801 he purchased the adjoining estate of Wooden.

³⁴ The following are taken from the Registers of Kirk Merrington, as printed by Mr Blair in his Northern Parish Registers, (*Newcastle Courant*)

1737, October 9. Roger Buston of Ferryhill, bur.

1745, Feb. 11. Roger, son of Thos. Buston of Ferryhill, bap.

1750, Feb. 1. Mary Buston of Ferryhill, bur.

1758, Nov. 21. Elizabeth, wife of John Buston of Ferryhill, bur.

1780, Aug. 5. John Buston of Ferryhill, bur.

1800, Jan. 18. Ann Buston of Ferryhill, widow of John Buston, gentleman, aged 64 years.

³⁵ 1708, Aug. 19. Roger Buston of High Buston, bur.

1717, April 13. Caleb Buston of High Buston, bur.

1733-4, Mar. 12. Roger Buston of High Buston, bur.

} *Warkworth*
} *Reg.*

³⁶ 1789. Ann Buston, widow of Thos. Neal, of Alnmouth, died s.p., and was buried in Warkworth Church.

³⁷ 1799. Phillis Buston who had married Edward (?) Bell of Shortridge, died a widow at High Buston, and was buried in Warkworth Church, aged 89.

He also obtained a moiety of Learchild, and of the Beanley tithe through his wife, who was Phillis, daughter and co-heiress of John Story³⁸ of Learchild and Alnwick.

He took part in the Election of 1826, and was pilloried in the election ballads—‘THREE TO ONE, NOT FAIR,’ beginning

“Pushed for a Vote the Bellites must be,
Since three times to Buston they’ve sent;”

and another entitled ‘NEUTRALITY BROKEN,’ beginning

“Oh Tommy! Oh Tommy! thou last of fifteen
Of B——ns of B——n, so noble and lean.”

alluding to the fifteen generations of Bustons of High Buston.

At his death in 1839, he was succeeded by his eldest and only surviving son, Roger Buston, who died in 1876; after which his trustees sold the ancient heritage of his family, with Wooden, to Sir Wm. Armstrong, who therewith effected an exchange with the Duke of Northumberland for lands near Rothbury. And so passed from it the lands of the most ancient yeoman family in this district.

FORSTER’S PORTION.

The three farms³⁹ held by Wm. Bednel in 1567 as free tenant, passed into the hands of the now extinct local family of White-

³⁸ 1663. Mr John Storey, proprietor of the Beanley tithes. Rental £20.—*Book of Rates, Hodgson’s Hist. Northd.*

1660. Fergus Story of Beanley was one of the mounted volunteers at the muster at Bokenfield Moor.—*Proc. Soc. of Antiq. of Newcastle*, 1892, p. 163.

1722. Fergus Storey voted for Beanley.—*Poll Book*. His wife was Dorothy Proctor of Shawdon.

John Storey, eldest son of Fergus Storey of Harehope, married Jane, daughter of Alexander Young of Newham. The marriage settlement was dated 2nd March 1718.—*Hodgson MSS.*

1748 and 1774. John Storey of Alnwick voted for Learchild. *Poll Book*.

1787, 11 Jan'y. Thos. Buston of Buston, married to Miss Phillis Storey, youngest daughter of John Storey of Alnwick.—*Newcastle Chronicle*.

1826. Thos. Buston of Buston, voted for Beanley, and Roger Buston for Learchild.—*Poll Book*.

³⁹ Probably the lands referred to in an inquisition taken at Newcastle, 10th February, 7 Edw. VI., before Christopher Mitford, the escheator: the jury then found that one Baxter had died 7th February, 24 Henry VIII., seized of a third part of certain messuages and lands in Over Buston and Nether Buston, Broderwicke, Woodhorn, etc., and that Matthew Baxter, his son and heir, was now 22 years of age and upwards.—

Hodgson MSS., ‘M’ p. 160.

head of Boulmer.⁴⁰ In 1663 Mr Nicholas Whitehead owned lands in Nether [Upper ?] Buston valued at £24 a-year (*Book of Rates*).⁴¹ In 1672 Nicholas Whitehead of Bowmer, 'armiger,'

⁴⁰ 1635. Thos. Burletson, vicar of Longhoughton, was charged with 'drunknes,' before the High Commission Court at Durham, and was subsequently suspended for 3 years: the information was laid by Henry Whitehead, of Thorp (*sic.*) Bulmer, in the county of Northumberland, gent.—*Surtees' Society*, 1857, p. 126.

1660. Nicholas Whitehead of Boulmer was amongst the volunteers present at the muster on Bokenfield Moor.—*Proc. Soc. of Antiquaries of Newcastle*, 1892, p. 163.

1717. Mr Henry Whitehead and Mr Nicholas Whitehead, as occupiers of the 'cole-pits' on Denwick and Alnwick Moors, were indicted at the Sessions for having the pits in an exposed and dangerous state. At the Sessions of 5 April 1718, a justice having certified that the pits were very well filled up, the Whiteheads were excused and exonerated from the fees, which amounted to £1 10s. 8d.—*Sessions Book, Society of Antiquaries, Newcastle*.

1722. Henry Whitehead of Bowmer, and in 1748 Joshua Whitehead of Bowmer, voted for freehold at Alemouth.—*Poll Book*.

1741. Bond of Marriage of Thos. Forster of Alnwick, gent., and Catherine Whitehead of same parish.—*Raine's Testaments*.

1757. Joshua Whitehead, of Bowmer, gent., granted or assigned to John Archbold, of Acton, gent., and Jane his wife, (one of the daughters of the said Joshua), a lease of premises in Longhoughton and Boulmer, including 50 acres formerly taken out of Longhoughton Moor.—*Alnwick Castle MSS., and Report of Historical MS. Com.* 1872, p. 109.

1767. Joshua Whitehead, of High Espley, released to his only son and heir apparent, Henry Whitehead, then a Lieut. of 1st Regiment Dragoon Guards, in Capt. Henry Howard's Troop, in consideration for an annuity to the Espley estate, and later in the same year, for a farther annuity, he also released to his son his freehold at Alemouth.—*Espley Abstract of Title*.

1783, May. Henry Whitehead (his father having been for some years dead) sold the Espley estate to Alex. Adams of Newcastle, in consideration of £4,600.—*Espley Abstract*.

Capt. Henry Whitehead's eldest daughter, Elizabeth, married Henry Butterworth, F.S.A., Queen's Law stationer and publisher, 7 Fleet Street, London. She died 1853, leaving issue.—*Memoir of Henry Butterworth, Gentleman's Magazine*, Feb. 1861.

1820. An action—*Butterworth v. Mat. Forster*—was brought at the Assizes to discover the paternal heirs of Thomas Forster of Alnwick (the 'Skeeking Laird') who died in 1813: the plaintiffs were granddaughters of Joshua Whitehead, of Boulmer, who was brother to Forster's mother.—*Newcastle Courant*, 19th August 1820.

⁴¹ That is $\frac{2}{3}$ —in value—of the whole township.

conveyed his estate in High Buston to Joseph Forster of Shilbottle Woodhouse, gent. The MS. pedigree of the Forsters makes him to be a descendant of Edward Forster of Brinkburn, and of Nicholas Forster, High Sheriff, 41 Queen Eliz. In 1662 Sir Wm. Fenwick of Wallington,⁴² and Dame Jane Fenwick, his wife, released to Joseph Forster⁴³ of Woodhouse for £1250, Elford and the tithes predial and personal parcel of the cell of Balmborough. Thos. Burrell of Broompark was the attorney appointed to deliver possession. He seems to have settled Elford and Hartlaw upon his eldest son Ralph on his marriage in 1674 with Ann Widdrington. Joseph Forster held lands in Shilbottle Woodhouse of the Percies on the old system of long leases. In his Will, dated 1689, proved 1690, he is described as of Hartlaw, and desires to be buried 'decently' in the church of Warkworth, at the discretion of his executors—his wife Frances and his nephew Mr Francis Forster of Low Buston: he devises his lands in Overbuston to his wife for life, with remainder to his son Francis, who 'is now a Fellow at Oxford:' to his son George Forster 'Doctor of Phissick,' he devises all his lands at Newton-by-the-Sea, subject to an annuity of £20, to Mrs Martyn Davison and her children: to his son-in-law Mr Thomas Forster,⁴⁴ Minister of Ponteland, £10 etc. etc. "I give and bequeath my leases of Shilbottle Woodhouse, which I hold from the Duke and Duchess of Somerset, to my executors." The Inventory amounted to £550.⁴⁵ His widow was probably a second wife, as

⁴² Papers with Mrs Blair.

[£85.—*Book of Rates.*

⁴³ 1663. Elford T. and tithe.—Mr Jos. Forster, proprietor. Rental

1674. Ralph Forster, of Shilbottle Woodhouse, gent., and Ann Widdrington, of Warkworth, spinster.—*Durham Marriage Bonds.*

Will dated 1678, proved 1679, of Ralph Forster of Elford, who desires his body to be buried in Warkworth Church, and devises Elford to his son Robert. He mentions his wife Ann, his father and mother, his father Widdrington, his uncles Robert and Richard Lisle, etc.—*Raine's Testaments*

Robert, son of Ralph Forster of Elford, gent., University College, matriculated 6th April 1692, aged 16.—*Forster's Oxford Alumni.*

⁴⁴ 1689, April 9. Mary, wife of 'Dni' Thos. Forster of Pontisland, bur.—

Warkworth Registers.

⁴⁵ 1689-90, February 7. Mr Jos. Forster, of Hartlaw, in parish of Shilbottle, gent., bur.—*Warkworth Register.*

His will also mentions his eldest daughter, Jane Forster, *alias* Bertley, his grandchildren Jane and Frances Forster, and his sister Mrs Dorothy Lisle. Mr Francis Forster of Low Buston, whom he calls his nephew, was certainly not his brother's son.

her Will,⁴⁶ dated 1707 and proved 1708, does not mention either of her husband's sons. Francis Forster of Oxford must have died without issue, for George Forster of Alnwick,⁴⁷ 'Doctor of Physick,'—by his Will dated 1706—devised his estate at High Buston and Shilbottle Woodhouse to his only son and heir Joseph Forster, charged with an annuity to his wife, and portion to his daughter Jane. There was remainder to Robert Forster of Hartlaw,⁴⁸ gent. The heir, Joseph Forster⁴⁹ of High Buston and Newton-by-the-Sea, and a Justice of the Peace, married Mary Compton, and by her had a numerous family, of whom the eldest, Joseph, was born at High Buston in 1719. The latter who succeeded to High Buston and Newton at his father's death in 1774, studied at Leyden, and possessed the degree of M.D.⁵⁰ He married Isabel, daughter of Rev. John Skelly,⁵¹ Vicar of Shilbottle and Stockton, by Lady Betty, daughter of second

⁴⁶ 1707-8, 26 Feb. Frances Forster of High Buston, bur.—*Warkworth Reg.*

Her will, proved 1708, devises all her estate to her daughter-in-law, Margaret Burrell, subject to legacies to Ralph Lisle of Hazon, gent., to Thomas Lisle of Newton-on-the-Moor, gent., and to Frances Storey, wife of Ralph Storey of Alnwick, gent.—*Durham Wills.*

⁴⁷ 1700. Marriage Bond of George Forster of Buston, and Jane Davison, spinster, both of Alnwick.—*Durham Bonds of Marriage.*

He had probably been married before, as Joseph, son of Geo. Forster of Alnwick, gent., matriculated at Oxford 10th October 1710, and was then aged 16. He was of Merton College, and in 1710 of Middle Temple.—

Forster's Oxford Alumni.

⁴⁸ 1713. Will (proved same year) of Robert Forster of Hartlaw, devises his estates at Elford and Hartlaw, to his son, Ralph Forster, charged with portions to younger sons and daughters. His wife was Katherine, daughter of Francis Forster of Low Buston.

⁴⁹ Joseph Forster married secondly Mary Brown of Newton Barns, spinster: the marriage settlement, of which Francis Forster of Low Buston was a trustee, is dated 1754.—*Rev. John Hodgson's MSS.*

He died 1774, aged 82, and is buried at Embleton.—*Embleton Reg.*

⁵⁰ Joseph Forster, son of Joseph Forster of Buston, 'armiger,' Lincoln College, matriculated 6 April 1739, aged 18; M.A., 1745; B. Med., 1751.—

Forster's Oxford Alumni.

He died 28th August 1805, aged 86.—*MI. Embleton.*

⁵¹ Rev. John Skelly, Vicar of Shilbottle, 17— to 1742.—*Randal.* Vicar of Stockton, 1742 to 1772.—*Surtees' Durham.*

1740. Henrietta Augusta, daughter of Rev. John Skelly of Low Buston, Vicar of Shilbottle, baptised at Warkworth.—*Register.*

1772. Died at Swarland Hall, near Felton, when on a visit, the Rev. Mr Skelly, Vicar of Stockton.—*Newcastle Courant.*

Duke of Gordon, by whom he had an only son, Gordon Joseph Forster of High Buston and Newton-by-the-Sea, a Member of our Club, who died unmarried in 1856.⁵² Besides Dr Joseph Forster, Joseph Forster and Mary Compton had at least five sons, viz.—William Forster, Vicar of Lesbury⁵³ (the father of Joseph Forster of London, stockbroker, who in 1856 succeeded to High Buston); Francis Forster, Alderman of Newcastle (born 1725, buried 1784, ancestor of the Forsters of Seaton burn and Tynemouth, and of the late Sir Henry Manisty, one of H.M. Judges); Samuel Forster⁵⁴ of Buston Granary, corn merchant (born 1735, married Dorothy Adams of Longhoughton died s.p.); Ralph Forster, Rector of Great Warley, Essex, born 1730); and George Forster (born 1729) who farmed the family estate at High Buston, and had, by Elizabeth Rutherford his wife, four sons and three daughters,⁵⁵ of whom George Forster

⁵² Gordon Joseph Forster, Christ Church, Oxford, matriculated 20th October 1790, aged 19.—*Forster's Oxford Alumni*.

Gordon Jos. Forster, and his son, Wm. Forster, contributed to the Proceedings of this Club, papers printed, vol. II., p. 173, and vol. I., p. 229.

⁵³ William Forster, son of Joseph Forster of Newton, 'armiger,' Lincoln College, matriculated 19 March 1740-1, aged 18. *Forster's Oxford Alumni*.

He was inducted to the vicarage of Longhoughton, 9th October 1752; and 11th October 1770 was married at Edinburgh by Mr Carr, minister of the English Chapel, to Margaret, daughter of Mr John Cameron of Fassefern.—*Memoranda in Longhoughton Register Books*.

He was presented to Lesbury in 1775, and was buried at Embleton 3rd September 1784.—*Lesbury Registers*.

⁵⁴ In 1786, Samuel Forster of Buston Granary, corn merchant, was presented at the Court Leet, and fined 5/- for refusing to serve the office of Constable for High Buston.—*Warkworth Court Rolls*.

⁵⁵ "1781, August. Married a few days ago at Warkworth, Mr Thos. Collingwood, surgeon, Alnwick, to the amiable Miss Forster of High Buston, an accomplished young lady, with a fortune of £3,000!"—(sic.) *Newcastle Journal*. Dr Collingwood, who married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of George Forster, derived his descent from Sir David Collingwood of Brandon, and was born at Bates' Cross, near Berwick, in 1751. He studied and graduated at Edinburgh, and practiced first at Norham, and then at Alnwick, as surgeon and apothecary. He is credited with the introduction of improved turnip husbandry into the west of Scotland, and at Alnwick with being one of the institution of the public library. In 1786 he wrote *The Dead Alive Again*, and *The Pleasant Separation*, satirizing the domestic troubles of Percival Stockdale, the brilliant and eccentric vicar of Lesbury. About the same time he removed to Sunderland, and after a life busy with professional, philanthropic, and literary pursuits, died there 1822, aged 71."—*Mackenzie's Northumberland*, vol. II., p. 18. *Tate's Alnwick*, vol. II., p. 401.

served in H.M. Customs, sometime at Blyth, and for many years in Newcastle. He married Jane, daughter of Lieutenant John Forster, R.N., of Warkworth, by whom he had fifteen children, now all dead, the last surviving son being the universally respected Lieut.-Col. George Forster of Warkworth, of the E.I.Co.'s Service, who died at Warkworth unmarried, 1889, aged 88.

The Granary on the right bank of the mouth of the Aln, stands on Forster's lands; the date of the building is unknown, but it may possibly have been built by Joseph Forster as a provision and means of livelihood for his son Samuel, who resided there and carried on the then lucrative trade of corn merchant in Alnmouth's palmy days. It has since been let in tenements, and is fast becoming ruinous.⁵⁶

In 1828 there was a village ale-house, which bore the sign of the 'Plough.' It was kept by Robt. Common, an ingenious millwright and cartwright. Mr Tate, in his History of Alnwick, gives a circumstantial account of the miraculous longevity, ability, and bodily strength of his fore elders. He was the father of John Common of Denwick (born here 1778), who in 1818 received a silver medal and 10 guineas from the Society of Arts, and 30 guineas from the Highland Society, for double drill turnip sower. To him and to his associate, Henry Ogle, is ascribed the invention of the reaping machine, which they in 1822 exhibited at Alnwick market, and tried at Broomhouse and afterwards at South Side. *Tate's Alnwick*, vol. ii., p. 409.

PLACE NAMES.

Grassy Homers.	The Horsleys.	The Crowdy Hole.
Corny Homers.	Toft Hill.	Linold Crooks.
Dunstan (<i>old grass</i>)	Knee deep.	

⁵⁶ Forster's farm was advertised to be let in the *Newcastle Journal* of July 1797; it was then tenanted by Mr George and Mr Samuel Forster, and is described as consisting of 256 acres, with right of common. With it was an excellent granary, which would contain 2000 bolls [old bolls] of oats, 'and commodiously placed for carrying on an extensive trade in any branch of business.' It was re-let to Geo. Forster at the rent of £330.

A fine landscape painting, in oils, of the old granary by Mr W. Charlton of Gosforth, was exhibited at the Bewick Exhibition, Newcastle, 1890-91.

Ornithological Notes. BY GEORGE BOLAM.FIELD FARE. *Turdus pilaris*, Linnæus.

On 1st August 1890, I was rather surprised to disturb a Fieldfare from a bed of bracken, on the moor above Harehope, in the parish of Eglingham. The bird, however, settled again at no great distance, and on following it up, I found that, though it was well able to fly, it did so in rather a lop-sided manner, owing no doubt to some previous injury to one of the wings, which had probably prevented it migrating with its fellows. The bird was otherwise apparently in perfect health, and rose with the accustomed wild chatter.

Fieldfares often tarry with us till very late in spring, and must begin nesting immediately on arriving at their summer quarters. On 6th and 10th May 1891 large flocks were noticed at Flodden Hill and at Ayton, many of them sitting upon the trees and in full song. They generally come to us in flocks in the autumn, but on 22nd October 1890 I saw a single bird arrive from across the sea. It was flying from a north-easterly direction and at a considerable elevation, but rapidly descended to alight upon making the land. On 27th of the same month I witnessed the arrival of several little parties upon the Old Law at Ross Links, near Holy Island. The day was very stormy, with a north wind and heavy falls of snow, and the birds flew low over the water, barely topping the stormy waves—alighting in many cases upon the shingle at the water's edge immediately they reached the land. From thence they gradually worked their way up to the shelter of the links, and remained there during the day, skulking and hiding amongst the bent grass. Several other migrants were noticed during the day, conspicuous amongst which were some Snow Buntings, a Woodcock, a Mountain Finch, and a party of about a dozen Twites; while Wrens were numerous amongst the coarse grass, and wild fowl and shore birds were present in great variety. A flock of quite thirty Stockdoves were seen together upon a field at Elwick in the early morning.

GREAT GREY SHRIKE. *Lanius excubitor*, Linnæus.

During the last two or three winters Grey Shrikes have been rather unusually numerous in the district, and many captures have come under my notice, all those examined being of this species, and as is generally the case, mostly birds of the year.

In 1888 a young individual was shot on 26th November, in a garden in Wooler, by Mr Wm. Hall; and on 11th January following I had the pleasure of watching one for some time, near Mindrum Station, on the Alnwick and Cornhill Railway. When first noticed it was descending almost perpendicularly from a considerable height in the air, and preparatory to alighting upon a tall hedge, the downward flight was checked by one or two deep undulations, the wings and tail being alternately closed and spread out to their full extent, affording a fine view

of the white tips of the tail feathers. In this, as in other respects, the flight of the Shrike has a strong resemblance to that of the Magpie.

The same bird or another had been seen on the adjoining farm of Downham a week before, and about the same time one was killed at Haggerstone Castle, and another identified in the neighbourhood of Berwick, while the remains of yet another bird were picked up by one of the keepers in Alnwick Park, and the skull with the bill preserved for identification.

On March 22nd my brother and I saw one at Murton near Berwick, but it was very wild, and on being disturbed, mounted to a considerable height in the air and flew right away; and on April 9th a very fine female specimen, which had been picked up dead upon the railway near Berwick, was brought to me, and now forms part of my collection.

In November 1889 one was killed at Cumledge by Mr Thos. Thomson. Three were obtained upon the coast near Blyth, and a fourth seen, the latter on the 29th; and I examined a young bird, with the under parts of the plumage much freckled, which had been sent to Berwick from the neighbourhood of Hawick, near which place it had been killed. On 1st December one was seen by the Rev. Chas. B. Carr, flying along the roadside between Morpeth and Kirkley; on the morning of the 3rd my brother saw one surrounded by a clamorous party of sparrows in a garden close to the Pier at Berwick; and on 2nd January following, a male in rather dull plumage, and with only very faint traces of any barring upon the under parts, was brought to me by a Berwick person, who had shot it near the town on the previous afternoon. During this month I had also opportunities of examining other specimens killed at Barmoor, at Spittal, and near Berwick; and so late as about Easter 1890 one was reported to be still tarrying in the Park at Alnwick.

During November 1891 one was shot by the keeper at Haggerstone; and early in the present year another—a male—was killed near Fowberry Tower, "while in the act of devouring a small bird which it had spiked in a hedge." I examined both these birds shortly after they were killed, and both were in the immature or mottled plumage. On 29th or 30th January 1892, one was seen sitting upon a low tree in Berwick, "making a peculiar noise and surrounded by a lot of sparrows, all chirping, and in a state of great excitement," and several other occurrences might without difficulty be cited.

WAXWING. *Ampelis garrulus*, Linnæus.

A beautiful bird, which proved to be an adult female of this species, was picked up dead at Mordington, near Berwick, on or about the 11th December 1891, and sent to Edinburgh for preservation. It is some years now since we have had any visitation of Waxwings to the district.

PIED FLYCATCHER. *Muscicapa atricapilla*, Linnæus.

On Sunday morning, 10th May 1891, I picked up a female, recently dead, and in a very emaciated condition, upon the roadside near the Hope

Nursery, Berwick. The weather had previously been of the most barren and wintry description, and the poor bird had no doubt paid the penalty of its over-confidence in our treacherous climate.

On 8th May 1892, a bird in similar plumage was observed catching flies in the garden at the Elms; and on 26th April 1890, one was killed at Castle Hills—both near Berwick. On 16th May 1889, one was seen by the Rev. Charles B. Carr on one of the Farne Islands; and in the same year a nest was reported from the dene below Newmoor House, in the parish of Felton. Early in 1888 one was shot on the coast at Cresswell; and on 21st May of that year I saw a male in full song on the borders of Kylee Wood.

On 17th June 1888, when enjoying a walk through the Park at Alnwick in company with my friend Mr W. T. Hindmarsh, F.L.S., we came upon a pair of Pied Flycatchers on the banks of the Aln near Hulne Abbey, and after watching them for a short time found the nest, in which they were engaged in feeding a family of about half grown young ones. This was placed in a hole in an old alder tree fifteen or sixteen feet from the ground and just large enough to admit the birds, which were very tame, and came exceedingly close to me when I climbed up to the nest. In structure the nest bore a close resemblance to those formerly described (B.N.C., vol. xi., p. 262), the broad dry leaves of the Woodrush (*Luzula sylvatica*) being the material most freely used in its construction.

HAWFINCH. *Coccothraustes vulgaris*, Pallas.

When the late Mr Hancock wrote his "Catalogue of the Birds of Northumberland and Durham," in 1874, the Hawfinch was considered "a rare casual visitant," which had not been "known to have bred in either county;" but of late years it has been increasing its range northwards, and is now known to breed somewhat regularly upon Tyneside. The first nest in that district appears to have been found at Winlaton in co. Durham, on 23rd May 1884; and another taken near the same place two days afterwards was exhibited with the eggs it contained, by Mr Thomas Thompson, one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Club, at a meeting of the Tyneside Naturalists' Field Club, held in that month. At a later meeting the same gentleman also exhibited a young bird, which had killed itself by flying against a window at Gibside, in the autumn of the same year. In 1891 an adult bird was picked up in a dying condition at Trench Hall, Gateshead, about the end of May; a female being obtained at Whickham and a male at Hexham during the same month. On 28th July in that year two young birds were shot at Hulne Abbey in Alnwick Park, and this must be put down as the first recorded instance of the breeding of the species so far north. The gamekeeper, who lives at the Abbey, had some days previously noticed, with alarm, the havoc which was being made amongst some peas in his garden; and being a south countryman, and accustomed to the habits of these birds, remarked that he thought the depredators must be Hawfinches. He was not then aware of the rarity of the species in Northumberland, and a careful look-out being kept, a brood of lately

fledged birds, attended by their parents, was soon discovered at work upon the peas, and two of the young ones, as above stated, were killed by his son. They were preserved by Mr George Thompson in Alnwick, who told the keeper of their rarity, and I am glad to be able to add that no more of the brood was then destroyed.

During the hard weather in February last (when, by the way, 40 degrees of frost were registered one night at Chillingham) an adult male Hawfinch was picked up dead amongst the snow in the Dairy Grounds at Alnwick Castle, and was also preserved by Mr Thompson, who informs me that several others were observed in the Park about the same time; one man telling him that he had seen over a dozen together in one flock.

It is interesting to observe in this connection that Mr Selby, in his Catalogue published in 1830-31, mentions a Hawfinch which he had seen "a few years ago at Alnwick Castle, and which was killed at Hulin Abbey."

The late Mr Brotherston of Kelso recorded a female, shot at Borthwick-shiels, Hawick, in the end of August 1883; and I was informed by Mr Thomas Darling of Berwick, that he had seen one, and been quite close to it on the sea banks near Scremerston Sea Houses on 28th Oct. 1880.

CROSSBILL. *Loxia curvirostra*, Linnæus.

The Crossbill has always been noted for being most erratic in its movements; and in the summer of 1888 there was a more or less regular eruption of the species; large flocks being noticed in many parts of both England and Scotland, as well as in Heligoland and at other places. The first note I have of their occurrence in this district was early in February, when a party appeared at Twizell House—the seat of the late Mr Selby;—and a large flock frequented for a few days the larch trees in the plantations at Swinhoe Broomford, near Chathill. In the neighbourhood of Wooler, a considerable flock was also noticed on the 10th of that month, and five individuals shot out of it, and preserved by Mr Wm. Hall, are now in my collection. At the end of June they were in swarms on Heligoland (M. Gütke in 'Naturalist' for 1888, p. 224); and on 16th July Mr Robert Patten picked up a dead specimen in his garden at Rock. I saw this bird, which was in very red plumage, in Mr Thompson's shop in Alnwick, on 22nd August following, when I was also shown another specimen—also a very bright red one—which had been sent to Mr Paynter, from the Farne Islands about a week before. A flock of about seventy had appeared one night at one of the lighthouses on the Islands, and this individual had managed to kill himself upon the glass.

On 19th April 1889 I saw a flock of about twenty very noisy birds, which were feeding upon the fir cones in the wood about a mile below Abbey St Bathans; and on passing Elba a few days afterwards, I heard their call-notes still proceeding from the trees. In the 'Field' of 18th May, Mr Adam Elliot recorded that, when looking after insects on the 7th of that month, he had come upon a party of seven or eight Crossbills in a wood near Jedburgh; and I saw at Framlington a stuffed individual, which had been killed in the Reed Water district, and was looked upon as a great curiosity.

On 1st June 1889, I watched a party of from fifteen to twenty Crossbills in the large wood at Kylvoe in Northumberland. They appeared to be mostly young birds attended and being fed by their parents, and had probably been bred in the immediate vicinity. They were busily engaged amongst the fir branches, one or two of them ever and anon sallying out of the tree and flying round, only to return again; and one bird, which must have been an old male in dull green plumage, sat for some time upon the top of a tree close to us, and whistled in a most pleasing and quite musical manner.

JAY. *Garrulus glandarius*, Linnæus.

I was informed by a gentleman, who is well acquainted with this species in the county of Durham, where it is still pretty numerous, and who was not therefore likely to have been mistaken, that one day during the protracted snowstorm of December and January 1890-91, a Jay flew close over his head near New Water Haugh, about two miles west of Berwick. The traps and gun of the gamekeeper have long since annihilated this fine bird in Northumberland, and it is only very rarely that one straggles north of about Morpeth. In that neighbourhood, and to the south and west of it, a few pairs still manage to exist; and in the Duke's park at Alnwick there has been an occasional attempt at nesting during the last few years. I saw one that had been killed near Acklington about the year 1880, and was looked upon as the last of its race; and the keeper at Harehope Hall killed one at his pheasant feed, where it was pilfering the Indian corn, in the autumn of 1883 or 1884.

Near Longframlington I was informed by a young friend that he sometimes finds a nest, but that though "father does not allow them to be killed upon his farm, all the neighbours do, and they are getting scarce."

WRYNECK. *Lynx torquilla*, Linnæus.

About the second week in August 1890, a Wryneck was shot near Smeatfield, and came into the possession of Mr Chas. E. Purvis of Alnwick, who kindly sent me particulars and showed me the specimen.

In the first number of "The Annals of Scottish Natural History," a quarterly journal, issued in January last, and which has taken the place of the old "Scottish Naturalist," Mr Wm. Evans, F.R.S.E., records the simultaneous detection of four examples on the east coast of Scotland in the autumn of 1891; one of which was picked up in a dying condition, at Thornton Loch, a few miles east of Dunbar, on 20th August, the others being from the Pentland Skerries, Thirkwall, and near Thurso.

GREAT SPOTTED WOODPECKER. *Dendrocopus major*, Linnæus.

Has been unusually plentiful in the district during the last few years, and has probably nested in several localities. In 1886 I purchased an immature bird, which had been shot at Tweedmouth early in November; and about the same time one was killed near Hexham, and another seen at Twizell House, near Belford. In December a young female was killed

in a garden at Felton on the 1st; an adult female at Wooler a few days later, it having been observed in the neighbourhood for a week before it was killed; and one was mentioned in the *Berwickshire News* of 14th, as having been seen at Abbey St. Bathans. One or two others were seen about this time near Ayton; and during the same winter Mr J. M. Balmra at Acklington, stuffed two which had been killed near that place.

About the second week in March 1887, a fine specimen was shot by a rabbit-catcher in Redden covert, near Carham; and a pair were reported to have bred at Felton Park during the previous summer. Early in November 1887, an old male, shot by the keeper at Ayton Castle, was sent into Berwick for preservation, and several were recorded from South Northumberland. In December James Hall shot one in Fenwick wood, in the parish of Kylvoe. About 25th January 1888, one was killed at Harbottle Castle; and a little earlier in the same month another was shot at Quixwood.

I have no more captures to record for that year, but a pair remained during the summer, in the fine old wood at Kylvoe, and no doubt bred there, although the nest was not actually found. On 25th May, and again a week later, I repeatedly saw the birds near the same spot, on one occasion chasing each other through the trees, and their behaviour was certainly that of breeding birds. Several old and partially decayed Scotch fir trees, that had been bored by the larvæ of *Sirex gigas*, had been entirely stripped of their bark, and in some places hammered away almost to the heart by the birds in search of the caterpillars; and I noticed that their attacks had been made quite as freely upon trees lying upon the ground and on the roots and stumps of others which had been felled, as upon the upright trunks. The birds kept repeating their rather monotonous call-notes most of the time I remained in the wood, but they were marvellously adept at keeping out of sight. In the following summer they again returned to the same place, when I had a fine view of one of them on 1st June, and heard their call-notes several times during the afternoon.

In 1889 I received an immature bird, which had been found near the harbour at Holy Island on 1st October; and during the same month others were obtained at Wooler on the 5th, and at Duns Castle a day or two later. At the latter place I was informed by William Smith, the game-keeper who shot the bird, that a pair of them had frequented the woods throughout the summer, and that he believed they had bred there, the bird shot being a young one, which he expected had been reared on the place. Early in November one was observed at Ancroft Moor, tapping at an old post in a hedge, and during this and the following month specimens were seen or obtained near Lauder (for about two months); at Chirside and Ninewells (two or three times); at Thirlstane; near Glanton (a young bird with full crimson crown); at Lilburn Tower (where they remained in the woods for some time); at Milfield Hill (where three birds were

seen together by Mr Grey, about 12th November, and remained for several weeks); and near Duns.

At Chillingham, although none were seen, the battered and peeled trunks of the old Scotch Firs showed plainly enough that the birds had been there, and in other places similar evidence was forthcoming.

About the beginning of January 1890, a person from Eglington saw a Woodpecker upon a tree by the roadside near Alnwick, and watched it go into a hole in the trunk, whereupon he climbed the tree and caught the bird, which was in adult plumage, and took it to Alnwick to be stuffed. For a month or two after this, one was seen in the park at Alnwick.

At Marchmont, Thomas Smith, gamekeeper, shot one towards the end of January 1890, and writing in the following July, says, "For the past twelve or fourteen years I have taken a very great interest in watching the birds in this district, more especially anything rare, and I feel safe in saying that more Great Spotted Woodpeckers were to be seen here between the beginning of November and the 18th of May last, than there were in all the previous years of my observation. I believe there were upwards of twenty birds in and about the woods. I have seen them at different times, in various places, and have been within a few yards of them many times. The finest specimen it has ever been my luck to see, remained in the wood close to the Kennels, from December last till 14th June, when he finally disappeared, at any rate we have not seen him since then. I cannot say whether they breed here or not, as I have never seen any nests yet. All the same I am under the impression that they do breed here, else why were they so numerous, and seen so long in this district this season? Thinking I would be able to entice some of them closer to the house, in order to study their habits, I had some decayed wood, principally Scotch Fir with the bark on, laid down a few yards from my door during the winter months. The ruse was successful, for in a few days one came, and began to strip the bark in search of insects. We were careful not to molest it in any way. It came daily for weeks, and got bolder as time went on, sometimes staying for hours at a time. The under keeper, my wife, and myself passed and repassed it many a time, and it never seemed frightened or disturbed in any way. But a few head of poultry going about, apparently annoyed it a good deal. The hens occasionally got their food in a tin basin, and the tapping of their bills on the tin seemed to enrage the Woodpecker very much. He would fly at them in a most determined manner, something like a Hawk, utter a sharp shrill cry, and then fly back to begin work harder than before, stripping the bark in search of food. My opinion is, that when he heard the tapping on the tin, he thought it was some of his own species at work, and meant to fight them."

At the meeting of the Club at Callaly in June 1890, we saw evidence of Woodpeckers upon the trees, and Mrs Browne had seen one of the birds during the spring; while the gamekeeper reported that a pair had been

frequenting one part of a wood for some time previously, and he thought were breeding there. Another pair were said to have nested in the "Maiden Chambers" wood at Lorbottle. Shortly afterwards, Mr Robinson of New Moor House, showed me the hole in an old ash tree near his house, in which a brood of young had been reared that season; and I was told that nests had also been found at Brinkburn, where the tenant of Healey farm had a nest and eggs, with one of the old birds, which were taken there about fifteen years before. In Hepburn wood at Chillingham a pair were also believed to have nested in 1890.

In the beginning of November 1889, I purchased from Mr Thompson, bird stuffer at Alnwick, a very fine variety of the Great Spotted Woodpecker, which had been killed in the Duke's Park about nine months previously. It is a male in adult plumage, and has the usually white shoulder patch, and the spots upon the quill feathers of wings and tail of a decidedly orange colour, giving the bird quite a striking appearance.

HOOPOE. *Upupa epops*, Linnæus.

On 8th November 1887 a Hoopoe was seen between Beal Station and the "Half-way House," by Colonel Hill, the tenant of Lowlynn, and a friend, Mr Longmore. The bird flew along in front of them for some distance, frequently alighting upon the road, and several times allowed of so near an approach that there could be no mistake as to its identity. Shortly after this the *Newcastle Journal* contained a notice of one which had been seen for several days about Bamburgh, and which was shot on the 16th November by Mr W. Dixon of the Wynding; and in the autumn of 1890 another was reported to have been taken on the coast, between Newbiggin and Hauxley, and sent to Mr John Hedley, West Wylam, for preservation.

BARN OWL. *Strix flammea*, Linnæus.

Was reported to be unusually numerous last winter in some of the eastern counties of England, no doubt owing to an immigration from the continent, and several specimens killed in North Northumberland came under my observation. One was obtained at Lilburn Tower, another near Fowberry Mains, and a third at Hazelrigg, all in the first week in October; and during the same month I examined one shot near Alnwick: another was killed near Embleton about the beginning of May 1892.

On 17th October 1889 I saw a recently stuffed example, which had been killed near Hedgeley, and in March 1887 one captured at Hoppen Lime Kiln. Three or four years before this a pair were shot at Etal, where they were breeding in the old castle; and in January 1887, and again in the following autumn one was occasionally seen hawking over some young plantations near Chathill station.

When the Club visited Callaly in June 1890, the keeper reported that white Owls were sometimes seen there; and for many years a pair used to nest regularly at Overgrass Mill, near Felton, but deserted the place when the roof was burnt off the Mill. Two, which were shot at Swarland shortly after this, were believed to have been the Overgrass birds.

HEN HARRIER. *Circus cyaneus*, Linnæus.

A bird which went the round of the newspapers as a 'Common Buzzard,' but which I have seen and verified as being a Hen Harrier, was shot by T. W. Walker, gamekeeper to the Honourable Edward Marjoribanks, M.P., in the large coverts at Edington Hill, in the last week in January 1892.

It proved to be an adult female in good condition, and in the usual plumage, measuring 3 feet 10 inches across the wings, and 22 inches in length, and was sent to Mr Jackson, High Bridge, Newcastle, for preservation for Mr Marjoribanks.

Another Harrier, said to be of this species, but which has not yet been positively identified, was caught in a trap upon Alnwick Moor, on the 12th of the same month, and was set up for its captor by Mr George Thompson of Alnwick.

COMMON BUZZARD. *Buteo vulgaris*, Leach.

The trivial name of this species requires amending, for it can no longer be called common, and being by nature more of a resident than its congeners, it has now become the rarest of the three Buzzards in the district. A fine female specimen which was shot by the keeper at Fenton, near Wooler, in the beginning of January 1892, and was preserved for Mr H. T. Morton, had, unfortunately for the arguments of its friends, dined off a partridge shortly before it was killed, for the remains of the bird were found in its crop. Another was trapped at Hesleyside, on the North Tyne, on 25th April last. I had opportunities of examining both these birds; the latter, which came into the possession of Mr Thomas Embleton, auctioneer, was a very pretty light coloured example, being very pale hair brown upon the upper parts, with a considerable quantity of white beneath.

A young bird, most kindly sent to me by Mr Archibald Steel of Kelso, was killed about the same time as the Wooler example, at Douglass Glen, in the parish of Ewes, Dumfriesshire; and Buzzards were seen during the winter, but not killed, in Alnwick Park, and near Lilburn Tower.

In October 1890 a female was obtained on the Roxburgh side of the Cheviots, and preserved by the late Mr Brotherston of Kelso; and on 16th November 1886 one was shot near Felton by T. Gowland, gamekeeper to Mr Andrews, of Swarland Hall. Several other instances of Buzzards having been seen or obtained in the district might be mentioned, but

except when they come under the notice of some competent person, their identity is always uncertain.

ROUGH-LEGGED BUZZARD. *Buteo lagopus*, J. F. Gmelin.

I examined three specimens procured in the district during the end of 1888. One of these was sent into Berwick, early in November, to be mounted as a screen, and was said to have been killed near Bradford, in the parish of Bamburgh. Another is preserved and in the possession of Mr Robinson of New Moor House, Longframlington, who informs me that a bird of the same species frequented the moors in that neighbourhood for some time during the following winter, but was not molested. The third was captured alive by Mr H. A. Paynter of Alnwick, at a place known as the Callishes near that town. It had gorged itself upon a rabbit, and was sitting on the ground apparently asleep, and was so caught by hand; it lived in captivity for about a year afterwards, and is now stuffed and in Mr Paynter's possession. The *Kelso Mail* of 27th October 1886 recorded the capture of one at Cockburn Law, near Duns, a few days previously.

HONEY BUZZARD. *Pernis apivorus*, Linnæus.

Several have occurred during the last few years, some of them in the spring, showing the inclination of the species to come to us to breed; but the bird is too large and conspicuous to escape observation, and destruction inevitably follows. In 1886 I purchased from the keeper a fine specimen, which he had shot at Haggerston Castle during the early part of the previous summer; and on 25th October 1888 one was shot near the village of Whitsome, in Berwickshire, and sent into Berwick for preservation, where I saw it a few days later. A bird supposed to be of this species was seen near Lilburn Tower early in October 1891.

PEREGRINE FALCON. *Falco peregrinus*, Tunstall.

A very fine female was killed near Chirnside, and sent to Mr Strother, at Berwick, for preservation, in the second week in May 1892; it was a large bird, and had almost completed the change to the mature dress, the new parts of its plumage being most beautifully fresh and bright, and the creamy white of the throat and neck very fine. More usually the birds killed are in the first plumage, and they are most frequent in the autumn. In December 1891 I saw a young female which had been shot at Pawston; and another was found at Akeld, in a disabled condition, in October of the previous year. At Haggerston, an immature male was shot in November 1891, and two others were killed at Holy Island; many more instances might be given.

Mr Freeman, in his work on Falconry, laments that "a strange and anomalous civilization is fast blotting out the most complete type of speed, strength, and courage, which belongs of right to these islands, and

which the Mightiest Hand placed upon all their cliffs, as an index to the hearts and prowess that should protect them." But it seems in vain to regret the destruction of this fine bird, the inevitable consequence of which must be that it will ere long cease to be a resident with us. Even now its few remaining eyries in the district are not tenanted every year, and I believe it did not nest on Cheviot this season.

OSPREY. *Pandion haliaetus*, Linnæus.

In the beginning of May 1888, an Osprey was found dead upon the beach at Holy Island by a fisherman named George Douglas, when engaged in gathering shell-fish. It had been washed ashore by the tide, but was found on being skinned to have been shot, though where or by whom is not known. It came into the possession of Mr Charles E. Purvis of Alnwick, who, when I called there to see the bird, informed me that, two years before, he had seen an Osprey, engaged in fishing, near the mouth of the Waren Burn.

Another, shot by the late Mr Pawson's gamekeeper at Whitelee, on the Reed Water, on 6th May 1889, was preserved by Mr Robert Duncan, in Newcastle; and in October 1886 one was seen hovering over the sea on the look out for prey at Cresswell.

GREEN CORMORANT. *Phalacrocorax graculus*, Linnæus.

A specimen, in my collection, in mature winter plumage was shot at the Farne Islands a few years ago; and Mr Charles E. Purvis has one in immature dress killed there, at the Staple Rocks, in February 1889. A pair or two of these birds seem to have bred pretty regularly at the Islands during the last few years; and in the *Zoologist* for this month, (August 1892), I see Mr John Cordeaux refers to one seen there, upon a recent visit.

BITTERN. *Botaurus stellaris*, Linnæus.

A very fine specimen, a rather unusually large bird, was shot at the mouth of the river Whitadder, upon Gainslaw farm, by Mr Andrew Edgar, on 23rd December 1890, and is preserved in the collection of Mr Peter Cowe, at Oldcastles. The weather was at the time so severe that all water in the neighbourhood was frozen almost solid, and having observed the bird sitting near the opposite bank, Mr Edgar was able to come within range of it by walking over the river upon the ice, a most unusual occurrence at this place, where the rise and fall of the tide affects the water to an extent of several feet.

Another Bittern, measuring in extent of wings $48\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail 28 inches, was captured by hand at the Mossy Ford, on Alnwick Moor, about the beginning of March 1892, and was taken alive to Mr George Thompson, bird stuffer, in Alnwick. It had been reduced almost to a skeleton, and was in an

extremely weak condition; and when skinned, no food of any kind was found in its stomach.

On 3rd January 1888 a very fine male was shot by Mr John R. Douglas of Amble Hope Farm, and preserved for him by Mr Balmбра, at Acklington. Mr Douglas was out partridge shooting, when the Bittern rose in front of him out of a field of turnips, and it was killed before he was aware what it was. I had opportunities of seeing all these three birds shortly after they had been set up. Another Bittern, now in the possession of Mr George Longstaff of Newbiggin-by-the-Sea, was shot near that place about the same time as the Alnwick bird, as I am obligingly informed by Mr Charles E. Purvis.

GREY LAG GOOSE. *Anser cinereus*, Meyer.

Mr Ernest Paynter of Alnwick, showed me a recently set up example of this goose, which had been shot on Elwick farm, on the mainland opposite to Holy Island, about the middle of November 1891, by a man named Harvey, living at Detchant Cottages. He had shot three geese one night 'at the darkening,' but as they fell amongst a bed of whins he had to leave them until next morning, when only this one could be recovered. It was an adult bird undergoing a change of plumage, and had a considerable quantity of black feathers scattered over the under parts.

WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE. *Anser albifrons*, Scopoli.

During the winter of 1890-91, five or six White-fronted Geese were shot at intervals out of a flock originally numbering about eighteen, which frequented the coast at Goswick, and came up to feed upon the fields; their habit of always returning to the same parts of particular fields, rendering them more easily accounted for than is often the case.

SNOW GOOSE. *Chen hyperboreus*, Pallas.

During the hard weather which prevailed in the winter of 1890-91, wild-fowl generally were very abundant all over the country, and upon the Northumberland coast many species were present in greater numbers than since the memorable wild fowl year of 1879-80. Scaups appeared in very large numbers, and many flights of Wild Swans were seen; while amongst other rarities that were met with, perhaps the most rare was the Snow Goose, a nearctic species, which had only once or twice previously been noticed in the British Islands.

On Friday, 2nd January 1891, my brother, Mr W. J. Bolam, and a friend, were upon the sands to the north of Holy Island, when they came upon a flock of some twenty large white birds, which at first sight they thought must be Swans. The birds were sitting upon one of the sand ridges, and in close proximity to them sat several Great Black-backed and Herring Gulls, and a single Cormorant. After allowing my brother to approach within about 400 yards of them, the whole flock rose together, and the

supposed Swans, forming themselves into one long line, flew right round about him, passing at a distance of perhaps a couple of hundred yards. The day was quite clear, and he had then no difficulty in seeing that the whole plumage of the birds was snowy white, with the exception of the outer half of their wings, which appeared to be black, and which, by contrast with the white feathers, showed up very dark and distinct.

The birds rose at first rather heavily from the ground, their flight afterwards closely resembling that of Bean Geese; in size they appeared to be rather larger than that species, and the neck carried, of course, straight out in front, seemed to be somewhat longer.

My brother was at this time ignorant of the existence of the Snow Goose, or of its being an occasional visitor to this country; and when he told me next morning of what he had seen, was still rather under the impression that the birds might have been some kind of Swans with which he was not acquainted. From his clear description, however, I had little doubt that they could have been anything else than Snow Geese, and a glance at the plates and letterpress of "Yarrell" and "Bree," quickly convinced him that the birds he had seen were really of this species.

In order, if possible, to put the matter beyond dispute by shooting one of the birds, my brother re-visited Holy Island on the 6th of January; but though the greater part of the day was spent in keeping a sharp look-out and many flocks of Ducks and Grey Geese were upon the move, it was not until rather late in the afternoon that a single, suspiciously white-looking Goose appeared. The weather had now, however, become rather dull; and as the bird merely flew past at a considerable distance out to sea, no very satisfactory view of it could be obtained, and except that the plumage showed distinctly white, nothing positive could be noted.

On the 9th January, he was again upon the sand ridges, when although nothing more was seen of the flock, another single bird appeared, and this time fortunately passed so close to where he lay concealed, that both with the naked eye and by the help of his glass, my brother had a most capital view of it, and was able to make himself quite certain that the bird was really a Snow Goose. The plumage, except the broad black tips to the wings, was again pure white, and the flight, as before, bore a strong resemblance to that of a Bean Goose.

At intervals of a few days, several other visits were paid to Holy Island, but nothing further was seen of the birds, nor were we able to hear that they had been met with by any of the local shooters. Actual proof of the visit of the Snow Goose to Northumberland by the production of a specimen, is therefore wanting: but my brother is so well acquainted with the birds usually met with upon our shores, and his description of the geese seen was so clear, that I should have had little hesitation in recording, from his observation alone, a visit of *Chen hyperboreus* to this country. Confirmation however, to a certain extent at anyrate, was forthcoming in the course of the next few days, in the shape of letters to the *Field*, from people who had seen similar birds in other parts of the

country. Thus in that Journal of the 24th January, Mr Henry Sharp wrote that on the 16th he had seen near Beverley, in Yorkshire, three large white birds with black tips to their wings, which he strongly suspected were Snow Geese; and in the same paper of 31st January, there appeared a letter from the Rev. H. A. Macpherson of Carlisle, giving particulars of four birds which he and a friend had met with upon the Solway, and which they had quite satisfied themselves were of this species. These latter birds, wrote Mr Macpherson, had been first observed near Allonby on 3rd January, and appeared to have remained in the neighbourhood for nearly a month.

Other large white birds, which were supposed to have been of this species, were seen in Skye on 16th February, and in Ireland at Waterville, in co. Kerry, in January. The Snow Goose is a native of North America, and very rarely visits Europe; and as already stated, this is, besides being the first known occurrence of the bird in our district, one of the very few occasions on which it has been noticed in Great Britain. The close similarity between the dates of arrival at Holy Island, and upon other parts of the coast, is very interesting.

BERNACLE GOOSE. *Bernicla leucopsis*, Bechstein.

An immature bird of this species was killed by Mr Charles Purvis from his punt at Holy Island, on 24th October 1890, and is now in his possession. It was, he tells me, all alone when found, and was so easily approached that he was able to shoot it with his 12-bore shoulder gun.

On 1st March 1889, when at Holy Island, I saw a flock of five of these birds, which were flying back and forwards between the slakes and the sea; and the island shooters have in recent years several times reported having seen what they call 'Bernacles'; but Brent Geese are sometimes so white in appearance as to be easily mistaken by them for the lighter coloured birds.

RED-BREASTED MERGANSER. *Mergus serrator*, Linnæus.

On the 18th August 1890, my brother met with a party of seven of these birds near the mouth of the Tweed at Berwick, and shot one of their number—a very young and scarcely full-grown bird. They were, however, strong upon the wing, and as the species breeds freely in Scotland, not more than 100 miles distant, they had no doubt migrated from thence. Still this is an unusually early date for these birds to be with us.

SMEW. *Mergus albellus*, Linnæus.

The Smew, especially in the adult state, is rarely seen upon our coast, and then only in exceptionally severe and stormy weather. A most beautiful male in full plumage was shot, by a person named Simpson, in the Tweed at Yarrow Haugh, near Berwick, on 20th January 1891; and just six days later another bird, an immature male with only one or two

white feathers showing upon the head, was killed near the same place. Both of these birds were brought to me soon after being killed, and are now in my possession.

In the month of February of the same year, another male, in very nearly adult plumage, was killed near the mouth of the Coquet at Warkworth, and preserved for Mr Pape by Robert Duncan of Pilgrim Street, Newcastle. About the same time adult Smews were seen and captured on the Solway, and in various other parts of the country.

On 18th January 1892, an immature bird was killed on the Tweed near Berwick, by Robert Patterson; and on the following morning the same person shot another near the same place, also in the first plumage. Both of these came into the possession of Mr Wm. L. Miller, who very kindly presented one of them to me.

In the female or young state, the chestnut colour of the upper parts of the head and neck contrast very strikingly with the pure white of the chin and throat, and the line of demarcation is very sharp and distinct. The feathers are also very short and of a fur-like texture, which gives to the head and neck of the bird a very strong resemblance to the body of a Weasel. Col. Montagu has remarked this likeness, and tells us that in the south of Devonshire the birds are upon this account known as 'Vare-Wigeon,'—*Vare* in that part of the country being the common name given to the Weasel.

TURTLE DOVE. *Turtur communis*, Selby.

On 19th August 1889, I received from the Earl of Tankerville a very fine specimen of a young Turtle Dove, in the first plumage, which had been shot by one of the keepers at Chillingham on the 16th of that month. It had been noticed about the Park for a few days before it was killed, and on one occasion Lord Tankerville thought he saw about a dozen of the birds together in a field on Chillingham Barns farm, but they rose on the other side of a high hedge, and from the cursory glimpse obtained of them, his Lordship could not be quite positive about their identity. The same keeper saw another near Trickley Wood on 18th May in the following year.

Dr Stuart tells me that he noticed one, feeding in company with a flock of Pigeons, upon a newly sown field of barley, near Chirnside, in the spring of 1887; and in Duncan's shop in Newcastle, I examined a beautiful male, in full plumage, which had been killed out of a flock of fourteen, on 21st May 1888, about five miles north of that city. Mr Duncan frequently has them sent to him for preservation, from the neighbourhood of Newcastle, and thinks the species is increasing in numbers in the north.

In the "Naturalist" for 1886, page 342, Mr Riley Fortune of Alston House, Harrogate, in a note upon "The Turtle Dove in Yorkshire," dated 27th September 1886, says:—"Last year I found them nesting in fair numbers in the neighbourhood of Alnwick, Northumberland, on 26th July; and this year they have also been seen, in the same county, near Chathill, which will be recognised by many as being the nearest station

to the noted Farne Islands." But there must surely be some mistake in this. The species is spreading northward, and an odd pair may, and no doubt do, occasionally nest in the district; but all my enquiries in the localities indicated have failed to elicit that the bird is known to anybody save as a rare and accidental visitant.

RED-LEGGED PARTRIDGE. *Caccabis rufa*, Linnæus.

About the end of December 1889, a female of this species, which it was stated got up in company with a common Partridge, was shot by a free-man of Berwick, on the meadows lying a short way to the north of the town; and on 28th October 1890, a male, in perfect plumage, which I purchased for my collection, was killed near the Hope Nursery about a mile from Berwick. This also was in company with a single bird, which however was thought to be of the same kind as the one shot.

During the following summer, a solitary bird which attracted attention by its unfamiliar and oft-repeated call, was frequently seen about Velvet Hall farm, and was shot by Mrs Jerningham's gamekeeper, at Murton Whin covert, towards the end of September.

These birds had of course been introduced, and were the first I had seen in the district; and enquiries elicited the information that the Hon. Edward Marjoribanks had, within the last few years, turned down a few upon the Edington estate, which is only a few miles (as the crow flies) from Berwick. The keeper at Edington Hill tells me that the birds were hand reared, and turned out in the summer, but gradually seemed to stray away from the place. Only a few were shot, and the remainder have all now disappeared; he does not think any of them ever bred upon the property.

QUAIL. *Coturnix communis*, Bonnaterre.

On 15th June 1888, an adult male, in fine plumage, which had been picked up below the telegraph wires at Tweedmouth, was brought to me, and is now in my collection. On 26th September 1886, while walking between Unthank and Scremerston, I rose three Quails from a stubble field; and on 11th November following, one was shot at Mousen near Belford. The numbers of these little game birds which visit us seems to vary very much in different years. On the evening of 13th June 1887, I heard their soft pleasing call issuing from a field of young grass at Murton White House, and in June of the present year they were also heard on Halidon Hill, Berwick.

SPOTTED CRAKE. *Porzana maruetta*, Leach.

In the beginning of November 1891, a Spotted Crake, which had apparently been disabled by coming in contact with the telegraph wires, was picked up upon the platform at Beal railway station, and preserved by George Smith of Lowick. About a month previously, one was shot by

Robert Patterson on the banks of the Tweed near Berwick. In 1889 Mr Purvis of Alnwick obtained one which had been killed in the neighbourhood of Fenham; and one shot in November at Sleekburn, in Northumberland, was noticed in the *Newcastle Weekly Chronicle*. On 3rd September of the same year, a young female, now in my collection, was shot by my brother on the Tweed, about three miles above Berwick. In the previous spring, one found dead below the telegraph wires at Morpeth, was purchased from a platelayer by the Rev. Charles B. Carr; and I saw another that had met with a similar fate on the railway near Widdrington in 1882.

The Spotted Crake seems to be particularly liable to be *telegraphed*, for it is a comparatively rare bird, and the numbers found below the fatal wires are out of all proportion to the scarcity of the species.

DOTTEREL. *Endromias morinellus*, Linnæus.

A very fine and brightly coloured bird, and probably therefore a female, was picked up upon the golf course at Goswick, by Mr Robt. Crossman, on 12th May 1890, and is preserved at Cheswick House. In the same year one was found running about with a broken wing on the links near Monks' House, by a coastguardsman while going his rounds. It had no doubt been in contact with the telegraph wire, and was taken to North Sunderland, where it lived at the coast guard station for a considerable time. Another, shot at the Black Lough on Alnwick Moor in 1889, was preserved by a person in Morpeth.

GREY PHALAROPE. *Phalaropus fulicarius*, Linnæus.

During the stormy weather in October 1891, the country was visited by great numbers of these graceful birds, probably more being seen and killed upon our coasts than at any time since the year 1866, when there was a similar invasion, but at that time they arrived a few weeks earlier.

In the present instance the only Northumbrian specimen which came under my notice, was one shot by Mr Robert Rutherford on the mill pond at Yearl on 19th October, and which I saw and examined next morning, in the hands of Mr Wm. Hall, bird stuffer at Wooler. It was a bird of the year, but had almost completed the change to winter plumage, and had been noticed frequenting the pond on which it was shot, for about a week previously: the same or another individual having been seen upon the pond at Middleton Hall a few days before.

In June 1889, a specimen now in my collection, and which I purchased from Hall, was killed by a boy, named Lugton, with a catapult, upon the mill pond at Way-to-Wooler farm. It is in winter dress, but has acquired a good many of the red feathers of its summer plumage.

RUFF. *Machetes pugnax*, Linnæus.

I saw two of these birds, in the usual autumn plumage of the young, near Lucker station, on 17th September 1891. They were feeding upon an old grass field in company with a scattered flock of Peewits and Golden Plovers, but kept close together and always somewhat aloof from the other birds. They were large birds, evidently from their size, both males, and several times allowed me to approach within a short distance of them before taking wing, at one time also passing very low over my head. Although put up four or five times, and watched for nearly a quarter of an hour, they were not observed to utter any note.

I saw, in Mr Jackson's shop, in Newcastle, two Ruffs, both young birds, which had been killed, along with two others, at Holy Island, in the autumn of 1891; and Mr Charles Purvis of Alnwick showed me one which he had shot near Alnmouth the previous year.

BLACK-TAILED GOLDWIT. *Limosa belgica*, J. F. Gmelin.

On 27th September 1889, a young male was shot by my brother on the sands between Holy Island and Goswick, and is now in my collection. On 1st January following, he saw another near the same place, but it was very wild, and could not be approached. This last is an unusually late date for the bird to be with us.

ROSEATE TERN. *Sterna dougalli*, Montagu.

This is always looked upon as a rare species upon the Northumberland coast, but in Autumn at anyrate it is sometimes fairly numerous, and I am inclined to think that there are often more breeding birds at the Farne Islands than is suspected. Amongst the general cloud of Terns flying around one's head on a visit to their nesting places, it is by no means easy to pick out a particular bird, or to follow it with the eye for long at a time; but I have generally been able to identify a few Roseates amongst the number. When on a visit to the Farnes on 14th September 1885, I saw, and watched for half-an-hour, a flock of quite twenty or thirty of these birds engaged in fishing just off the Megstone Island, and had them often within a few yards of me. Both old and young birds were of the party, the former having all assumed the white foreheads of their winter plumage. This is perhaps rather a later date than the birds usually remain upon our coast.

LITTLE TERN. *Sterna minuta*, Linnæus.

Three specimens in my collection were shot off the rocks near Scremerston on 15th August 1890; one is in adult plumage, the others immature. Others were seen about Goswick during the same autumn; and on 14th June of the previous year my brother observed one flying alone, in the harbour at Holy Island.

An attempt has this year, I believe, been made to introduce the bird as a breeding species, at the Farne Islands, by having eggs, obtained from other stations, placed in the nests of the Common or Arctic Terns; but how far the experiment has succeeded, I have not yet heard.

GREAT SKUA. *Stercorarius catarrhactes*, Linnæus.

A very large Skua, which was flying about amongst the Gulls in the harbour at Berwick, during the gale and high tide on 21st September 1891, must have been a bird of this rare species, but I was not so fortunate as to see it.

The day was exceedingly wet and stormy, there being two wrecks at Berwick during the afternoon, and the tide in the river and along the coast rose several feet above 'the highest previous record.' There was also a vast flood in the Tweed, which did much damage to crops and water dykes in the country, and washed away several bridges; and at Berwick it was quite a sight to behold the sheaves of corn, and cocks of hay, which all day long were floating down the river, and being carried out to sea or landed and made prizes of by people upon the look-out. It was amidst all this destruction and floating debris that the Skua appeared, and regardless of wind or weather, began pursuing some of the larger Gulls which had collected in the harbour, until they had furnished him with a meal.

POMATORHINE SKUA. *Stercorarius pomatorhinus*, Timminck.

Mr Peter Cowe has an immature bird at Oldcastles, which was shot at Berwick about the end of January 1891.

LITTLE AUK. *Mergulus alle*, Linnæus.

Very rarely occurs in the district in summer plumage, but I saw a bird which had fully assumed this state, and which had been picked up dead amongst the heather in the Duke of Northumberland's park at Alnwick on 7th May 1892.

FULMAR. *Fulmarus glacialis*, Linnæus.

After some stormy days, with high north and north-east winds, in the second week of October 1887, several Fulmar Petrels were found in a more or less disabled condition upon the coast. On the 15th of that month my brother picked up two upon the sands at Goswick; and on the 1st March following we found the remains of a third, washed up upon Ross Links. These are all now in my collection.

One of the Goswick birds was still alive when found, but in a very weak state, and quite unable to fly. The Ross specimen is rather dark in plumage, and apparently nearly intermediate between the ordinary pale form and the dark coloured northern examples.

The *Berwick Journal* of 8th November last recorded a Fulmar which was seen chased by a flock of Rooks, on the Tweed at Sprouston Dub, three days previously, and was ultimately knocked down and killed by them; but no mention is made as to what became of the specimen, and its identity may therefore be open to doubt.

FORK-TAILED PETREL. *Oceanodroma leucorhoa*, Vieillot.

The storms of the latter part of September 1891 interfered with the migration of many birds, and amongst these none seem to have suffered more than these little wanderers from mid-ocean. Driven from the Atlantic upon our western coasts, they were scattered over the whole kingdom, and in many cases carried by the wind far inland, or blown right across the country. Numerous Petrels were picked up in our district, but where an examination of the birds has not been made, it is possible that they may not all have belonged to this species.

Of well authenticated examples, one brought to Berwick, in the first week in October, was said to have been caught by a clergyman on the banks of the Jed, another which was seen in its company, escaping by taking wing. Two others, picked up on the Tweed, the one at Whitnirhaugh, the other on Wooden Anna, I saw in Mr A. Steel's collection at Kelso. One, on 15th October, was discovered on the banks of the Till, at Fowberry Tower, another was found dead upon a sheaf of corn in a field on Heiferlaw Bank Farm near Alnwick, on 31st of the same month; while two or three more were sent to Edinburgh for preservation, from the neighbourhood of Kelso.

About the same time a Petrel of some kind was caught alive at Coldstream, and others said to be "Stormy Petrels" were obtained at the Hirsel, and near Wormerlaw. On 3rd October I was told by Wilson at the Old Law that he had tried, a day or two before, to catch one of these birds, which came into his boat, and apparently wished to seek shelter there, but which ultimately made off; and at same time, one at least, was seen by the Holy Island fishermen.

GREAT NORTHERN DIVER. *Colymbus glacialis*, Linnæus.

Visits us pretty regularly in winter, and may often be met with along the coast, but it rather inclines to fish in deeper water than its smaller congeners, and seldom ventures so near the shore. At Holy Island, and off the mouth of the Tweed, in early morning, a single bird, or a pair, may frequently be seen, birds of the year in immature plumage being most prevalent, but they are always rare enough to attract attention, and it is only occasionally that one is captured. In 1890-91, however, they were present in unusual numbers, and several adult birds were recorded as having been killed. In company with the two smaller kinds of Divers and many Grebes, they first appeared towards the end of October: my first note being on 21st of that month, when a very large immature male, weighing $8\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., was sent to me from near Holy Island. Three were seen together resting upon the water near the lighthouse at Berwick on the 29th, and subsequently many immature birds came under notice, both here and at Holy Island. On 31st October, a person living at Beal brought to me a fine adult bird in nearly perfect plumage, which had been picked up alive, but in a disabled condition, upon the sands between that place and Holy Island: and on 10th January 1891, a bird, which from the description given seems to have been adult, was fired at by a Berwick

man off the rocks to the north of the pier. A mature female shot in the river Blyth was recorded by Mr Balmбра in the *Newcastle Weekly Chronicle* of 29th November.

The instantaneous manner in which so large a bird as the Great Northern Diver can disappear under water, and the rapidity and power of its movements below the surface, require to be seen to be appreciated, for even at close range it can sometimes dive at the flash of a gun, and before the shot has time to reach it, with as much ease as the smallest Grebe, and the distance often traversed before it will again come to the surface, is truly surprising.

Writing in the old days of flint guns, Colonel Hawker in his work on shooting tells us that Dun-birds and various kinds of Divers are so quick on the water that "they will very often what is called *duck the flash*, that is, pop under water like a dobchick, and completely escape the shot": and after mentioning various methods in use for shooting such birds, such as firing at their heads the moment they come up, putting a shield of pasteboard before, or a cover over the gun-lock so as to hide the flash in the pan, etc., ends up by saying that "after all the best recipe is to have a good detonating gun." These birds have, however, become so thoroughly acquainted with the "detonator," and have so quickened their powers of diving, that they would now be able to make light of any such clumsy contrivances for hiding the preliminary flash of the flint gun, the discharge from the muzzle being at the present time usually sufficient warning to enable them to duck in time to "completely escape the shot."

BLACK-THROATED DIVER. *Colymbus arcticus*, Linnæus.

Along with the other Divers this species appeared towards the end of autumn 1890, and was several times met with upon the coast during the winter. A young example, in my collection, was shot in Berwick Bay, on 23rd October, and with a glass we identified several others from the pier during the next few weeks, generally more or less closely associated with Red-throated Divers. The last seen, of which I find a note, was just off the mouth of the Tweed on 10th December.

RED-THROATED DIVER. *Colymbus septentrionalis*, Linnæus.

From October onwards, till well into the spring of 1891, this species was unusually abundant, at first appearing in considerable parties, and afterwards scattered along the shore in twos and threes. An adult female, which still retained her full breeding dress, was shot by my brother along with the Black-throated Diver above alluded to, on 23rd October, and is also in my collection. The whole of the feathers of the under parts were stained a dirty yellowish colour, evidently from the nesting place having been on the banks of some peaty loch; for as is well known these birds are quite unable to walk, and can only travel to and from their nests by pushing themselves along upon their bodies; in this way quite a channel being sometimes formed to and from the water's edge by the time the eggs have been a short time sat upon, and of course the plumage becomes much soiled in consequence.

From the gullet of an adult bird of this species, which was found on 5th February 1891, up one of the deep 'ditches' which intersect the sands at Holy Island at low tide, I shook a considerable number of sand eels, ranging in size from respectable eels of 3 or 4 inches in length, down to the most minute creatures scarcely exceeding a needle in thickness. There were quite a lot of these tiny fishes, and we could not help wondering that so large a bird should have troubled to pursue and swallow such apparently insignificant morsels.

I have frequently watched Red-throated Divers descending to the water from a considerable height in the air, and their manner of doing so is rather striking. After circling round the spot two or three times in wide circles, now and then appearing almost to hover in the air, they rush down at an acute angle, legs and neck extended to their full extent, but just when you are expecting to see them dash into the water, the direction of flight is suddenly altered, and they skim off along its surface, finally landing very quietly some yards further on.

GREAT CRESTED GREBE. *Podiceps cristatus*, Linnæus.

This species seems to be increasing in the frequency of its visits to the district, having been noticed with some regularity upon the coast of recent years, as well as on several occasions inland.

In 1890 one was seen off Spittal point on 21st October; another, a very large bird with a heavily tufted head, but with a suspicion of the stripes of immaturity still remaining on the neck, was fishing near the mouth of the river about a week later; and one or two others were noticed in the vicinity about the same time. On 1st January 1891 one was seen near Berwick, and again on 20th; one in the harbour at Holy Island on 16th January; and another diving off the rocks below Lamberton on 13th March. A fine specimen in the usual autumn plumage was obtained from Holy Island on 23rd October 1891; and the late Mr Brotherston had one for preservation which had been shot in the Tweed, at the Lees, Coldstream, early in November 1890.

RED-NECKED GREBE. *Podiceps griseigena*, Boddaert.

This is usually one of the scarcest of the Grebes in the district, and several years often pass without a specimen turning up, but it shared in the general plentifulness of the tribe in the winter of 1890-91, and was then by far the most abundant of the genus. As is generally the case, its arrival was not until late in the season, and as the following dates will show it remained upon the coast till the end of March. The first specimens were noticed in and about Holy Island harbour on 16th January 1891, when my brother shot two young males and saw more than a dozen others; on the 27th a very small individual, which proved to be an immature female, was sent to me from the same quarter; and on 23rd I saw an adult bird in a shop in Alnwick, which had been killed on the Aln at Denwick the day before. On 14th February another young female was found alive, but in a wounded condition, upon the sands at the Old Law; and a week later I saw a fine adult bird fishing off the Lamberton rocks,

and watched it for some time through a glass. On March 19th two flew past our boat as we crossed from the Old Law to Holy Island, which brought forth the remarks from the fishermen who were rowing us, that "*Tammy Allans*" (the generic name for Grebes upon the Island) "had been very plentiful this year, and were now getting into fine feather," and that one with a good deal of red upon its neck had been shot about a fortnight before. On 22nd March a single bird, in adult winter dress, was frequenting the rocks at Marshall Meadows near Berwick, and in Mr Cowe's collection at Old Castles I saw a specimen in unusually dark plumage, which had been obtained during the winter on the Berwickshire coast. One, shot on the Teviot, about the end of January, was preserved by Mr Brotherston at Kelso, and several other captures might without difficulty be mentioned.

SLAVONIAN GREBE, *Podiceps auritus*, Linnæus.

Is a pretty regular winter visitant, and the most common of the Grebes upon the coast; we generally see one or two of them in the course of a season about the mouth of the Tweed, and in some other favourite resorts. In common with the other members of the family, the Slavonian Grebe was rather more plentiful than usual in 1890-91, but not I think to so marked an extent. The earliest arrivals were on 27th October, when some half dozen of them were swimming about amongst the Red-throated and other Divers, off the mouth of the Tweed; others were noticed on January 16th at Holy Island, and on 28th of the same month at Berwick.

EARED GREBE. *Podiceps nigricollis*, C. L. Brehm.

This is far from being a common bird with us, but like its congeners was rather plentiful in 1890-91. Several were seen and one killed along with the Red-necked and other Grebes at Holy Island on 16th January; and I saw two near the same place so late as the 19th March 1891. One of these still retained the white neck, etc., of the winter dress, but the other appeared to have quite completed the change to its breeding plumage, and is the only example in this state which I have met with in the district. The whole of the upper parts were very dark, the head, chin, and neck being practically black, whence the most appropriate name of *nigricollis*, and the fine spray or 'ear' of golden orange feathers upon the head, seemed to have attained its full growth. When first seen the birds were diving about close in shore, and my attention was at once arrested by the very black appearance of the one, which a minute later, the telescope showed to be the Eared Grebe in summer plumage.

SCAUP DUCK. *Fuligula marila*, Linnæus.

During the general prevalence of wild fowl in the winter of 1890-91, Scaup Ducks far outnumbered everything else in point of actual abundance. They commenced to arrive as early as about the 24th of September, when I saw a young male which had been killed near Alnwick; and on 10th October two immature birds occurred near Goswick. With December, however, the real rush began; and on 3rd of that month there were

several little parties scattered about the rocks near the lighthouse at Berwick, and frequenting the mouth of the Tweed: and during the next ten days there appeared to be fresh arrivals almost daily. On the 17th the flocks were largely increased—some of them being remarkably tame, and considerable numbers were shot; and on the 30th there was again a very great arrival at the mouth of the river. The local shooters all killed several birds each day, and for some time the general abundance of the ducks and their tameness was the principal topic of conversation amongst these men. Mixed with the Scaups were a few Long-tailed Ducks, and I heard of a single Pochard having been obtained; while the flocks which assembled at Berwick were only an index of what was taking place at other suitable stations along the shore. As already mentioned, Divers and Grebes were exceptionally abundant, and many Wild Swans appeared. The Scaups continued with us till the middle or end of January, when their numbers began gradually to decrease; but many tarried until long after that period. Thus on March 13th one was still observed off Berwick; and on the 19th of the same month a small flock, including one slightly wounded male that was able to fly only with difficulty, were disturbed upon the Lough at Holy Island. After this none were seen until May 6th, when I was greatly surprised in passing along the road to see two pairs of Scaup Ducks quietly swimming upon the lake at Pallinsburn. They were beyond question paired, and were in full plumage, and appeared to be quite settled in their quarters for the summer; but in all probability they did not remain to breed there. I had no opportunity of again visiting Pallinsburn until the 17th July following, when Mr Watson Askew-Robertson very kindly granted me permission to inspect the lake as closely as it was possible to do without a boat, and considering the amount of weeds, etc., which had grown up around it.

On this occasion I found several black ducks, followed by broods of young ones, upon the water, accompanied in one instance by a drake in his duck's or summer plumage; but though I suspect that these were all only Tufted Ducks (which within the last year or two have become established at Pallinsburn) I was unable quite to satisfy myself with regard to one or two of them. Certainly they were either Tufted Ducks or Scaups; but those who are familiar with the worn autumn plumage in which these birds appear towards the end of the breeding season, will appreciate the difficulty I had in coming to a conclusive opinion regarding them. One duck had undoubtedly a few white feathers about the base of the bill, and I fancied also some freckling upon the back, her bill also appearing to be very broad and blue, but, notwithstanding, she was probably only a Tufted Duck, some of which sometimes show a little white about the cheeks in autumn. The drake was in nearly uniform dull brown plumage, but was too shy to admit of a very satisfactory examination, even with the glass. Although I searched very carefully round the banks of the lake, where large quantities of moulted feathers had been cast ashore, no decided Scaup feathers could be found, though those of Tufted Duck, Mallard, etc., were in some places abundant.

Notes on Ladykirk Parish. By the REV. WILLIAM DOBIE,
Ladykirk.

THE Club held its fourth Meeting for the season at Ladykirk, on 26th August, when 75 members and friends attended. A sumptuous breakfast was provided, and a cordial welcome greeted every one present from Mr and the Hon. Mrs Askew Robertson and their family. Breakfast over, the company had every facility afforded them for examining the Conservatory, which was in full bloom, and also the many valuable pictures adorning the walls of the mansion, which are well worthy the examination of those who take an interest in ancient and modern pictorial art. A list of a few of the principal paintings is already given at pp. 310-311 of the present volume.

A brief account of the various objects of interest to be met with in the immediate locality was read in the billiard room, and after a cordial vote of thanks had been given to their hospitable entertainers, the company sallied forth under the guidance of Mr Askew Robertson, and the Rev. William Dobie, the minister of the parish. Within the park wall are perhaps the finest stables, harness room, and riding school to be met with in the kingdom, and these were duly visited and admired deservedly. They were built about 1839 by David Robertson, Esq., who died in London 19th June 1873, Lord Marjoribanks of Ladykirk, and Lord Lieutenant of Berwickshire, aged 76, and was buried within Ladykirk Church. Crossing the pasture field to the north of the mansion house, we come to the site of the ancient village of Upsetlington, of which mention is frequently made in Border history. It stood on the northern bank of the Tweed somewhat higher than Norham, and on the northern side of the road which still leads to the ford from which Norham took its ancient (Danish) name of Ubban ford.

The foundations of the village are still traceable, especially when the grass is affected by drought. A long continuous building, now occupied as three cottages, and called the Black Ra', seems from indications in the northern gable, to have originally formed part of a larger dwelling, while a lintel on the S. gable has the initials W.R., and the figures 1747. Perhaps the disproportion between the width at the base and the height

of the gable may indicate that the walls have been heightened in 1747. To the front of the middle cottage was attached an outside stair admitting, by a door still existent, to rooms in the upper flat. This stair, removed less than 20 years ago, was in itself very picturesque, and its removal is to some still a subject of regret, as it was the last survivor in the parish of the ancient mode of ascending to the upper regions. The parish school was, at the end of last century, near the Black Ra'. On the 10th of May 1291, the nobility and titled clergy of Scotland assembled at this village in order to have a settlement made of the controversy between Bruce and Baliol—competitors for the crown and kingdom of Scotland, in succession to Alexander III. The manor of Upsetlington is mentioned in charters of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, and was at that period in the possession of a family of the name of Byset, Bisset, or Bissert, indicative of their Anglo-Norman descent. This family came into Angeland about the time of William I. (1066-1087), came north and settled in two branches—the one in Berwickshire, and the other in Inverness-shire.

Leaving the site of the ancient village of Upsetlington, and continuing northwards, we descend into a ravine, at the bottom of which still flows the waters of Saint Mary's Well. Neither well nor spring is visible, but there is a watering trough for cattle erected by William Robertson, Esq., great-grandfather of the present proprietrix, about the beginning of this century, and bearing the inscription, "Well of St. Mary of Upsetlenton." The water from this well was many years ago taken by gravitation to supply the present mansion house; it is not used for that purpose now. The watering trough above referred to is somewhat dilapidated and quite dry, but the spring percolating from its now unknown source, still flows on and feeds the little stream. Not more than twenty yards from the so-called Saint Mary's Well, stands a square modern pillar upon a platform about ten feet high, with the inscription, "Ann's Well." There is nothing about sainthood here. Within a few feet of the base of this pillar is a sunk and ringed well of considerable depth—full of pure water—covered over with a heavy, circular, carefully fitted stone; the whole stonework quite modern, but water, which is not modern nor polluted, percolates through the superincumbent soil down the short declivity to the rivulet, and thus

with the drainage of the pasture land around, the waters of the so-called Holy Wells, find their way into Tweed at the Roughstone or West ford Fishing. Leaving the Wells, with a lingering look at the old and twisted willows fast hastening to decay, we ascend the gentle slope, and gain the platform, and here on a site panoramic stood for many centuries the *Rectoria de Upsetlington*, or as it is written in the Tax Roll of Saint Andrew's, "Saint Mary's Church of Upsetlington." About half-way down the declivity to the lip of Tweed lies the only remnant of the Rectory—a block of stone, squarish, weather-worn—fit memorial of the *to kuriakon*, *i.e.* the something that belonged to the Master; now prostrate but enduring still. In the year 1296, Henry de Strivelin, parson or rector of Upsetlington, swore fealty to Edward I. at Berwick, and in return had a restitution of all his parochial rights: in 1327 Abraham Chrichton was rector, but in these troublous times we hear very little of the church and clergy. In the Taxation Roll of Priory of Saint Andrews, the Rectory of Upsetlington is rated at twenty merks. Chalmers says the tenth of this Rectory was valued in Bagimont's Roll at £4. In Bayamund's Collection Roll we find "Rector ecclesie de Hupseclington 30 sol. In the Papal Taxation Roll the *Verus Valor* is £21 18s. 2d., and the *tenth* 43s. 9d. ob. qt. The advowson seems to have been attached to the manor in times prior to the Reformation.

It is evident, from Raine's History, that a portion of Upsetlington was long considered to be part and parcel of Northumberland ecclesiastically, and in the Boldon Buke it is valued at 40 shillings; while in the year 1193 a Galfred de Hupsetintona testifies for Upsetlington being an appointment of his Castle of Northumberland. In 1331 there existed controversies with Beaumont, Bishop of Durham, who claimed ecclesiastical jurisdiction over West Upsetlington; and we find Edward III. of England warning David II. of Scotland (who was crowned at Scone only in 1331) *de episcopo Dunelmensi non inquietando*. The warning was unheeded; the Scots seem to have taken the question of right into their own hands, for we find a Prior Wessington giving as one of his reasons for the smallness of the Collection in 1420, "that for the last 68 years nothing had been received from the churches in Scotland—the Scots not permitting it." In 1468-9 collection, the entry is "no rents received. Upsetlington paid nothing,"

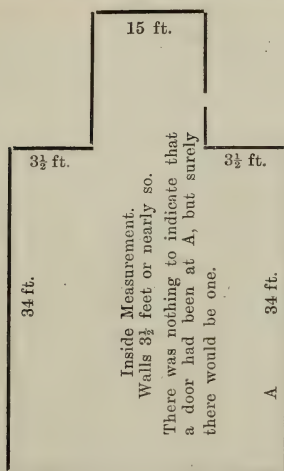
and it is added “unjustly occupied by the Scots.” The supplementary treaty of Chateau Cambresis, entered into between Francis and Mary, King and Queen of Scotland, and Elizabeth, Queen of England, was signed on 31st May 1559, in the ancient church of Saint Mary of Upsetlington.

HORNERDENE OR HORNDEAN PARISH.

This old parish seems to have existed from a very early date. In the Pontificale Ecclesiae S. Andreae, among the churches dedicated by David de Bernham, Bishop of Saint Andrews, we find Eccl. de Hornerden eodem anno. (1243) 4th April (dedicata). There is considerable variation in the spelling of what is now Horndean, arising from carelessness on the part of the scribes, and also from the difficulty in deciphering very old documents, but upon balancing the variations, we are inclined to think the original name was Hornerdene. By ‘original,’ we mean as far back as the documents examined give us any information on the origin of the name. The word “Horner” applies to persons engaged in a particular occupation, and not to the configuration of ground on which they have pitched their dwelling; and it is the fact that we have in Hornerdene the coal black eyes and raven locks belonging in an intensified hue to the race known as “Horners.”*

The parish church of Horndene was in the centre of the now sadly neglected graveyard, about a quarter of a mile east of the village, from which there is a commanding view of the winding of Tweed. The plan and dimensions of the old church, or chapel as it is generally called, as ascertained by actual measurements in 1861, were as here shewn :

*The roots of the word “Hörn,” are widely spread. Heb., Keren, Chald., Kerna. Latin corn-u. Anglo-Saxon, horn. The Hebrews applied it to the curvature of an ancient harp with a bend somewhat like a sickle. The Roman Valerius Flaccus speaks of the “Cornua fluminum,” i.e. the windings and turnings of rivers. Might not the point be argued whether it is the bend of the stream or the projection of land which has given rise to the names Horndene and Horncliff?



Several of the charters granted to the church of Horndean are to be found among those of Kelso Abbey. The manor seems to have been in the possession of the De Vetereponte family early in the XII. century. It is ascertained from the chartulary of Kelso that our William de Vetereponte, early in that century, donated the church of Horndene to the monks of Kelso Abbey. About the same period Robert Bysset obtained the manor of Upsetlington; and in the reign of David I. (1124-1153), for the maintenance of a chaplain and two poor men, founded and endowed an hospital at Horndene, which was dedicated to St. Leonard. The site of this hospital was immediately to the north-west of the churchyard. The charter of conveyance of this hospital to the monks of Kelso was witnessed by William and Walter Bisset of Upsetlington, and in the charter the family of Bisset reserved to themselves the exclusive right of placing two poor men in the hospital. In the summary of the possessions of Kelso Abbey it is stated, "they had half a corrugate or ploughgate (*i.e.* 52 acres) of land, pasture for 100 ewes, 6 oxen, 2 cows, and 2 horses, where the Abbot's horses grazed, and one toft: they had also there a meadow, called Hallan Medu. In connexion with the aforesaid hospital the monks of Kelso had 16 acres

of land, some fishings in the Tweed, and a park in the tenement of Upsetlington, by procuring for the same one chaplain of good character for the service of the church, and not a rapacious vicar, and also for the sustenance of two paupers." In the Taxation Roll of the Priory of Saint Andrew's, the Eccl. de Hornenor was valued at 100 sol.; and in the Papal Taxation Roll, under Kalhou, it was valued at 100s. In the Ancient Taxation (Chart. Arbroath), amongst the churches in the Decanatus de Mers, we find the church of Horndene valued at 100 merca. The master of this hospital witnessed a charter of Hye de Simprine during the short reign of Malcolm IV. (1153-1165.)

The Scottish Edgar (1098-1107) granted to the monks of Saint Cuthbert in Coldingham, the lands which lay between Horndene and Knapdene. From this vague description, there not unnaturally arose much contention among the parties interested. It fell to the lot of Earl David, youngest brother of Edgar, to decide the dispute, and his decision is said to be the first recorded decision in Scottish law now existent. Earl David, with the usual Scottish caution, decided in favour of the monks, provided they could produce either possession or his brother's grant. In this document the word "drengs" occurs which would seem to mean a species of serfs, or vassals, *i.e.* those who hold land directly from and render homage to a superior, who again generally held direct from the Crown.

It would seem from the following extract that up to 1753 there had been at Horndean a stretch of land known as Runrigg, from which circumstance we may have still the word Ramrigg—the name of a farm of considerable extent in the parish. For some reason or other, now uncertain, a division of this Runrigg land was desired, and the following

Extract from Decreet (1753) of division of the Runrig lands of Horndean was given:—

	Acres.		Annual Value in		
			£	s.	d.
John Bell, junior	51.34835	=	23	14	10
James Hunter	35.78031	=	16	13	3
Robert Forman	17.58667	=	8	3	8
William Cockburn	17.47546	=	8	3	8
David Steel	17.439	=	8	3	8
Susan Park	17.154	=	7	17	9
John Bell, senior	168.83151	=	73	13	0
	<hr/>				
Acres	325.61530		£146	9	10

The Reformation completed in Scotland in 1560.

In the Post-Reformation Registers (a) of the year 1567 we learn that Andrew Winsister was reader in Upsetlington.—Stipend *xxli.* in 1570. James Ross reidare at Horndene.—Stipend of *xvili.* to be payit out of the third of Kelso, be the taxmen or parochiners of Horndean, and (b) of the year 1574. Upsetlington is vacant, Andrew Winsister having removed to Fishwick to supply the place of David Douglas, who had been vicar in Fishwick and exhorter in Horndene, from Candlemas 1567 to Lambmas 1572. In the register 1574 James Ross is reidare at Horndene, and about this date the ministers were assigned their stipends in sterling money. It has not been very clearly made out in what year the original parishes of Upsetlington and Horndene were united, but it is on record that Mr Andrew Winsister was translated from Fishwick to Ladykirk in the year 1576, from which date we hear no more of Horndene as a separate parish.

The two ancient churches have entirely disappeared—the materials have been appropriated for uses other than ecclesiastical, and we have now for the united parishes, and within the boundaries of the Old Upsetlington, the church founded by James IV. of Scotland, Anno Domini 1500, that being the year of the jubilee of a century, when Alexander VI. was pope. It is on record that this church “remained neglected for a long time, as left off unfinished, and had nearly gone into ruins.” In 1741 William Robertson of Hillhousefield, Mid-Lothian, became proprietor of the Barony of Ladykirk, *potius*, Upsetlington, and he along with Mr Thomas Coutts, proprietor of Horndean, undertook and got executed (as *Fundi parochialis Domini*, or Heritors of the parish) the repairs needed in the body of the church; the expense of which was defrayed by Mr Robertson paying two thirds, and Mr Thomas Coutts the remaining third. About the same time Mr Robertson employed the celebrated Mr William Adam, Architect, Edinburgh, to delineate a plan and give a steeple as near as possible in the style of the supposed intended steeple, and this was carried out at the sole expense of Mr William Robertson himself. This steeple may be classic, but the skilled in architecture say it is not Gothic. For a very trustworthy paper on the architecture of the church, *vid.* Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, Part I., 1890, pp. 135, 6, 7, 8, by Mr John Ferguson, Duns.

Inside the building and on the western gable is a marble slab with the following inscription.—

D. O. M.

HANC ÆDEM BEATÆ VIRGINI MARIÆ SACRAM AB INCLYTO
JACOBO QUARTO SCOTORUM REGE ANNO POST CHRISTUM NATUM
M.D. EXTRUCTAM AT DEINDE TEMPORIS VETUSTATE ACCOLAR-
UMQUE INCURIA COLLAPSAM ETIAM PENE RUINIS INVOLUTAM.
JAM TANDEM FUNDI PAROCHIALIS DOMINI SUA PECUNIA
INSTAURANDAM CURARUNT. DENIQUE CAMPANILE ADDITO
GULIELMUS ROBERTSONE A LADYKIRK ORNANDAM CURAVIT.
M.D.C.C.XLIII.

The interior of the church underwent very extensive renovation in the way of cleaning the walls, reseating and heating, in 1861, and this renewal is indicated by the following word and date.—

RESTITUTA, M.D.C.C.C.LXI.

Immediately under this brief record of repairs, executed at the order of the Heritors of the parish, is a Brass with the following inscription from the pen of the late Lady Marjoribanks of Ladykirk.—

“THE CLOCK IN THE TOWER OF THIS CHURCH WAS GIVEN BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE MARY ANNE SARAH ROBERTSON, BARONESS MARJORIBANKS OF LADYKIRK, IN GRATEFUL REMEMBRANCE OF, AND THANKFULNESS FOR MANY MERCIES AND BLESSINGS VOUCHSAFED TO AND ENJOYED BY HER DURING HER POSSESSION OF THE ESTATE, AND ALSO IN THANKFUL COMMEMORATION OF THE 14TH DAY OF OCTOBER 1881, WHEN, AMIDST A WIND-STORM OF UNUSUAL SEVERITY, DISASTROUS IN ITS EFFECTS TO PERSONS AND PROPERTY BOTH ON SEA AND ON LAND, AND APPALLING TO ALL PEOPLE, A MERCIFUL PROVIDENCE WAS GRACIOUSLY PLEASED TO PROTECT THIS PARISH AND ITS INHABITANTS BY THE PRESERVATION OF HUMAN LIFE WITHIN ITS BOUNDS, 1882.”

Upon an inlaid stone, above the chancel door, we have the following inscription.—

D. O. M.

JACOBUS SCOTORUM QUARTUS REX TUEDAM
TUTO QUUM TRANSISSET HANC ÆDEM VOTAM
MARIE VIRGINI AD DEUM UNUM SOLUMQUE
SPIRITU VERITATEQUE COLENDUM MILESIMO
QUINGENTESIMO ANNOQUE JUBILÆO FUNDAVIT.

The above record is not older than the present nineteenth century.

There is evidence above the main south door, on the outside, that a tablet had been inserted there at some time, but the tablet, with whatever it might have told, has long ago entirely disappeared; while on the outside, and directly above the north door, and looking to Scotland, there is similar evidence that a tablet had been once placed there, and tradition has it that the Royal Arms of Scotland, decorated with the Order of the Garter, were carved on that now lost stone. It is not disputed that Henry VII. of England did compliment James IV. of Scotland with the Order of the Garter, and in the circumstances of both kings nothing was more appropriate, as James was about to marry "*Margarita Henrici, nata major filia*"; an event which took place on the 8th August 1503, and in its consequences was so important as, in the third generation, to unite the two crowns of England and Scotland in the year 1603.

The following excerpt from page 276 of the *Rotuli Scaccarii Regum Scotorum*, vol. XI., A.D., 1497-1501, is proof that James IV., at least aided in the erection of this church.

"*Compotum Alexandri Lawdir: David Mailville and Johannes Adamson Custumariorum burgi de Edinburgh.*

Edinburgh, 17 December 1500, from March 5th 1499.

After reciting the charge and its various items, we have:—

Discharge	...	...	Fees of Accountant	£31	5	4
			Fees of Tronar	4	8	9
Custom, 6 sacks, 12 stone of wool, of Abbot of Melrose				8	13	9

Et eidem de custuma lane et bonorum spectantium magistro Jacobo Merchamston extendente ad quadriginta libras Assignata Patricio Blakadir Milite ad construcionem ecclesiæ de Upsedlington per dictum Robertum Lundy compotorum rotulatorem et allocata dicto David XL lib proquibus rotulator respondebit."*

* Robert Lundy merely referred to as rotulator previously.

LIST OF MINISTERS AND READERS.

HORNDUAN CHURCH.—David Douglas, exhorter and reader at Fishwick and Hornduan, from Candlemas 1567 to Lambmas 1572.

James Ross, reader in Hornduan in 1575—continued in 1591.

UPSETTLINGTON OR LADYKIRK.—Andrew Winsister, reader in 1567-1570; translated to Fishwick, as minister thereof, in 1574; retranslated to Ladykirk 1576; remained till 1580 there, and was next translated to Hilton in 1585, where he died 1598.

From 1607 to 1623, Rev. John Home, translated from Ayton.

From 1635 to 1650, Rev. David Hume, A.M., Saint Andrew's.

From 1651 to 1690, Rev. William Crawford, A.M., Edinburgh.

From 1694 to 1697, Rev. William Gullane, killed by a fall from his horse.

From 1697 to 1711, Rev. Samuel Kilpatrick, A.M., Edinburgh.

From 1712 to 1740, Rev. George Ridpath, A.M., Edinburgh, of whom more seq.*

From 1741 to 1786, Rev. John Tod.

From 1788 to 1800, Rev. Thomas Mill, deposed for non-residence.

From 1801 to 1819, Rev. George Tod, translated from Eyemouth, buried in Ladykirk Church.

From 1819 to 1842, Rev. George Home Robertson, died at Dumfries 1842.

From 1842 to 1855, Rev. William A. Corkindale.

From 1855 to 1858, Rev. John Stevenson, D.D.

From 1859 to Rev. William Dobie.

* Rev. George Ridpath, minister of Ladykirk from 1712 to 1740, had three sons, ministers.—

1.—George, minister of Stichel from 1742 to 1772, author of the *Border History of England and Scotland*, London, 1776, and other publications.

2.—Philip, minister of Hutton from 1759 to 1788, author of a *Translation of Boethius's Consolations of Philosophy*, with Notes, etc.

3.—William, minister of Edrom from 1759 to 1797. "All judicious and learned men."

The Diamond-back Moth (*Plutella cruciferarum*.) Zell.
By GEORGE BOLAM, Berwick-on-Tweed.

The year 1891 was remarkable, from an entomological point of view, from the pestiferous abundance of this small Moth, and in the agricultural mind will long be associated with the 'Caterpillar Plague,' from which the root crops suffered so seriously. The insect which caused the damage is the *Plutella cruciferarum* of Zeller,* the *Cerostoma xylostella* of Curtis;† though not the *C. xylostella* of Stainton,‡ who applies that name to an entirely different moth, and retains Zeller's designation of this species, as also does Mr. South in his more recent "Synonymic List of British Lepidoptera."

The moth has been so often, and so accurately, described and figured, that it is unnecessary to go over the same ground in a paper such as the present, suffice it therefore to say that it is, roughly speaking, a small grey inconspicuous looking insect, bearing a rather strong resemblance to one of our common '*clothes moths*.' The wings are narrow, the upper pair thickly freckled with minute black spots, and having along their inner margin (or, that is, along the *back* when the wings are closed) a narrow strip of pale ochreous white, with three or four angular projections running on to the darker colour, which have been thought to assume the appearance of diamonds, and hence the popular name given to the moth. It rises from the grass or herbage, as we walk along, in a sudden, jerking manner and usually makes only a short flight before alighting again; if we follow it to its resting place, we shall find a very narrow, greyish looking, moth sitting crosswise upon a blade of grass, moving its white, many-jointed antennæ or '*horns*,' about in front of it, and on being again disturbed, the same tactics are pursued.

The caterpillar, to the unassisted eye, is green, rather pointed towards either end, and about half-an-inch in length when full grown, the magnifying glass disclosing many minute tubercles along its entire length, each emitting a short black hair, while in some examples there is more or less indication of a darker stripe, along each side, just above the legs. They are found most commonly upon the under side of the leaf, often surrounded by a fine web, and, on being disturbed, drop from the food plant and hang suspended by a fine silken thread, by means of which they can afterwards regain their position.

The insect is always very common in this country, and seems to be very generally distributed, and it has besides a very wide geographical range,

* Zeller, "Entomologische Zeitung," 1843, p. 283.

† "Farm Insects," by John Curtis, published in 1859.

‡ "Insecta Britannica," vol. iii., Tineina by H. T. Stainton, published in 1854.

being abundant in many parts of Europe, and injurious even in Cape Colony,* and perhaps also in New Zealand and Tasmania.† Stainton‡ says it is “always common and sometimes very abundant among cabbages and other cruciferous plants, the perfect insect appearing in May and August, and the larvæ in June, July, and September.” While Curtis§ tells us that according to M. Duponchel (Godart’s *Lepidoptères de France*, vol. viii., p. 214) it “is spread all over Europe, and has two generations in a year; the one appears in June, and the other at the end of September,” and he adds that “in this country there seems to be a succession of broods from mid-summer till the approach of winter, for I have taken specimens in the gardens near London in the end of June, at Dover in July, Scotland in August, and frequently amongst turnips, in September and October, in Suffolk and Essex.”

Why *Plutella cruciferarum* should in some seasons increase in the extraordinary way in which it did last year, or whence come the inordinate numbers of the moths which suddenly appear amongst us, is a subject which has been much speculated upon by Entomologists, but regarding which no satisfactory solution seems to have been arrived at. A review of the previous visitations, so far as they effected agriculturists, is given by Miss Ormerod in the paper already referred to, and much interesting information upon the whole subject will therein be found. Curtis alludes at length to a bad attack upon turnips, in August 1837, at Petersfield, in Hants, remarking that he had little doubt that it was the same caterpillar which did harm to the crops of Mr Dalgavings, of Forfarshire, in 1826, and this would appear to be the first regularly recorded appearance of the Insect in numbers sufficient to cause serious damage. Stainton, writing of the moth, says: “In the year 1851 it was excessively abundant throughout the country, and from Southend in Essex, to Belfast, the same enormous multiplication of the species was observed; the turnip growers thought some new blight had fallen upon their crops, but fortunately subsequent years have not shown a continuance of the inordinate numbers of this species, which was probably checked by a timely increase of its parasitic foes.” In 1863, and again in 1882, the caterpillars are noticed as being abundant in our district and doing some harm;|| and Miss Ormerod mentions that in 1883 and 1884 she had reports that they were unduly numerous in Yorkshire and some of the Eastern counties.

The theory that the moths, which caused the damage last year, had immigrated to our shores, seemed to receive some support from a statement published in the *Newcastle Daily Journal*, and quoted far and wide, to the

* Miss Ormerod’s report in “*Journal of Royal Agricultural Society*,” third series, vol. ii., part iii., p. 599.

† J. Arkle—“*Entomologist*,” for November 1891, vol. xxiv., p. 256, et seq.

‡ “*Insecta Britannica*,” l.c., p. 68.

§ “*Farm Insects*,” p. 86.

|| MS. Notes of Dr Hardy.

effect that Mr Paynter, of Alnwick, had, on a visit to the Farne Islands on 10th July, found the insects swarming upon the rocks, and, upon questioning the lighthouse keepers regarding them, was informed that "such a great cloud of moths was driven over by the north-east wind, that they were obliged to keep sweeping them off the lantern throughout the whole night in order to allow the light to be seen at sea." The inference deduced was, of course, that the moths had come "from abroad," and the statement of the lighthouse keepers, taken in conjunction with the fact that the outbreak of the caterpillars occurred soon after this date, was held up as "conclusive proof" of the correctness of the theory. Other persons also recorded their experience in meeting with great numbers of the moths near the coast: and Mr John E. Robson has remarked upon their sudden appearance in the neighbourhood of Hartlepool, on 24th June, in such profusion that he felt convinced that they could not have been bred in the locality without having attracted previous observation.

Plutella cruciferarum, however, is not the only insect which has sporadic years of increase. There are periodically recurring "Clouded Yellow years," 'Camberwell Beauty years,' 'Gamma Moth years,' and the like, while every now and then we have the familiar Turnip Beetle (*Haltica nemorum* and its allies)* numerous enough to do injury to our early crops; but it seems scarcely necessary to fly to the hypothesis of a Continental invasion to account for their excessive abundance. The season may be particularly favourable to the increase of some particular insect, or it may have been exceptionally destructive to some enemy which usually holds it in check. A very slight mortality amongst the ichneumonids, which are parasitic upon it, would present to a species like *P. cruciferarum*, which has several generations in the course of a season, an opportunity to increase, which would readily account for its abundance last year. Climatic influences have also an important bearing upon the domestic economy of the insect world. Damp, in any form, is known to be detrimental to many species, and it is not unlikely that the long continuance of dry weather in the spring of 1891, may have had a beneficial effect upon the development of the early broods of the Diamond-back Moth. Man also, to some extent, supplies a means of increase, to many creatures, by providing them artificially with a supply of food; and it has been remarked as a curious incident in the life-history of *Plutella cruciferarum*, that the later caterpillars, which feed upon our cultivated plants, have a more prolonged life, in that state, than those which, earlier in the season, find a means of sustenance upon wild mustard and other weeds.†

I am not sufficiently conversant with the order of moths, to which it belongs, to be able to say whether it is possible that *P. cruciferarum* may sometimes remain, for more than one year, in the pupal state, but some of the larger Lepidoptera are well-known to do so. An instance of this, which came within my own observation, in 1891, may not be entirely mal-à-propos

* *Phyllotreta undulata* and *P. nemorum*.

† See the Reports on Injurious Insects by Charles Whitehead, F.L.S., etc., issued by the Agricultural Department, No. C. 4986, page 57.

of the present subject, although, no doubt, only a curious coincidence. In 1888 the larvæ of the Pebble Prominent (*Notodonta ziczac*) appeared, in unusual numbers, upon some young poplar trees, in the neighbourhood of Berwick, and from a number of them, which I then brought home, a good series of the moth was reared during the following summer. Some of the pupæ however, which had either died in their cocoons, or not come out, were allowed to remain in the breeding cage, and on the 18th July 1891, I was rather surprised to find that a fine and perfect imago had emerged from one of them, having thus spent three years in the pupa. But the most curious part of the thing was, that although since 1888, no more of the *Ziczac* caterpillars had been noticed upon the trees in question, they were last year again abundant.

Coming to the attack of last year, the damage done to crops would seem to have been greater than anything previously experienced, as the infested area would also appear to have been larger; but it may be a question whether this is not, in some measure, accounted for by the closer attention now paid to such subjects, and the means adopted for collecting more accurate information concerning them. Be that as it may, however, it is beyond doubt that the destruction to turnips last year was very great, and ranged along almost the entire east side of Britain, from Dover to the north of Scotland, while several farms further inland, and upon the west coast, were also affected, including the island of Islay, and some stations in Ireland. In our own immediate district much loss occurred, swedes as a rule suffering more than white turnips, though the reverse seems rather to have been the case elsewhere, for we find, that of a twenty-five acre field, in Lincolnshire, eleven acres of whites were entirely destroyed, while the remainder of the field, being in swedes, was left untouched.* Cabbages also suffered severely, and in gardens, in some places, wallflowers were completely eaten up. Runches and Wild Mustard (*Raphanus raphanistrum* and *Sinapis arvensis*†) were resorted to perhaps only where better food was not forthcoming, but in some localities they were much eaten; and in August I noticed that there were some of the larvæ feeding upon the Wall Rocket (*Sinapis tenuifolia*) which still grows plentifully upon that part of the old Town walls of Berwick known as the Brass Mount.

Unfortunately, though perhaps not unnaturally, the attack came upon the turnips, at a time when, from lack of moisture, they were almost stagnant in growth, and were of course, in just the worst possible state for withstanding its effects. In many fields, the plants quickly disappeared, leaves, roots, and all, leaving the ground perfectly bare, and as if no crop had been sown; but in more favoured localities, or where growth was stimulated by artificial means, they struggled on, and though almost stripped of foliage, and presenting a most wretched and withered appear-

* Mr Arkle's paper in the "Entomologist," already referred to, p. 259.

† [In the garden the foliage of the following Cruciferæ was holed by the larvæ: *Cardamine rotundifolia*, *Adyseton saxatile* (Gold Dust), *Lepidium latifolium*, *Lunaria biennis* (Honesty), and a few others.—J.H.]

ance, soon rallied, when the rains came, and ultimately produced very good crops. Many nostrums were tried, with more or less beneficial results, but farmers appeared to be agreed in thinking that most good was done by pushing on, as much as possible, the growth of the plant. Spraying with insecticides, such as paraffin, soft soap, quassia, etc., was doubtfully efficacious; the habit of the caterpillar in feeding mainly upon the under side of the leaf, protecting it in great measure from such applications; the expense of these operations, upon a large scale, is also a considerable item. Scufflers with supple branches tied in front and on either side, and so arranged as to lightly brush the leaves as the Implement passed along, were very highly spoken of in some quarters, and were used upon several farms in Northumberland. The caterpillars dislodged by the brushing were, in this way, either killed, or buried beneath the soil, and to render this more effectual, a second scuffler was sometimes used to immediately follow the first one.

Bunches of straw were sometimes substituted for branches, as being less likely to do injury to the plants, but after all I cannot help thinking, that the believers in this remedy rather underrate the powers of escaping danger, possessed by the caterpillars, and one of Miss Ormerod's correspondents who had tried it, writes: "So far as brushing them is concerned, I find they again ascend the turnip from the ground, and if buried under three inches of earth, at once find their way to the surface." The good resulting from heavy rains, especially when accompanied by a corresponding fall in the temperature, seemed to be everywhere admitted. In the garden, I noticed a great diminution in the numbers of the caterpillars, after a coldish night, with heavy thunder showers; and a bed of young wallflowers, which were nearly destroyed by the first visitation, early in July, and which were treated to nothing more than frequent, and heavy applications of the watering pan, quickly recovered, and in the course of a few days not a single larva was to be found upon them, nor did a diligent search reveal more than one or two, which had escaped by crawling away to pupate upon an adjoining wall.

Amongst the natural enemies of the Diamond-back Moth, as indeed of all our insect pests, the most important are, without doubt, their parasitic foes, the Ichneumon flies; and of those which live upon the subject of the present paper, the best known appears to be that described by Curtis in his "Farm Insects" as the *Campoplex paniscus* of Gravenhorst, though from Mr Arkle's paper, already alluded to, there would seem to be at least one other Ichneumonidæ parasitic upon *Plutella cruciferarum*. These flies much resemble one another, and may be roughly described as small blackish, four winged, insects, scarcely a quarter of an inch in length, having rust coloured legs and an ovipositor or 'sting' of about half the length of the body. They are "abundant in July and August upon almost any unbelliferous plant in fields and hedges feeding upon the flowers and seeking for caterpillars for the purpose of depositing eggs in them."* Of numbers of the caterpillars, which were reared in confinement, a very

* Curtis in "Farm Insects."

large proportion produced ichneumons, which I found to agree very closely with Curtis' description of *C. paniscus*,—no variation, except perhaps a little in size, being noticed among them, although the larvæ from which they came were gathered from a variety of wild and cultivated plants. I must, however, disclaim any particular knowledge of this branch of Entomology: and it is quite likely that the slight differences which go to distinguish one species from another, may in some cases have been overlooked. In connection with the abundance of Ichneumons last year, an interesting question arises for solution by the believers in the theory of migration. Supposing the moths really did come to us from abroad, how is the great increase of the parasites in their larvæ to be explained? Did their progenitors follow the moths across the seas, or were they already upon our shores in numbers sufficient to cope with the myriads of the invaders?

Birds also render much service in preying upon the moths, as well as upon their larvæ. Of the enemies of the perfect insect, perhaps the most important are the Martins and Swallows, which, hawking low over the fields, must devour immense numbers of them. Amongst those which are supposed to be most destructive to the caterpillars, Starlings held the foremost place in the opinion of Miss Ormerod's correspondents, being mentioned in twelve out of twenty-two communications. Sparrows came next, though with such qualifying remarks as they "preferred the barley," or were "too much occupied with early oats to have time to spare for caterpillars"; and amongst other birds mentioned were Rooks, Larks, Plovers, and Sea Gulls, with several small birds, as Linnets, and Yellow Hammers and by one gentleman "fowls of all sorts" were said to have "followed the hoers and eagerly eaten the caterpillars." Personally I am no believer in Sparrows, and am rather inclined to think that the larvæ of *P. cruciferarum* are too small to attract much attention from some of the larger birds, but Plovers, and Sea Gulls, will at any rate do no harm amongst the turnips, and where the caterpillars are very numerous will no doubt eat a lot of them. Partridges might also claim to be added to this class, but I think that most good is done by the smaller, soft-billed, birds, White-throats in particular, which are always fond of frequenting a turnip field, probably find little other food amongst the broad leaves, and upon one occasion I watched them, busily engaged in picking off the larvæ, while near the sea-banks, Pipits and Wheatears were also present under suspicious circumstances. Starlings I look upon as among the best all round feathered friends of the agriculturist.

The only accurate way of obtaining information upon this point however, is by an examination of the stomachs of birds killed upon the spot, and owing to 'close times' and other causes, there is a difficulty in obtaining specimens, and few birds have had this close, albeit, to them undesirable, attention paid to them. In three or four Larks examined, I could find no trace of caterpillars amongst their recent food, but in a Yellow Hammer one or two larvæ of the Diamond-back were present. A Peewit also was found to have been eating some of them; but with these my own

observations in that direction ended, and I am not aware that the subject has been touched upon elsewhere.

But while nature ever provides for holding in check her own excesses, the process is of necessity often a slow one, and man is certainly intended to investigate and help himself in the matter. In the recently invented "Strawsonizer," those who wish to try any of the insecticides or other dressings have a most admirable implement at their command; it disperses the liquid in a fine spray over the leaves, in a manner which can scarcely be excelled, and with a dry powder is almost equally efficacious. Prevention, however, is always better than cure, and keeping the land in good heart, and pushing on the growth of the young plants has always been recognized as one of the best safeguards against loss from insect attacks; while with regard to the Diamond-back Moth a good deal may probably be done by keeping down such weeds as form their natural supplies, *e.g.* Runches and Wild Mustard.

Diamond-backed Moths and Ichneumon Flies. By
ANDREW AMORY, Alnwick.

In common with most folks, I was very much interested with the Diamond-backed Moth Plague, which wrought such havoc in the early summer in turnip fields and gardens.

The cauliflowers in my garden were completely riddled with the caterpillars, (the moth I had never seen), so as soon as they began the pupa stage, spinning themselves up on the under sides of the leaves they had fed on, I took one of the cocoons and put it in a glass bottle. In about two weeks the moth emerged. Wondering if some individuals had the peculiar three diamond marks more clearly defined than those on the back of this specimen, I imprisoned five more of the cocoons, which, to my surprise, produced one Diamond-backed Moth, and four Ichneumon Flies of a small species, corresponding with the size of the moth.

The larva of the Ichneumon Fly is said to live upon the fatty portions of a caterpillar, the egg being introduced by the parent, which is furnished with an instrument to enable it to perform this hypodermic operation. The ovipositor looks like a sting, only that it seems to be always protruded, and besides its legitimate use, it serves as a weapon of defence, as any one will be able to testify who has tried to capture the common large Ichneumon with the naked hand.

If my selection of five pupæ was at all representative of what was going on between the caterpillars and the Ichneumons, with the odds of four to one in favour of the latter, here, then, was one of nature's checks to the abnormal development of an insect pest, for not only were the caterpillars prevented from ever becoming moths, but their very destruction was the means of rearing a host of enemies to their species.

New Localities for some rare Border Plants. By JOHN ANDERSON, Preston, Associate Member.

LINNÆA BOREALIS. I found this plant in three different places in a wood betwixt Drakemire and Brockholes.

The largest patch is about six yards square, in an open caused by the great gale in October 1881. It is creeping over all the upturned roots, and killing out such plants as Sheep's Sorrel and Wood Sorrel, with which it comes in contact. The other one is about three yards by two, in a sort of hollow, among a thin coat of fir needles, where the long straight lines of shoots drew my notice to it. While the last patch is only one yard square, and seemed to be getting quite choked up with a strong growth of the Waved Hair-Grass and Blae-berry shoots, which it very much resembles.

[This is now the fifth native locality for the famous classical plant in the Eastern Border District. These are Lightfield near Mallerstane; strip of wood near Gordon Moss; strip of wood near Longformacus; Gattonside Moor; and in a wood between Drakemire and Brockholes; probably indigenous, and protected by the tufts of Blae-berry bushes.]

GALIUM MOLLUGO. This plant seems to be getting a firm hold in the young fir woods on Preston hill-top, as the patches are getting larger every year, it must have been sown with the grass when they were laid down, before planting, as none of it is to be seen but where the ground was taken from the fields on each side of the wood.

RARE FUNGUS. Mr Anderson has also written about a rare subterraneous Fungus, allied to the Truffles, which he has discovered in the woods on Preston Estate, Berwickshire. Specimens having been submitted to the Rev. David Paul, Roxburgh, he replied that it was one of the *Tuberacei*, and he thought it was *Elaphomyces granulatus*, Fries, but requested a sight of a few more examples with which Mr Anderson has furnished him. Mr Paul in this his second note states: "I wanted to be certain that the Fungus was not *Elaphomyces variegatus*, and needed to have fresher specimens with the fructification less mature. There is no doubt it is *Elaphomyces granulatus*."

Mr Anderson supplies further information on the species. "I used to see a great many of the same sort of Fungus lying about the cart ruts when they were carting away the wood, when the old Bunkle Wood was cut down about 30 years ago, and used to wonder if they had not been Truffles, so it made me anxious to know their name. When they turned up this year in the wood at Blakehouse Dean, they were lying very close together in the black leaf mould on the edge of the small drains which we were cleaning out. I did not see any roots, nor did I notice any connection with the Scotch Fir roots among which they were growing."

[The Club is greatly indebted to Mr Anderson for his continuous efforts to promote its objects.—J.H.]

List of Plants and Shrubs grown at Carham Hall, the seat of MRS. HODGSON HUNTLEY, drawn up by herself.

<i>Ficus repens</i> (6 years out)	<i>Virgilia lutea</i>
<i>Magnolia conspicua</i> (174 blooms in April)	<i>Berberis</i> (many kinds)
„ <i>grandiflora</i>	<i>Rhus Cotinus</i>
„ <i>purpurea</i>	<i>Syringa Josikæa</i>
„ <i>conspicua discolor</i>	„ <i>alba</i>
<i>Salisburia grandiflora</i>	„ <i>persica</i>
<i>Cytisus incarnatus</i>	„ <i>vulgaris</i>
„ <i>capitalis</i>	<i>Mespilus lobata</i>
<i>Prunus mahaleb</i>	„ <i>Lady Hardwick</i>
<i>Garrya elliptica</i>	„ <i>stricta</i>
<i>Cerasus multiplex</i>	<i>Quercus coccinea</i>
<i>Escallonia macrantha</i>	„ <i>pinnatifolia</i>
<i>Persica flore-pleno</i>	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>
<i>Cercis siliquastrum</i>	„ „ <i>foliis luteis</i>
<i>Dictamnus fraxinella</i>	„ „ <i>laciniata</i>
„ „ <i>alba</i>	„ „ <i>lococarpa</i>
<i>Gunnera scabra</i>	„ „ <i>foliis aureis</i>
<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>	„ „ <i>argenteis</i>
„ <i>sachalinense</i>	<i>Viburnum Opulus</i>
<i>Smilax aspera</i>	„ <i>macrocephalum</i>
<i>Althæa frutex</i>	<i>Leycesteria formosa</i>
<i>Halesia diptera</i>	<i>Ailantus glandulosâ</i>
<i>Buddleia globosa</i>	<i>Cotoneaster microphylla</i>
<i>Aristolochia siphon</i>	„ <i>Nelsoni</i>
<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>	<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>
<i>Cratægus aronia</i>	<i>Leontopodium Alpinum</i>
„ <i>crus-galli</i>	<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>
„ <i>melanocarpa</i>	<i>Hypericum calycinum</i>
„ <i>punicea flore-pleno</i>	„ <i>Ægyptiacum</i>
„ <i>rosea superba</i>	„ <i>Nepalense</i>
„ <i>grossularifolia</i>	<i>Euphorbia Lathyris</i>
„ <i>tenacetifolia</i>	<i>Ferula ferulago</i>
„ <i>virginica</i>	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>
<i>Forsythia viridissima</i>	„ <i>Fortuni</i>
<i>Pernettya floribunda</i>	„ <i>sempervirens</i> and others
<i>Staphylea pinnata</i>	<i>Amygdalus grandiflora rosea</i>
<i>Colutea arborescens</i>	„ <i>persicoides</i>
„ <i>cruenta</i>	<i>Catalpa longissima</i>
	<i>Desfontainea spinosa</i>

Lonicera tartarica	Copper Filbert
Skimmia Japonica	Kalmia of sorts
Euonymus fructo-albo	Retinospora of sorts
„ europæus	Thuja of sorts
Spiræa, 6 sorts	Pyracantha of sorts
Pavia carnea	Whin Spanish, very dwarf
Rubus spectabilis	Eryngium amethystinum
„ bractiosis	Echinops ruthenicus
Diplopappus chrysophyllus	Veratrum nigrum
Olearia Haasti	Buxus of sorts
Laurustinus	Yucca filamentosa
Myrtle broad leaf	Iris, many sorts
Ruscus aculeatus	Senecio pulcher
„ broad leaf	Galega alba
Aucuba of sorts	Cimicifuga spicata
Amelanchier florida, 3 sorts	Rhododendrons, many sorts
Daphne cneorum	Andromeda
Crucianella	Ribes speciosum
Cut leaf Filbert	„ Aureum, and others

In 1890 forty-four dozen Peaches ripened perfectly on a south wall in no way heated.

LIST OF PEARS.

Jargonelle	Swan's Egg
Marie Louise	Beurré d' Aremberg
Glou Morceau	„ Diel
Doyenné du comice	„ Clairgeau
William's bon Chrétien	„ Combott
Seckle	Alexander Dainstry
Passe Colmar	Monsieur Allard
Green Pear of Yair	Duchesse d'Angoulême
Comte de Lamy	Souvenir du Congrès
Clapp's Favourite	Uvedale's St. Germain
Hessle	Catillac
Moorfowl Egg	

LIST OF APPLES.

Warner's King	Carberry Pippin
Stirling Castle	Forge
Cockpit	Pierre le grand
Greenaps' Pippin	Cox's Orange
Royal Pearmain	Winter Peach
Duchess of Oldenburg	Small's Admirable
Lady of Wemyss	Peasgood's Nonsuch
Margil	Lady Henniker
Nonsuch	Ganges
Flower of Kent	Gravenstein
Blenheim Orange	Cox's Pomona
White Paradise	Golden Noble
Baxter's Pearmain	Brabant Belle Fleur
Allenbank Seedling	Thorle Pippin
Robert Burns	Carlisle Codling
Irish Peach	Aitken No. 1
New Hawthorndean	Yorkshire Greening
Jolly Beggar	and others

Carham Hall, Coldstream, N.B., 9th Dec. 1890.

Dear Dr Hardy,—I must trouble you with a few lines of thanks for your most interesting note, and to say how glad I am that you found my List of Plants, etc., of use. I do not see that our climate is much worse than that of the South, unless it be just the south coast, Devon and Cornwall, etc; and if people would only take the trouble to get the plants, taking care of them when quite young, they would answer perfectly as mine do.

Believe me,

Yours very truly,

C. M. H. HUNTLEY.

P.S.—The “Beautiful Pear” is good to eat, but so large that we generally bake it for winter use. Some people at Jedburgh got grafts of the old Monks' Pear from hence, and they bear now, and are I believe much appreciated, indeed their flavour is perfectly delicious.

Appendix to High Buston. By J. C. HODGSON.

Some additional Notices have come into the writer's hands, and may be read with the account. The first shows one of the methods in which holdings changed hands.

[PAGE 334.] 1602.—“John Wilkinson of Oner Busdon, says that Mr Percy had £30 for his Farmhold, being but 18s of ancient rent, besides £4 he gave to Sir John Ladyman and Gabriel Ogle, for procuring the bargain at Mr Percy's hands. He also says that his predecessor John Wilson, two years before, gave Mr Percy £20 for his goodwill of the said Farmhold which Wilson was executed for felony and his escheats (worth £30) were received by Mr Percy.”

Information against Mr Thos. Percy for divers Misdemeanors with his Justification of himself, 1602. [Mr Percy was the Earl of Northumberland's Commissioner.]—*Percy Annals*, vol. ii., p. 539.

[PAGE 337, note 32.] “Thomas Gallimore baptised 8th Nov. 1616, died 1700, aged 84.

Thomas Gallimore went to Derby to be bound prentice 7th Oct. 1692. Jane Gallimore born 14th June 1719.

Thomas Gallimore born 15th Sept. 1721.”

Bible in possession of Mrs Buston.

Bond of Marriage 1703, 23rd Sept. Thos. Gallimore of Berwick, gent. and Elizabeth Coats, widow.—*Raine's Marriage Licenses*.

The last of the Gallimores married into the Storey family. See p. 339, note 38.

[PAGE 338, note 37.] “1758, 22nd May.—Thos. Bell, parish of Warkworth, widower, and Phillis Buston, married.”—*Berwick Registers*.

[PAGE 338, note 35.] “1701, 10th June.—Roger Buston of Buston and Ann Lee of Embleton” married.—*Embleton Registers*.

[PAGE 338, line 19.] *For Ann Jeffrey read Ann Weatherhead.* Canon Raine of York has obliged the writer with the following extract from the *Alnwick Registers*.

“1751, May 18th.—Roger Buston of parish of Warkworth and Mrs Ann Weatherburn married.”

The following extract also by Canon Raine from the *Alnwick Registers* may relate to the High Buston family.

“1677, Nov. 17th.—Roger Buston and Phillis Strother married.”

[PAGE 338, line 21.] *For 1750 read 1759.*

[PAGE 342, note 48.] ROBERT FORSTER OF HARTLAW.

Canon Raine supplies from the Lambert MSS. the following account of the alienation of Hartlaw:—“1718, 3rd Dec.—Ralph Forster son of Robert, settled Hartlaw on failure of issue male upon his

brother Francis and his heirs male. Francis died March 1740, and was succeeded by his son Francis, who attained the age of 21 on 2nd Nov. 1744. A suit was commenced in 1725 by Alex. Anderson and others, bond creditors of Ralph Forster, when it was decreed that Robert Forster's legacies and debts and the costs of suit, amounting together to £2947 8s. 2d., should be paid out of the estate, and for that purpose Hartlaw was sold to John Bacon for £2400."

[PAGE 343, line 7.] Francis Forster, Mayor of Newcastle 1769, 1779 purchased Seaton Burn. By his wife Eleanor, daughter of Robert Greave of Newcastle, saddler and hardwareman, he was father to four sons and one daughter. Joseph (1) the eldest son, an alderman of Newcastle and a Receiver for Greenwich Hospital Estates, married first Elizabeth, daughter of John Wardle of Bumper Hall, Whitburn; and second, Mary only daughter of Henry Scott, brother to Lords Eldon and Stowell. Of her witty sayings one is remembered, and may yet be enjoyed by those who knew the individuals. The occasion was after a visitation charge in St. Nicholas by Archdeacon Singleton, who had referred to the two parties in the Established Church in Newcastle. "He's snuffed Mr Dodd's candles for him, but he has extinguished Mr Clayton." [Mr Dodd was the perpetual curate of St. Andrews, and had introduced candles and candlesticks on the communion table. Mr Richard Clayton was the beloved Master of St. Mary's Hospital.] Joseph Forster died 7th April 1821, aged 59, and has M.I. at St. Nicholas.

The next son (2) John, took orders and became Rector of Ryther and Kirksandel. His marriage with Ann, daughter of the Rev. H. Latton, vicar of Woodhorn and Felton, occasioned the following couplet:—

"In *Latin* long versed, both by Study and Art,
To retain it for life He's now got it by Heart!"

P. Davidson, Esq., Bell Collection.

The third son Francis (3) was a Lieutenant in the 31st Foot, served under the Duke of York in Holland, and was killed in action. "Poor F. Forster was one of the first who fell;—a musket ball took him in the breast and he did not live a moment."—*Letter J. Huthwaite to his mother dated 'Egmont op Zee, 7th Oct. 1799,' in the Rev. E. H. Adamson's Collection.*

George Forster, (4) fourth son of Alderman Francis Forster, was of Lincoln College, Oxon., matriculated 6th June 1791, aged 17, M.A. 1798, barrister-at-law Inner Temple 1801.

[PAGE 343, note 55.] For Sir David read Sir Daniel Collingwood.

1782, Apr. 25.—Ten young freemen went through the well [Alnwick] amongst the number Mr George Forster of High Buston.

N. Brown's Diary.

Wark, and Mr John Gregson [Extract from old MSS. in State of Carham Parish.] Communicated by MR R. G. BOLAM, Berwick.

Not much was done, indeed, before the year 1740. Mr Ralph Forster, the proprietor of Carham, had endeavoured to introduce the growing of turnips to supply the want of herbage in winter; but this practice was not followed to any considerable extent till the late Mr Gregson of Wark most effectually demonstrated the usefulness of this plant, both in breeding and feeding black cattle and sheep.

At first, indeed, a farmer called Hoggart, on the opposite banks of the Tweed, observed that Mr Gregson's practice would never answer expectation; but a short time made a convert of him to that kind of husbandry, and from that time northern markets were constantly supplied with plenty of good beef and mutton, whereas before that time people killed usually a mair or two, so called from their being killed about Martinmas, for their winter's store, and their mutton in winter consisted only of a sheep being exhibited in the market, commonly called a pet from its being hand-fed about the farmer's house.

Mr Gregson* was an honest, hospitable, kind man, and much respected by all his neighbours, and so much esteemed by his landlord, the then Earl of Tankerville, that his lordship would often come and spend a fortnight or three weeks' time at Wark, where he drank good claret, and had all things as if he had been at home. One day after he tasted some of Mr Gregson's claret, he asked his tenant from whence he had that wine, he was told from Leith; "John," returned his lordship, "you must order me a stock of the same sort to my house near London," which Mr Gregson accordingly did: and upon his return thither, he invited several of the nobility and gentry to dine with him, and the Leith wine was not forgot, and being greatly liked by the whole company, his lordship was asked from whom he had such excellent claret? "From my tenant at Wark-upon-Tweed, who generally drinks the same sort at his own table!" "A tenant of yours, my lord, and drink claret? At Tweedside too?" "Yes," returned his lordship, "a tenant of mine at Tweedside, whom I sometimes visit, and though I raised his rent, I find he can still drink his beloved claret, and pay his rent, if I should want it, even before it is due!" Astonishment seized the whole group.

To show the hospitality of his patriarch, as Mr Wallis† often called him,

* Mr John Gregson, who previously farmed Sunnilaws (1718-1729), took a lease of Wark from 1729 for 11 years. This was renewed in 1739 for a further term of 11 years, and again it was increased when the lease was renewed in 1750 for 21 years. Mr Gregson left in 1771, and was succeeded by Robert Smart. (Mr Gregson also farmed Heating from 1732 to 1774). Mr Matthew Culley succeeded Robt. Smart in Wark farm 1787, and held it until 1812, when Mr William Dawson entered.

† The Rev. Richard Wallis was incumbent of Carham 1748 to 1775.

he mentions the following anecdote of two coaches passing through Wark for the south, with their attendants, that were stopped by the water at Dedda, just before one comes at Cornhill. Enquiry was made, is there no place to shelter us this night? A person answered "there is a farm house, which ye have already passed, where yon will be agreeably entertained." The coaches were ordered back to Mr Gregson's thatched house at Wark, where the carriages stopped, and Lord Morton, Dr Douglass of Cavers, together with three ladies, were introduced into a neat parlour, where tea and coffee were immediately brought in to their no small satisfaction. Some time after, supper was upon the table, both neat and elegant, had choice of wines and other liquors to cheer them during the evening, till they all retired to their respective beds for further refreshment, and when they all met in the morning at breakfast, they expressed their grateful feelings for such good and kind entertainment, with astonishment, and told Mr Gregson that they could not have been better lodged or entertained in any place whatever.

Lord Morton, afterwards, for such agreeable entertainment, made a present of some valuable table linen to Mrs Gregson.

Jed Forest. By WALTER LAIDLAW, Jedburgh.

Jed Forest being often mentioned in ancient Scottish History, and as the members were to drive up to-day, I thought it would be of interest to give to the meeting the measurement of a few of the largest trees. These are to be found on the Fernieherst estate, the property of the Marquis of Lothian, and in the vicinity of Fernieherst Castle, the ancient seat of his ancestors.

The trees of greatest interest are the "Capon Tree" and "King of the Wood," remains of the primeval forest. The "Capon Tree" stands on a beautiful hough close by the river Jed, little more than a mile from Jedburgh. It measures 26 feet 6 inches in girth above the roots. It is divided into three limbs, the girth of which is 16 feet 7 inches, 11 feet 3 inches, and 10 feet 9 inches. It was much destroyed by a heavy snowstorm on the 8th of December 1882. The highest branches being then broken. I did not take its height. Although some of the side branches were also broken, it still covers an area of between 80 and 90 feet.

At the top of a ravine, a little to the east of the "Capon Tree," stands the "King of the Wood," towering to the height of 78 feet. It is 16 feet 6 inches in girth, it is 11 feet 3 inches 30 feet from the ground.

The next largest is a row of beautiful Limes, a little to the south, and running parallel with Fernieherst Castle. The second from the river bank measures in girth 15 feet 9 inches. and in height 93 feet 6 inches. The fourth from the river bank measures 16 feet in girth at 3 feet 6 inches above the ground. One of the many limbs is 11 feet 4 inches in circumference. The sixth tree from the bank is the largest, its girth being 18 feet 3 inches 4 feet from the ground, 93 feet in height, covering an area of 80 feet.

On the right hand, approaching the castle, stands an Oak tree 11 feet in girth, and another on the left 10 feet 5 inches. Between the road leading to the castle and the river, a little to the north, are some fine Oaks.

I took the measurements of two of the best, standing side by side on a grassy slope. One of them is 10 feet in girth, and 9 feet 3 inches 23 feet from the ground. The other 8 feet 8 inches in girth, 7 feet 5 inches 36 feet from the ground.

Near the Castle is a very large common Yew measuring 10 feet 7 inches in girth. To the north-east of Fernieherst Castle is a clump of Natural Birches, which is part of the old Jed Forest. Many of the Oaks on the Fernieherst estate spring from the original stocks.

The ancient forest would consist of the Oak, Elder, Birch, Thorn, Hazel, and Willow.

Dr Hardy having drawn my attention to the large Silver Firs at Hundalee, I have taken the measurements of three of the largest of them. On the right hand of the approach leading to Hundalee House is one 8 feet in girth 3 feet from the ground, and 111 feet in height. On the left, close by, stands another 10 feet 2 inches 3 feet from the ground, and 93 feet in height.

In the plantation, 70 yards to the right of the bridge leading to Hundalee, is a fine Silver Fir 9 feet in girth, and 103 feet high. I should have been very glad to have gone more fully into the subject, but I hope to have the privilege of doing so on a future occasion.

The following is the method of measurement. A man is sent up the tree as far as possible, then puts up a pole which I watch at a distance. When it is on a level with the top of the tree, he measures from the bottom of pole with a line, on which is attached a weight. The line and the pole are then measured, so we cannot but be correct.

Obituary Notice of the late William Brodrick. Extract
from "The Field," January 1889.

To "give honour where honour is due," has always been our aim, and, when death has robbed us of a master of his craft, to testify with gratitude to the worth of his example. A succession of keen votaries of the kindred sports of hunting, fishing, and shooting has at all times precluded the risk of their extinction; but it has been otherwise with the equally ancient though less practised sport of hawking, which but for the efforts of a few, in the face of many obstacles, has often stood in danger of being abandoned. As one who, by his published works and private enterprise, has done perhaps more than any of his generation to popularise and encourage the art of Falconry in England, the name of William Brodrick deserves to be remembered; and his recent death, at the ripe age of seventy-four, will be regretted almost as much by those who knew him only by reputation as by the many personal friends whom he has left behind him.

Mr Brodrick died on Dec. 21st last (1888) at Littlehill, Chudleigh, North Devon, where he had lived for more than twenty years, esteemed by all who knew him. Having formerly held the command of the Chudleigh volunteers, a number of his old corps, commanded by Colonel Lord Clifford, attended his funeral, eight of the non-commissioned officers officiating as bearers. Born in London May 31st 1814, where his father was a barrister of some eminence, William Brodrick was educated at Harrow and University College, Oxford; and, although he was wont to say *a propos* of his lifelong love for natural history, that "all he learned at Harrow was how to catch birds," yet, as he took his degree at Oxford, it is clear that he must have learned something more. He studied medicine at Edinburgh, but never chose to practise, and after his marriage he settled at Belford, in Northumberland, where he enjoyed the great advantage, to a young and enthusiastic beginner in falconry, of hawking over the moor of his uncle, Mr Selby, of Twizel, whose name with ornithologists is "a household word." In those early days he procured, trained, and used very successfully many fine Eyess Falcons and Tiercels; Peregrines from the northern coasts, notably one from St. Abb's Head, Berwickshire; and when, later on, he moved to the south of England, and resided at Bath

and Ilfracombe, he for several years procured young Peregrines from Lundy Island, discovering, like every other falconer who has been lucky enough to obtain birds from this well-known eyrie, that in a Lundy hawk he had a falconer's treasure. Falcons from Lundy were much valued in the Middle Ages, and their praises have been echoed by Charles Kingsley in his "Westward Ho." Well do they deserve it, although of late years the persistent robbery of two eyries, occupied for ages on the island, has resulted, it is feared, in the desertion of both. Indeed, hardly a nest of this noble falcon on any part of our coast, save in a few inaccessible spots, escapes the greed of so-called collectors, much to the regret of naturalists and falconers. After leaving Ilfracombe, Mr Brodrick settled at Chudleigh, but the neighbourhood there being quite unsuited to the practice of his favourite sport, he had reluctantly to give it up, and solaced himself by keeping as pets, most, if not all, of the hawks and falcons usually employed in modern falconry, except the Indian Luggers and Shaheens. Under his care, examples of the Greenland, Iceland, and Norwegian Jerfalcons, Sakers and Lanners lived for years, a source of admiration to all who saw them.

But it is as a writer on falconry, and an admirable draughtsman and painter of birds of prey that Mr Brodrick was and will be widely known. In 1855, in conjunction with his old friend, Captain F. H. Salvin, (who from his life-long devotion to falconry may well be called the father of the craft in England), he brought out the first edition of that much-admired work, "Falconry in the British Isles," the capital illustrations to which were all drawn by him from the life, the letterpress being the joint production of Captain Salvin and himself, and like the plates, a labour of love. The figures of hawks are in their way inimitable, and bear comparison with the best work of his friend and only rival in the same line, the accomplished animal painter, Joseph Wolf. The letterpress has only one fault, that of being too short. It contains, however, almost all that modern falconers deem essential to be told, the works of the old masters—even the best of them—being overladen with errors, notably in the many fanciful and absurd recipes for the cure of real or imaginary diseases in hawks. In this direction it must be confessed the work above mentioned does not err, though we opine that modern falconers would yet be grateful for a somewhat

longer pharmacopœia than is therein contained. In 1875, a second edition of this work appeared through the same publisher (Mr Van Voorst), when, the original lithographic stones having been destroyed, the plates were re-drawn by Mr Brodrick, with some additions. Previously to this, however, namely, in 1865, the same hand had produced a charming series of folio plates of hawks, entitled "*Falconers' Favourites*," in which he gave life-sized coloured figures of a famous Tiercel Comet, from Lundy and Hurricane, the best Dutch passage falcon he ever possessed, with other portraits of Goshawk and Sparrowhawk, Hobby, and Merlin. Nor did Mr Brodrick's talent end here. A life-long study of the habits and attitudes of birds of prey, in motion and at rest, coupled with unusual skill as a taxidermist, resulted in the production of some of the most remarkable groups of stuffed birds with which we are acquainted. With the exception of his friend, Mr John Hancock of Newcastle, no amateur in this line has ever rivalled him in his best efforts. His house was full of stuffed birds, and some of his finest cases, having to be moved for want of room, were lent for exhibition to the museums of Bath and Exeter, where we have often admired them, and where, it is to be hoped, they will be allowed to remain. Nor were the smaller kind of birds neglected. Of Canaries especially Mr Brodrick was an excellent judge and successful exhibitor, possessing the purest, and latterly almost the only, representatives of that singular variety known as the "*London Fancy*." Like all admirers of this particular strain of late years, he found them sterile and troublesome to breed and rear, and towards the end they dwindled down to one or two, and finally became extinct, for it is believed that there are not now to be found any good representatives of this once much-prized breed. It is curious that all young "*London Fancies*," until their first moult, externally resemble young "*Lizards*;" but, while the "*Lizard*" undergoes no material change of colour or markings, the London canary changes from the sober hue of a brown-spangled bird (like a linnet) to a splendid deep uniform yellow, or equally fine buff or pale yellow colour, with black wings and tail, and remains so until after the second moult, when the wing and tail feathers become light with black shafts.

It is to be regretted that Mr Brodrick's shy and retiring disposition prevented his talents from being more widely

recognised and appreciated, and it will probably surprise some of our readers to learn that he has left behind him some of the most remarkable drawings (many of them coloured) of the external form and internal structure of British Mollusca and Sea Anemones, which have perhaps been ever prepared under high microscopic power—a feat the difficulty of which is well known to all who have attempted a similar task.

Here we lay down the pen, certain that the memory of William Brodrick will long be held dear by all who had the advantage of knowing him, and that nothing would have pleased him better than to have known (as it is feared he did not know) how very highly his “Falconry in the British Isles” was esteemed by the many falconers and naturalists who may happen to peruse these lines.

I owe this preceding notice to Mr Brodrick’s daughter, (Mrs A. M. Ellis, Bryntirion, Newmarket, Cambridge), followed by the following letter of explanation. Mrs Ellis adds in another communication—“*a propos* of his drawings and paintings, one of his oil paintings of a Lanner, entitled ‘In the Mews,’ was exhibited at the Royal Academy in the summer of 1881, and is now in my mother’s possession.”

Bryntirion, Newmarket, Cambs., May 1st, 1892.

Dear Sir,—Many thanks for your letter received a day or two ago, which much interested my mother and me. Personally, we have no objection to your giving the notice of my dear father as it stands in the slip I sent you. It was published in the April number of the *Zoologist* in 1889, as well as in the *Field* earlier in that year. Mr Harting, the editor of the *Zoologist*, sent the slip to me. I had supplied him with some of the information contained in it. I suppose he would not object to its being used as you propose?

My father was a nephew of Mr Selby of Twizell House, Northumberland, his mother being Mr Selby’s sister. My great-uncle, Prideaux John Selby, was the eldest of three sons of George Selby, and had four sisters, the third of whom was my grandmother, Mary Anne Selby, who married William Brodrick, my grandfather.

My father often spoke of the pleasant days he spent with the Berwickshire Naturalists’ Club, and we still possess a rare plant found by him during one of these expeditions. I shall be glad to give you any further information in my power that you may require.

Believe me,

Yours truly

ISABEL ELLIS.

Mr Brodrick joined the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, September 20th 1843, and was President in 1850. His address was delivered at the Anniversary Meeting held at Warkworth, September 18th 1850. (See Club's Hist., III., pp. 1-8). He contributed a Notice to vol. II., p. 278, "On a Specimen of the Horned or Selavonian Grebe, (*Podiceps cornutus*), found near Newton-by-the-Sea.

Obituary Notice of the late Andrew Brotherston, Kelso.
By MR THOMAS CRAIG.

It is scarcely possible to exaggerate the loss to the botany and natural history of the Border district caused by the death of this eminent but unpretentious votary of these sciences. His natural aptitude for mastering them, the marvellous amount of accurate knowledge he had acquired in all their departments, and the readiness with which he could summon facts to his aid to demonstrate a principle or illustrate his meaning lay, as it were, on the surface of the man; and the time and toil which he cheerfully spent in gaining a field rather than a fireside acquaintance with the vegetable and animal life of the district, were only in keeping with the patient prosecution in other ways of the studies in which he took keen delight. His thorough knowledge of these sciences had become so well known, not only in the district, but by many of the foremost men of the day, that he was consulted on all hands; and he was ever ready to place his knowledge at the service of all, whether on simple and elementary points, or on the more recondite and puzzling questions which arose for discussion or settlement. He was a native of the district he knew so well, and while he made nature his chief study, he was far from being ignorant or indifferent concerning its history, traditions, ballads, and poetry.

His birth took place on the 28th March 1834, at a cottage called Eccles Shiel, in Eccles parish, but the plough now passes over its site. His parents soon after his birth removed to the neighbouring village of Ednam, with which all his youthful associations and recollections were connected. He attended the parish school there, under the mastership of the late Mr J. G. Smith, whose poetical productions gave him more than local

fame. When the lad grew to maturer years, he formed a congenial friendship with his teacher, and in the evenings they discussed higher themes than mere local gossip. Under his direction young Brotherston carried on to some extent his school studies after he had commenced his working career. He had made choice of man's first occupation as his daily calling, and in his gardening experiences he began to observe with curious eye nature's operations. Gradually the spell intensified itself in his nature until he felt a keen interest in all that grew in the earth, as well as in all that moved upon its surface. The botanist must have been originally deeply embedded in him, and it was only natural that it should throw itself out in branches on every side, so that it is not surprising that in the course of time he made various departments of the science his particular study. He had rare powers of observation, being apparently able to perceive everything over which he swept his eye, and when passing a flower or plant, under careful examination, the minutest detail or divergence was unfailingly detected. When anything had been fairly scrutinised, he seemed to have the power of making a mental note of it, to which he could turn at any future time, either for the information of a friend, or for comparison with later or dissimilar specimens. The same faculty in him was observable in the sphere of natural history, whether the matter was a feather or a bone. His great aim was to gain a thorough knowledge by personal investigation and cogitation; but at the same time he diligently consulted authorities, and compared the knowledge he had himself acquired with their descriptions and conclusions. Assumptions which might have readily satisfied others he invariably put aside, and he was chary in accepting on mere authority any statement or theory until he had verified it by actual observation. He kept up a considerable correspondence with the leading men of the day, and by an extensive exchange of specimens and letters, as well as by acquaintance with the technical literature of the "schools," he tapped the springs of current discovery and discussion in such a way as to be abreast of the advanced students and teachers of the time. Though his Latin might not have been of the best, he knew sufficient of it to be as thoroughly acquainted with the technical as with the common names of beast, and bird, and plant.

Notwithstanding his acquirements, he wrote comparatively little, and thus he hardly did justice to himself. His notes on

natural history in the "Proceedings" of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, with sundry contributions to the *Zoologist* and *Scottish Naturalist*, and occasional letters in the *Scotsman*, only serve to intensify the wish that he had done more in that way; and in botany the same remark may be made with reference to his "Notes on Rare or Uncommon Wild Plants found about Kelso," which appeared in *The Gardener*, and afterwards in a local newspaper.

His name is associated with certain plants which he was the means of bringing to light as existing in Scotland, and in connection with the investigation into the causes of "louping ill" he had a claim to important recognition. When the Teviotdale Farmers' Club, constrained by the severe losses they periodically suffered from this scourge, resolved to enlist the aid of science, Mr Brotherston was asked to give his assistance. He set about making an examination of the pastures where the outbreaks had been most prevalent, and he discovered that in these districts the grass stalks had become extensively ergotised. Subsequently, experiments were carried out under the superintendence of a well-known veterinary professor, with whom Mr Brotherston acted in concert during the preliminary investigations, and it is believed that the latter thus pointed out the direction in which the mystery was to be solved, and the malady avoided. In connection with prolonged experiments, recently conducted in Kelso district, with the view of improving the selection of grasses used in permanent pasture, Mr Brotherston rendered essential service. He had for many years charge of the natural history collection in the museum of the Kelso Tweedside Physical and Antiquarian Society, and all the additions made to it during his time were preserved by him, in which work his knowledge and skill enabled him to surpass in the way of showing natural aptitude and habit. For the Berwick Museum he also did much excellent work, and the extensive collection at Floors Castle owes something to his fine taste and knowledge. At the London Fisheries Exhibition he exhibited a fine set of preserved fish, chiefly of the salmon kind, and an extensive assortment of barks; while at the Forestry Exhibition in Edinburgh he contributed a large selection of botanical specimens.

His collection of willows was an exhibition of itself. He was frequently urged by his friends to set about the compilation of

works on the botany and the birds of Roxburghshire, and he had much material collected as the groundwork of such a task, which he was admirably qualified to carry out; but incipient ill-health, which seemed to weaken his power for work, hindered the systematic prosecution of these undertakings in such a way as to bring them to completion.

Mr Brotherston settled in Kelso at the time of his marriage, and though tempting offers were made to him, which would have necessitated his leaving the place, he was not to be moved. One of these offers was made by the late Professor Balfour, who wished him to accept the post of demonstrator to his botany class; but he shrank from the idea of such work. He might have aimed at and attained higher posts than that if his ambition had led in that direction; but he preferred a life of less commotion, and more congenial to his love of nature and his quiet pursuits. His death took place on the 16th March 1891, within a few days of his completing his 57th year.

*Obituary Notice of the late John Turnbull, W.S., of
Abbey St. Bathans, F.S.A. Scot.*

It is with much grief that I have to record the death of John Turnbull, Esq., of Abbey St. Bathans, who was one of the oldest members of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, and was elected on the 20th September 1843. Although he did not contribute very largely to the Transactions of the Club, still he added some papers of very considerable value, and was a most enthusiastic and regular attender at the Meetings whenever he could get relieved from his many professional engagements. In drawing up this obituary notice of Mr Turnbull, I cannot do better than copy a sketch which appeared in the *Scotsman* on the 22nd June 1891. It is evidently written by one who knew Mr Turnbull well, for he has touched upon the natural characteristics of his mind and life in such a happy manner, that little remains to be added.

“Mr Turnbull was the eldest son of Mr George Turnbull of Abbey St. Bathans, and was born on the 3rd March 1820. He was educated at the High School and the University of Edinburgh, where he acquitted himself with distinction, and at the

early age of twenty-one passed as a Writer to the Signet. He entered at once on the duties of his profession, which in partnership with his father and brother, he discharged for upwards of fifty years, having to the last taken an active interest in the business of the firm. His life was a happy combination of the active man of business and the country gentleman.

As a man of business Mr Turnbull had few equals. To a sound judgment he added great quickness of apprehension and power of mastering and marshalling details; and his knowledge of law—especially of feudal conveyancing—was both wide and accurate. Although his assiduity was untiring, he was not one who grasped at business. He regarded his professional work, not as a mere means of making money, but as a duty to be performed to the best of his ability. To those who were most closely connected with him in business, two characteristics were especially noticeable:—first the pleasure he took in his work; he was probably never happier than when grappling with an intricate progress of titles;—and secondly the absoluteness with which he subordinated his own interests to those of his clients. There are many alive who remember with gratitude great professional services rendered by him gratuitously, or for a merely nominal charge. Mr Turnbull was also for many years a Director of the Commercial Bank of Scotland and the Caledonian Insurance Company, and his place on these Boards will not easily be filled.

“Mr Turnbull took great delight in his beautiful property of Abbey St. Bathans, where he was wont to go at the end of his week’s work. He from time to time added largely to the property, and showed much skill and taste in turning to the best advantage its great natural beauties. As a country gentleman he was a liberal and considerate landlord, and he was indefatigable in the discharge of County and Parochial duties. A member of the various Boards of more than one parish, there was seldom a meeting so unimportant that he did not find time to attend it; while for many years the chief burden of county business in Berwickshire was borne by him.

“It fell to his lot to be intrusted with the duty of introducing into the county the provisions of the two most important Acts regarding county government of recent times. When the Roads and Bridges Act of 1878 came into operation, he was appointed Chairman of the new Road Board; and again when the Local

Government Act of 1890 was passed, he was unanimously elected first Chairman of the Provisional Council, and afterwards Convener of the county. In both of these capacities Mr Turnbull had difficulties to deal with, and an amount of work to do, which even a less busy man might have hesitated to face. But as usual he found time to do the work, and to do it well; and probably there was no county in Scotland in which the Road Trust was more efficiently managed, or the provisions of the Local Government Act introduced with less friction, than in Berwickshire under the guidance of Mr Turnbull.

“In politics Mr Turnbull was born and bred a Whig, and until 1885 he was a staunch supporter of the Liberal party. Upon more than one occasion the Berwickshire Liberals would willingly have had him for their representative, but he did not see his way to embark upon Parliamentary life. He was always ready, however, to work for his party in the county with the same vigour as he displayed in everything which he took in hand. His first prominent appearance in politics was in 1857, when Mr Robertson of Ladykirk contested the county in the Liberal interests against his nephew, Sir John Marjoribanks of Lees. It was considered a great triumph for the Liberal party when Mr Robertson won the seat, which he did in a great measure (as he himself was always ready to admit) through the influence and exertions of Mr Turnbull. In subsequent years Mr Turnbull rendered similar service to Sir William Miller and Mr Marjoribanks, when they successively became Members for the county. In 1885 Mr Turnbull resigned the Chairmanship of the Liberal Association and Committee in Berwickshire. He could not accept the Irish policy of Mr Gladstone, and he was also opposed to the Disestablishment of the Church of Scotland, which he foresaw was likely to become a plank in the Liberal platform. Upon the latter question he felt keenly, and one of his last public appearances was as Chairman of a large Church Defence meeting which was held in Duns.

“Mr Turnbull, although engrossed as we have seen, in professional and public work, was a man of wide reading and general culture, and although essentially a man of business and a busy man, no one enjoyed a holiday more, or had more resources with which to employ a leisure hour.

“As an Archæologist and a Naturalist, his acquirements were far above the average, and he was no mean artist. When in

middle life he spent a twelvemonth in Egypt, the Holy Land, and Syria, he brought home with him a portfolio of sketches, not only of unusual interest, but of great artistic merit; and certain water colour drawings of Old Edinburgh, which he made in days gone by in the early morning, are well worthy of being preserved, and are evidences of the energy of the man who, with a long day's work before him, could get up at four or five in the morning to prosecute the art which he loved.

“Mr Turnbull was also a good sportsman, and until he was injured by a fall some years ago, he was an absolutely untiring walker. No day was too long, no country too severe for him. He was on the Commission for the Peace for, and was a Deputy Lieutenant of Berwickshire. The fall to which we have referred occurred some ten years ago, and was occasioned by a slip of the foot when running down the street to seek shelter from a sudden shower. He was greatly shaken and bruised, and for weeks could not leave his bed. When on a fair way to recovery he was attacked by an illness which in his weakened state bore heavily upon him, and from the effects of which he never wholly recovered. He was able to resume business, and subsequently enjoyed fair health, but he was never again the youthful man which, notwithstanding advancing years, he had been prior to his accident;—youthful we mean in body, because otherwise Mr Turnbull's friends never could think of him as old, notwithstanding his threescore years and ten, because he had to the end the joyous nature and the keen sympathies of youth.

“About a fortnight ago he received a chill in the discharge of his official duties as Convener of the County, and alarming symptoms showed themselves. He however rallied, and was able to be out, and last week appeared to be almost restored to his ordinary health; but early on Saturday morning, 20th June 1891, he was attacked with spasms of the heart, and almost before assistance could reach him, expired.

“Mr Turnbull was never married; he has left a host of friends, and we do not believe a single enemy. The history of his life may be summed up in a single sentence.—He was one who did with all his might the duty which lay nearest to his hand, and who sought no higher reward than the approval of his own conscience.”

Upon many an excursion to the meetings of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club have I been present with Mr Turnbull, and

more genial and pleasant companion it was not possible to have; he always seemed so happy, and enjoyed himself to the full, and was always intensely interested in any object which arose to attract his attention. He was an enthusiastic Archæologist, and a very clever draughtsman. I remember being present with him on one occasion for a week in Holy Island, when the ruins of the old Priory of Lindisfarne were being explored, with what zest he seemed to enter into every object of interest, and what a number of water-colour sketches of the ruins he secured on that occasion; he was also much interested in both the Birds and the Plants of the island. Most of his drawings were meant to be utilised as illustrations for his copy of the Transactions, as well as an enormous number of prints and photographs, which he had collected for the same purpose.

As he had been collecting (for this purpose) for years, he had an illustration for every place mentioned in the Transactions. When this book is bound, it will be one of the most interesting and beautiful copies in existence. It may be mentioned that during the time he was at the High School of Edinburgh, the New Buildings on the Calton Hill were opened, and Mr Turnbull formed one of the procession of boys who marched from the old buildings in Infirmary Street to the present High School. The boys were all dressed alike in jackets and white trousers, and formed quite an imposing sight. [W.B.B.]

Mr Turnbull contributed the following papers to the literature of the Club.—

1. Saint Bathans. (Hist. B.N.C., vol. iv., pp. 194-205.)
2. Address delivered at Belford, on the 24th of September 1863. By John Turnbull, Esq., Abbey St. Bathans, President. (Ib. vol. v., pp. 1-22.)
3. On a Chapel at Abbey St. Bathans. (Ib. vol. vi., pp. 131-3.)
4. On Edin's Hall. (Ib. vol. ix., p. 81-99, 3 Plates.)
5. On an Urn found in the Park at Manderston. (Ib. vol. x., pp. 304-5. Plate.)

Obituary Notice of David Milne-Home, Esq., of Milne-graden and Wedderburn, LL.D., V.P.R.S.E. By RALPH RICHARDSON, F.R.S.E., Edinburgh.

Whilst Berwickshire saw the early labours of the Father of Scottish Geology, James Hutton, it found in David Milne-Home a man of science who worthily followed in Hutton's footsteps. He was born at Inveresk near Edinburgh on 22nd January 1805, and was the eldest son of Admiral Sir David Milne, G.C.B. Called to the Scottish bar in 1826, Mr Milne rose to be an Advocate Depute, but he preferred the paths of science to those of the Law; and not long after his marriage to Miss Home, heiress of large Berwickshire estates (when he assumed the name of Milne-Home) he gave up the Bar, and devoted himself to county business and his favourite scientific pursuits.

In 1835 he contributed the first Prize Essay of the Highland and Agricultural Society "*On the Geology of Berwickshire.*"* In this Essay he minutely describes the rocks occurring throughout Berwickshire, and gives a Geological map of the county. The beautifully finished maps of the Geological Survey of Scotland are, of course, more elaborate and perfect, but Mr Milne's Essay and map must be recognized as among the earliest, and, for an amateur Geologist, most laudable attempts to survey geologically a Scottish county. In this Essay he also enters into the close relations between Agriculture and Geology, and explains why "*trap* hills afford better pasture than the *greywacke* (Silurian) hills," and why the *Red sandstones* produce excellent crops, whilst the *Carboniferous* rocks are often marked by a bleak and sterile soil. His Essay is thus additionally valuable as a contribution to our knowledge of Economic Geology. He was Chairman of the Highland Society's Standing Committee on Geology, as well as a great landowner and Convener of the county of Berwick.

Mr Milne-Home's well-known paper on the "*Mid-Lothian and East-Lothian Coalfield*" was read in 1837, and is printed in the 14th volume of the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. This Memoir met with the warm approval of that eminent Edinburgh geologist, Charles Maclaren, and of the

* Prize Essays and Transactions Highland Society, vol. xi. (1837).

officers of the Geological Survey. In the same volume occur other two papers by Mr Milne, viz. a "Notice respecting the depletion or drying up of the rivers Teviot, Nith, and Clyde," on 27th November 1838, and a "Notice of two Storms which swept over the British Islands during the last week of November 1838."

In the next (or 15th) volume of the same Society's Transactions appears Mr Milne-Home's "Geological Account of Roxburghshire," besides a paper on a remarkable oscillation of the sea. From 1842 onwards, he contributed to the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal* a series of papers on Scottish and other Earthquakes, being one of the first attempts to systematize our knowledge of seismic phenomena. Mallet afterwards made use of Milne-Home's labours in his 4th Report on Earthquakes to the British Association, published in 1859.

Perhaps owing to his forensic training, Mr Milne-Home could be a formidable critic of other men's theories, whilst tenaciously holding to his own. In the course of his geological encounters he unhorsed several celebrated opponents, the illustrious Darwin even falling before him in a battle over the Parallel Roads of Glen Roy, as Darwin himself mournfully confesses in a letter to Sir Joseph Hooker*. Milne-Home's revised Theory of the Roads will be found in the 27th volume of the Transactions R.S.E. He also made a slashing attack on a paper read by Sir Archibald Geikie before the Geological Society of London, in 1862, on the Post-Roman elevation of the Scottish coast, as will be seen in the 27th volume of the Transactions R.S.E.; and Sir Charles Lyell in the 4th Edition of his "Antiquity of Man" adopted Milne-Home's views.

We now come to a paper by Mr Milne-Home of peculiar interest to Berwickshire students of Physiography. In 1875 he contributed to the 27th volume of the Transactions R.S.E. an elaborate "Notice of High-Water Marks on the banks of the river Tweed and some of its tributaries; and also of Drift Deposits in the Valley of the Tweed." No one can peruse this Memoir without being struck by the immense labour bestowed by Milne-Home in collecting his facts. We need not accept his theories, but we may confidently accept his descriptions of phenomena. As an opponent of the Glacial system of Agassiz and Geikie, his theories are antagonistic to those of most of the

* Darwin's Life, vol. I. (1887).

younger geological school which has arisen since his day. But as a most painstaking and accurate observer, Milne-Home stands unrivalled. In the Memoir just mentioned, he furnishes a minute account of the terraces, kaims, boulders, etc., on Tweed-side, from Melrose to Berwick, and illustrates the course of the river Tweed by means of woodcuts and maps.

It was as a Boulder-hunter of the most indefatigable kind that Milne-Home closed his busy scientific career. He had attacked the tough subject of the "Boulder Clay of Europe" in 1869, in the 25th volume of the Transactions R.S.E., but it was not till 1871 that he was vested by the Royal Society with full powers, as Convener of a special committee, to report to it on the boulders, kaims, etc., of Scotland. Ten reports (mainly written by himself) were the result of this roving commission, and no Convener ever worked with more willingness or zeal.

Mr Milne-Home, who in 1870 received the degree of LL.D. from Edinburgh University, published in 1871 a book on the "Estuary of the Forth," and in 1882 another on "Traces in Scotland of ancient Water-lines, marine, lacustrine, and fluvial." He was a Vice-President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society. He was also President of the Edinburgh Geological Society, and Chairman of the Meteorological Society of Scotland. Whatever he did, he did it with all his strength: and when he died on 19th September 1890, Scotland lost a man who had worked hard and well, during a long life, in the advancement of science, and whose happiest moments were when busily engaged in the interpretation of Nature.

Remarks on some New Localities for Rare Plants. By
DR HARDY.

MILIUM EFFUSUM, L. In December 1889, in one of the deep deans of Penmanshiel, or rather Aikieside wood, I happened to catch a glimpse of the peculiarly dark green of a grass of unaccustomed appearance, which proved to be *Milium effusum*, unrecorded hitherto for Berwickshire. It is common in some of the extensive Mid-Lothian woods, and is recorded for Rugley wood, Northumberland. (Tate's Hist. of Alnwick, II., p. 30). I also gathered it in October 1870, when its characteristic verdure also drew attention in Old Middleton wood, Wooler, and gave an account of its history, Club's Proceedings, VI., pp. 157-9. The new locality is situated in the lower part of a very precipitous concavity of decayed greywacke slate, which is left constantly moist by percolating water. This bank is richly clad in its lowest portion with luxuriant mosses and Jungermanniæ, and its sides speckled with tufts of Maiden-hair Ferns and larger sorts. The dry fissures of the rocks are fringed with tufts of *Melica uniflora*. From the withered panicles I collected a few of the bright polished seeds, and a year afterwards I found a better supply. They are beautiful objects. It is confined here to a space of a few feet only. *Carex sylvatica* grows on the footpath that crosses the wooded ravine here, at the bottom of the glen, a little below this highly-honoured rock face. It was also the unique locality for *Sticta herbacea*, Ber. Nat. Club Proceedings, IV., p. 402, which has since disappeared under a slip of the bank. *Polystichum Lonchitidoides* also used to grow here, as does the type *P. aculeatum*, by the burn-side not far distant below.

It is near the field of Oldcambus Townhead, called "The Hope," on one side, and in that part of the wood called "Brade (Broad) Wood."—The South Cleugh of the old Coldingham perambulation of boundaries (1561) is the lower portion of Red Clues Cleugh. The old farm of Red Clues lay between this North Cleugh and the upper portion of the South Cleugh. The locality is difficult to find. Let no one remove the plant!

CETRARIA SEPINCOLA, Ehrh. This rarish lichen spots the stems of several middle aged beeches at the highest corner of Aikieside, where the extensive view of East-Lothian and the sea-coast is obtained.

SQUAMARIA GELIDA occurs not unfrequently on the steep sandstone by the footpath from the great cave of Shaftoe Crag, leading to East Shaftoe, which I visited June 23rd 1891, along with Mr R. C. Hedley and his relatives, the Misses Arkle of Highlaws. This is not recorded among the Trevelyan trophies from this famous lichen site.

NUPHUR MINIMA, see p. 286, present vol., still persists to grow at Chartner's Lake, although recent drainage has diminished the quantity. This was ascertained by Mr J. F. Robinson of Hull, in summer 1892, in a special visit for the purpose.

LATHRÆA SQUAMARIA, gathered in Bothal wood, was sent me by Mr William Woodman. It had been gathered for the "New Chapell Flower."

LINNÆA BOREALIS, present vol., p. 386. Mr H. H. Craw informs me that

there are two localities for this plant in the same strip of wood at Longformacus. "The second station is in the same wood as the other, namely in the strip of Scots Firs, east of the road running north from Black's-Mill burn to Longformacus, and is situated about 200 to 250 yards north from the bridge which crosses the burn. The first station is about 200 yards further north, near the top of the hill."

I conclude these notices with copies of two letters from the late Dr MacLagan of Berwick, bearing on some new localities for rare plants, and the new appearance of plants in previously well searched tracts of familiar districts. The *Andromeda* was expected to be found on some of the mosses near Flass and that direction. It has not been accomplished yet.

Berwick-upon-Tweed, 18th October 1889.

Dear Mr Hardy,—Some years ago I found *Anthemis cotula* in a field at Lucker. As you saw it near Warkworth, it may possibly be more frequent than has been reported, as it is easily overlooked. When I mentioned *Corallorhiza* at Whitfield, I should have noted the *Goodyera* in the same wood. I wish you could explain, what I think is a fact, the appearance and extention of some plants which have no winged seeds or other locomotive apparatus. For instance *Pyrola minor*, a plant not easily overlooked, was not recorded near Berwick by Dr Johnston, but at Whitfield it is in profusion, and in the Hag wood at Foulden, near Scremerston, Ancroft, and other places; and I cannot help thinking that *Goodyera* is gradually creeping southwards. Another migrant, *Linaria minor*, I never saw twenty or thirty years ago. It is abundant at Beal, Marshall Meadows, Velvet Hall, Ayton—all these on the railway line as if the trains had sown it. I don't think I ever told you of the following. *Chenopodium polyspermum*, Tweedside at Castle Hills, *Lathyrus Aphaca*, *Trifolium ochroleucum*: these two found by Mr Shaw in the neighbourhood of Berwick, in gardens. I think introduced with gravel. *Lepidium Draba*, a single plant in a field near the sea-banks, found by the Rambling Club. All these are in the Museum collection.

Believe me, yours very truly,

P. W. MACLAGAN.

Berwick-upon-Tweed, 22nd October 1891.

Dear Dr Hardy,—I am sorry that I did not know you wanted *Linaria minor*, but the next time I am at Beal I shall supply your want. It was first, so far as I know, seen by one of my daughters there in 1885, and I have seen it every year since, about the rails on the siding, south of the station. Curiously enough, I saw it at Velvet Hall station, and in abundance on the disused line of railway at Marshall Meadows. Next time I am detained at Burnmouth, not an uncommon event, I shall get *Sedum rupestre* for you. I am glad to hear of the new stations for *Linnæa*, and I hope you may succeed in finding *Andromeda*, a prize worth seeking.

I am, yours sincerely,

P. W. MACLAGAN,

Notes on Quadrupeds and Birds, 1891. By JOHN
BARRIE, Junr., Preston.

17th March	Pied Wagtail, first seen on Whiteadder.
8th April	Common Sandpiper do. do.
do.	Sand Martin do. do.
19th April	House Martin do. at Preston.
21st April	Swallow do. do.
do.	Redstart do. do.
23rd April	Common Bunting do. on Lintlaw Farm.
do.	Greater and Lesser Whitethroats.
26th April	Wood Warblers in Retreat Woods.
1st May	Wheatears and Whinchats on Stanshiel.
do.	Cuckoo first heard.
6th May	Corncrake do.
29th March	Tawny Owl's Nest with Eggs at the foot of a tree in Baird's Covert.
December 1890.	Peregrine Falcon shot at Rigfoot.
January 1891	Do. seen at Abbey St. Bathans, and Female of the Great Spotted Woodpecker shot in Hoardweel Strip.
December 1891	Rough Legged Buzzard seen at Oxendean. Sparrow and Kestrel Hawks are numerous, Merlins scarce, Buzzards occasionally seen on Stanshiel and Cockburn Law, Stockdoves numerous on Stanshiel and Whiteadder Banks.

QUADRUPEDS.

Foxes have been pretty numerous this season, and more especially in the Duns Castle and Oxendean woods, there being more roughness than on the adjoining estates.

Badgers are less numerous. A female was trapped in Bunkle wood in 1883; and at the same place on 11th May last, a male was trapped, and other three seen—one was old and the other two young.

Otters.—A few frequent the Whiteadder, and are occasionally seen at Elba and Cumledge.

The Ermine and Weasel are not so numerous as in past years, more especially the former.

Smaller Quadrupeds as the Hedgehog, Brown Rat, Water Vole, Field Vole, Shrew, Wood Mouse, and Mole, are becoming more numerous on the Bunkle estate.

Squirrels are still plentiful.

Note of Rainfall and Temperature at West Foulden during 1891. By H. HEWAT CRAW, West Foulden.

Height above sea-level, 250 feet. Distance from sea at Berwick, 6 miles.

			RAINFALL.		TEMPERATURE.	
			Inches.	100ths.	Max.	Min.
January	..	..	1	19	48	13
February	..	..	0	11	62	25
March	..	..	3	95	59	18
April	..	..	1	57	59	25
May	..	..	1	42	68	28
June	..	..	0	62	71	39
July	..	..	2	16	73	42
August	..	..	3	95	68	39
September	..	..	4	15	80	35
October	1	60	63	29
November	2	57	57	26
December	2	94	54	19

Total Rainfall during 1891	26	23		
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Maximum and Minimum during 1891			80	13
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Note of Rainfall and Temperature at Rawburn during 1891. By the same.

Height above sea-level, 920 feet. Distance from sea at Berwick, 24 miles.

			RAINFALL.		TEMPERATURE.	
			Inches.	100ths.	Max.	Min.
January	..	..	1	50	45	15
February	..	..	0	20	60	24
March	..	..	3	90	48	13
April	..	..	1	90	54	24
May	..	..	1	70	75	24
June	..	..	0	90	78	34
July	..	..	5	0	69	41
August	..	..	6	50	65	36
September	..	..	6	60	70	35
October	2	50	55	29
November	2	80	51	24
December	5	0	52	20

Total Rainfall during 1891	38	50		
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Maximum and Minimum during 1891			78	13
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Rainfall at Glanton Pyke, Northumberland, in 1891.

Communicated by FREDK. J. W. COLLINGWOOD, Esq.

				Inches.
January	..	..	..	3·64'5
February	..	..	..	1·36'5
March	..	..	..	3·94'0
April	..	..	..	1·61'0
May	..	..	..	2·09'5
June	..	..	..	0·34'5
July	..	..	..	3·01'0
August	..	..	..	4·81'0
September	..	..	..	3·91'0
October	..	..	..	2·36'0
November	..	..	..	3·42'5
December	..	..	..	3·41'0
TOTAL				33·92'5

RAIN GAUGE.—Diameter of Funnel, 8 inches; Height of Top above ground, 4 feet 3½ inches; above Sea Level, 517 feet.

Rainfall at Duns, Berwickshire, in 1891. Communicated by CHARLES WATSON.

				Inches.
January	..	..	..	1·72
February	..	..	..	0·17
March	..	..	..	5·00
April	..	..	..	1·22
May	..	..	..	1·85
June	..	..	..	0·73
July	..	..	..	2·05
August	..	..	..	6·00
September	..	..	..	7·60
October	..	..	..	1·75
November	..	..	..	2·97
December	..	..	..	4·65
TOTAL				35·71

RAIN GAUGE.—Diameter of Funnel, 5 inches; Height of Top above ground, 1 foot; above Sea Level, 500 feet.

*Meteorological Report by PETER LONEY, Marchmont, for
the year 1891.*

MONTH.	TOTAL DEPTH.		GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		No. of Sunshine	
	Inches.	Depth.	Date.	Fell.	Days Rain	in Hours.
January	..	1·96	0·35	26th	20	54 $\frac{1}{4}$
February	..	0·21	0·09	11th	3	99 $\frac{3}{4}$
March	..	4·95	1·93	16th	18	109 $\frac{1}{2}$
April	..	1·40	0·48	7th	12	133
May	..	2·40	0·60	28th	15	173
June	..	0·71	0·22	29th	8	171 $\frac{3}{4}$
July	..	2·50	0·48	15th	16	155 $\frac{3}{4}$
August	..	6·36	1·80	17th	25	115 $\frac{1}{2}$
September	..	6·64	2·04	20th	22	122
October	..	1·80	0·37	8th	16	106 $\frac{1}{2}$
November	..	2·82	0·54	11th	16	54
December	..	4·61	0·71	7th	18	50
TOTALS		36·36			189	1345

RAIN GAUGE.—Diameter of Funnel, 5 inches; Height of Top above ground, 1 foot; above Sea Level, 500 feet.

REMARKS ON THE YEAR.—January, dry and mild; February, extremely dry, sunny; March, wet and cold; April, dry and sunny; May, dry and sunshine; June, very dry with sun; July, dry with sun; August, very wet and cold; September, extremely wet; October, dry and sunny; November, dry with winds; December, wet, high winds.

Donations to the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, from Scientific Societies, Exchanges, &c., up to Jan. 1893.

BATH. Proceedings of the Bath Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club, Vol. VII., No. 3, 1892, 8vo. *The Club.*

BELFAST. Annual Report and Proceedings of the Belfast Naturalists' Field Club, Ser. II., Vol. III., Part v., 1891-2, 8vo. *The Club.*

BUCKHURST HILL, ESSEX. Journal of Proceedings of Essex Field Club, Vol. IV., 23rd Feb. 1844, to Jan. 1887; Part II., April 1892, 8vo. *The Essex Field Club.*

— The Essex Naturalist, Vol. v., No. 12, Dec. 1891, and 1890-91. *Ibid.*

— Vol. VI., 1892, Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11. *Ibid.*

CAMBRIDGE, U.S.A. Annual Report of the Curator of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harford College for 1891-2. *The Curator.*

CARDIFF. Naturalists' Society, Report and Transactions, Vol. XXIII., 1891; Vol. XXIV., Part I., 1891-2, 8vo. *The Society.*

CROYDON. Proceedings and Transactions of the Croydon Microscopical and Natural History Club, 11th Feb 1891 to 13th Jan. 1892. *The Club.*

DUBLIN. The Scientific Transactions of the Royal Dublin Society, Vol. IV., Ser. II., 1891, 4to. IX. Lunar Radiant Heat, measured at Birr Castle Observatory, during the Total Eclipse of January 1888. By Otto Boeddeker, Ph.D., with Introduction by the Earl of Rosse, etc. etc. X. The Slugs of Ireland. By R. F. Scharff, Ph.D., B.Sc. etc. XI. On the Cause of Double Lines of Equidistant Satellites in the Spectra of Gases. By George Johnston Stoney, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., Vice-President of the Dublin Society 1891. XII. A Revision of the British Actinæ. Part II. The Zoanthæ. By Alfred C. Haddon, M.A. (Cantab.), M.R.S.A., Prof. of Zoology Royal College of Science, Dublin, and Miss Alice M. Schacklatin, B.A. XII. Reports on the Zoological Collections made in Torres Straet. By Prof. A. C. Haddon, 1888-9. Actinæ 1. Zoanthæ. By the Same. 4to. *The Royal Dublin Society.*

———— The Scientific Proceedings of the Royal Dublin Society,
Vol. VII., Parts 3 and 4, 8vo. *Ibid.*

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Vol. XVIII., Session 1890-91, 8vo. *The Society.*

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———— Transactions and Proceedings of the Botanical Society,
Session LVI., December 1891. *The Society.*

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VI., Part III., 1892, 8vo. *The Society.*

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Gesellschaft für Natur-und Heilkunde, 1892, 8vo. *The Society.*

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1891-92, Vol. XXIII., 1892, 8vo. *The Society.*

———— Index to the Proceedings of the Philosophical Society
of Glasgow, Vols. I. to XX., 1841-1889-1892, 8vo. *Ibid.*

———— Proceedings and Transactions of the Natural History
of Glasgow, Vol. III. (N.S.) Part II., 1889-90. *The Society.*

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA. The Proceedings and Transactions of
the Nova Scotia Institute of Sciences, Halifax, Nova Scotia,
Session 1890-1, 2nd Series, Vol. I., Part I. *The Institute.*

LEEDS. Philosophical and Literary Society, the Annual Report
for 1891-2. *The Society.*

———— Yorkshire Naturalists' Union, Transactions, Part 17,
1892, 2nd Edition of J. G. Baker's North Yorkshire, pp. 337-
400, 8vo, 1892.

LONDON. Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great
Britain and Ireland, February 1892. *The Institute.*

———— Proceedings of the Geologists' Association 1892, Vol.
XII., Parts 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, to November 1892, 8vo.
The Association.

———— List of the Members of the Geologists' Association,
University College, London, 1892, 8vo. *Ibid.*

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———— Manchester Microscopical Society, Report, 1891. *The Society.*

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. Natural History Transactions of Northumberland and Durham, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Vol. xi., Part I, 1892, 8vo. *The Tyneside Naturalists' Field Club.*

NORTHAMPTON. Journal of the Northamptonshire Natural History Society and Field Club, Vol. v., March 1889 to No. 48, December 1891. *The Society.*

PLYMOUTH. Annual Report and Transactions of the Plymouth Institution and Devon and Cornwall Natural History Society, Vol. xi., Part II., 1891-2, 8vo. *The Institute.*

SALEM, MASS., U.S.A. On Trees, by John Robinson, Salem, 1894, 8vo. *The Essex Institute.*

SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES. Records of the Australian Museums, Vol. I., No. 10, 1891; Vol. II., Nos. 2 and 3, 1892, 8vo. By E. P. Ramsay, LL.D. *The Museum.*

———— Australian Museum, Report of the Trustees for the year 1891, fol. *Ibid.*

TRENTON, NEW JERSEY, U.S.A. Journal of the New Jersey Natural History Society, 1891, 8vo *The Society.*

TRURO. Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, Vol. xi., Part I., April 1892. *The Institution.*

WASHINGTON, U.S.A. Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for the year ending June 30th 1889. Report of the Natural Museum, Washington, 1891, 8vo. *The Smithsonian Institute.*

WELSHPOOL. Collections, Historical and Archæological, relating to Montgomeryshire and its Borders, Vol. xiv., Part xi., April 1892; Part II. (Part L.) October 1892; Part III., December 1892 (LI) 8vo. *From the Powysland Club.*

General Statement.—October 1891.

THE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE HAVE BEEN:—

INCOME.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance due from Treasurer ..	29	19	8½			
Arrears received	17	9	0			
Entrance Fees	12	0	0			
Subscriptions	97	6	0			
Proceedings sold during the Year	7	5	0			
	<hr/>			£163	19	8½

EXPENDITURE.

Printing	96	12	6			
Lithographs	16	4	6			
Expenses at Meetings	8	12	9			
Postages, Carriage, &c.	22	4	9			
Berwick Salmon Co.	10	5	11			
Two Year's Subscription to Berwick Museum	4	0	0			
Two Year's Caretaker to Berwick Museum	2	0	0			
Balance due from Treasurer ..	3	19	3½			
	<hr/>			£163	19	8½

ERRATA.

PART I.

PAGE 46, line 21 from top, *for* curling *read* skating.

PART II.

PAGE 399, line 6 from top, *for* *comutus* *read* *cornutus*.

BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' CLUB.

LIST OF MEMBERS, DECEMBER 1892.

	Date of Admission.
1. Frederick J. W. Collingwood, Glanton Pyke, Alnwick	May 6, 1840
2. John B. Boyd, Cherrytrees, Yetholm	Sep. 18, 1841
3. James Tait, W.S., Edenside, Kelso	July 26, 1843
4. David Francis S. Cahill, M.D., Berwick	Oct. 18, 1849
5. Matthew J. Turnbull, M.D., Coldstream	June 30, 1852
6. William B. Boyd, Faldonside, Melrose	Oct. 12, 1853
7. Charles Stuart, M.D., Chirnside	Aug. 16, 1854
8. Charles Rea, Halterburn, Cleithaugh, Jedburgh ...	June 20, 1855
9. George Culley of Fowberry Tower, Office of H.M. Commissioner of Woods and Forests, Whitehall Place, London	June 20, 1855
10. Charles Watson, F.S.A., Scot., Duns	Oct. 20, 1856
11. Rev. Thomas Leishman, D.D., F.S.A., Scot., Linton, Kelso	" "
12. George P. Hughes, Middleton Hall, Wooler ...	" "
13. The Right Hon. Lord Tweedmouth, Brook House, Upper Brook Street, Park Lane, London; and Guisachan, Beaulieu	July 30, 1857
14. Patrick Thorp Dickson, Greagmhor, Aberfoyle, N.B.	Oct. 28, "
15. Middleton H. Dand, Hauxley Cottage, Acklington	June 28, 1859
16. Stephen Sanderson, The Elms, Berwick ...	" "
17. Dennis Embleton, M.D., 19 Claremont Place, New- castle	" "
18. Charles B. Pulleine Bosanquet, Rock Hall, Alnwick	Sep. 29, "
19. Robert Douglas, Solicitor, Berwick	June 28, 1860
20. Watson Askew-Robertson, Pallinsburn, Coldstream; and Ladykirk, Norham	Oct. 11, "
21. Rev. Edward A. Wilkinson, M.A., Whitworth Vicarage, Spennymoor, Durham	May 30, 1861
22. Robert H. Clay, M.D., 4 Windsor Villas, Plymouth	" "
23. Charles Douglas, M.D., Woodside, Kelso	June 27, "
24. Rev. Patrick George McDonall, M.A., 17 Warwick Street, Rugby	July 25, 1861
25. Rev. Canon Greenwell, M.A., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A. Hon. F.S.A., Scot., Durham	" "
26. Dr John Paxton, Berwick and Norham	Sep. 26, "
27. Major Henry R. Hardie, Penquit, Torquay ...	June 26, 1862
28. John Scott Dudgeon, Longnewton Place, St. Boswells	" "

29.	John Tate, Oaklands, Alnwick	...	...	...	July 31, 1862
30.	Rev. Peter Mearns, Coldstream	...	...	...	" "
31.	William Crawford, Solicitor, Duns	...	...	...	Aug. 15, "
32.	Alexander Curle, F.S.A., Scot., Melrose	...	...	...	June 25, 1863
33.	John Edmond Friar, Greenlaw Walls, Norham	...	...	...	" "
34.	Francis Russell, Sheriff-Substitute, Hollywood, Canaan Lane, Edinburgh	...	...	...	" "
35.	William Hilton Dyer Longstaffe, F.S.A., Gateshead	...	...	...	" "
36.	Robert Middlemas, Solicitor, Alnwick	...	...	...	" "
37.	James Hardy, LL.D., Oldcambus, Cockburnspath	...	...	...	" "
38.	Thomas Clutterbuck, Warkworth	...	...	...	July 29, "
39.	Thomas Tate, Allerburn, Alnwick	...	...	...	" "
40.	Rev. Adam Davidson, M.A., Yetholm	...	...	...	" "
41.	Major Robert Brown, Littlehoughton, Chathill	...	...	...	Sep. 29, "
42.	Rev. James Farquharson, D.D., Selkirk	...	...	...	June 29, 1865
43.	James Smail, F.S.A., Scot., Commercial Bank, Edinr.	...	...	...	July 26, 1866
44.	Rev. H. M. Graham, Maxton, St. Boswells	...	...	...	Aug. 30, "
45.	His Grace The Duke of Northumberland, K.G. Alnwick Castle	...	...	...	June 25, 1868
46.	Robert G. Bolam, Berwick	...	...	...	Sep. 25, "
47.	James Brunton, Broomlands, Kelso	...	...	...	" "
48.	Major James F. McPherson, United Service Club, Edinburgh	...	...	...	" "
49.	Col. Francis Holland, Alnwick	...	...	...	" "
50.	James Heatley, Alnwick	...	...	...	" "
51.	Robert Romanes, F.S.A., Scot., Harryburn, Lauder	...	...	...	Sep. 30, 1869
52.	John Bolam, Bilton House	...	...	...	" "
53.	John Dunlop, Solicitor, Berwick	...	...	...	" "
54.	Pringle Hughes, Middleton Hall, Wooler	...	...	...	" "
55.	George L. Paulin, Berwick	...	...	...	" "
56.	Rev. David Paul, M.A., Roxburgh, Kelso	...	...	...	" "
57.	John Pringle Turnbull, Alnwick	...	...	...	" "
58.	James Wood, Woodburn, Galashiels	...	...	...	" "
59.	Rev. Thomas Brown, D.D., F.R.S.E., 16 Carlton Street, Edinburgh	...	...	...	May 11, 1871
60.	Rev. Robert Paul, F.S.A., Scot., Dollar	...	...	...	Sep. 26, "
61.	Rev. T. S. Anderson, 44 Findhorn Place, Edinburgh	...	...	...	" "
62.	Rev. David W. Yair, Firth Manse, Finstown, Thurso	...	...	...	" "
63.	John Philipson, 9 Victoria Square, Newcastle	...	...	...	" "
64.	Rev. Ambrose Jones, M.A., Stannington, Cramlington	...	...	...	" "
65.	William Weatherhead, Solicitor, Berwick	...	...	...	" "
66.	Alexander James Main, M.D., Alnwick	...	...	...	" "
67.	James T. S. Doughty, Solicitor, Ayton	...	...	...	Sep. 26, 1872
68.	Capt. J. Carr-Ellison, Hedgeley, Eglington	...	...	...	" "
69.	W. T. Hindmarsh, F.L.S., Alnbank, Alnwick	...	...	...	" "
70.	Lieut.-Col. James Paton, Crailing, Jedburgh	...	...	...	" "
71.	Henry A. Paynter, Freeland, Alnwick	" "
72.	Major R. Thompson, Walworth Hall, Darlington	" "

List of Members.

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73.	Rev. Evan Rutter, M.A., Spittal, Berwick	...	Sep. 25, 1873
74.	Col. David Milne-Home, Paxton House, Berwick	...	" "
75.	Rev. Canon Waite, M.A., Vicarage, Norham	...	" "
76.	Rev. Beverley S. Wilson, B.A., Duddo, Norham	...	Sep. 24, 1874
77.	Major-General Sir/ William Crossman, K.C.M.G., F.S.A., M.P., Cheswick, Beal	...	" "
78.	F. M. Norman, Commander, R.N., Cheviot House, Berwick	...	" "
79.	James Hastie, Edrington Castle, Berwick	...	" "
80.	George Muirhead, F.R.S.E., F.Z.S., Mains of Haddo, Aberdeen	...	" "
81.	Thomas Henderson, M.A., Bedford County School Bedford	...	" "
82.	John Freer, F.S.A., Scot., Solicitor, Melrose	...	Sep. 29, 1875
83.	J. A. Forbes, Commander, R.N., West Coates House, Berwick	...	" "
84.	David Watson, Hillside Cottage, Hawick	...	" "
85.	Adam Robertson, Alnwick	...	" "
86.	Charles Erskine, The Priory, Melrose	...	" "
87.	Arthur H. Evans, M.A., Scremerston, Berwick, and Cambridge	...	" "
88.	James Allan, Ava Lodge, Berwick	...	" "
89.	Rev. Joseph Hunter, M.A., Cockburnspath	...	" "
90.	Lieut.-Col. Andrew Aytoun, R.A., Caledonian United Service Club, Edinburgh	...	" "
91.	The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Peterborough, The Palace, Peterborough	...	" "
92.	T. W. McDowall, M.D., F.S.A. Scot., County Asylum, Cottingwood, Morpeth	...	" "
93.	John Halliday, 5 Holland Park, Bayswater, London, W.	...	" "
94.	Alexander Buchan, A.M., F.R.S.E., Sec. Met. Soc., Scot., 72 Northumberland Street, Edinburgh	..	" "
95.	Edward Ridley, 48 Lennox Gardens, London, S.W., Barrister-at-Law	...	Sep. 27, 1876
96.	Capt. Wm. Elliott Lockhart, Cleghorn, Lanark, N.B.	...	" "
97.	Rev. George W. Sprott, D.D., North Berwick	...	" "
98.	Rev. Paton Gloag, D.D., 28 Regent Terrace, Edinburgh	...	" "
99.	James Brown, Selkirk	...	" "
100.	William Topley, F.G.S., Office of H.M. Geological Survey of England and Wales, 28 Jermyn Street, London	...	" "
101.	Alexander Tower Robertson, Ravensdown, Berwick	...	" "
102.	Rev. W. Dobie, M.A., Ladykirk, Norham	...	" "
103.	Major James Hunter, Anton's Hill, Coldstream	...	" "
104.	Sir George Brisbane Douglas, Bart., Springwood Park, Kelso	...	" "
105.	Robert Richardson Dees, Wallsend, Newcastle	...	" "
106.	John Ferguson, Writer, Duns	...	" "

107.	Archibald Buchan Hepburn, Smeaton Hepburn, Prestonkirk	Sep. 27, 1876
108.	James Tait, Estates Office, Belford	Oct. 31, 1877
109.	Isaac Bayley Balfour, Sc.D., M.B.C.M., F.R.S.E., F.L.S., F.G.S., Professor of Botany, Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh	" "
110.	Rev. Charles E. Green, B.A., Howick Rectory, Lesbury, R.S.O.	" "
111.	Thomas Chas. Hindmarsh, Barrister-at-Law, 1 Essex Court, Temple, London	" "
112.	W. H. Johnson, Tweed Villa, Relugas Road, Edinburgh	" "
113.	Lowrey Calvert Chrisp, Hawkhill, Alnwick	" "
114.	George H. Thompson, Alnwick	" "
115.	Captain John Broad, Ashby, Melrose	" "
116.	Dr. Denholm, Flodden Lodge, Cornhill	" "
117.	Dr. E. C. Robertson, Otterburn, Newcastle	" "
118.	William Wilson, B.A., Hidehill, Berwick	" "
119.	The Right Hon. The Earl of Haddington, Tynningham House, Prestonkirk	" "
120.	Peter Loney, Marchmont, Greenlaw	Oct. 16, 1878
121.	Thomas Darling, Palace Street, Berwick	" "
122.	Rev. John Walker, Whalton, Newcastle	" "
123.	Arthur Thew, Belvedere Terrace, Alnwick	" "
124.	J. K. Weatherhead, Solicitor. Berwick	" "
125.	James Greenfield, Reston	Oct. 15, 1879
126.	James Mein, Lamberton	" "
127.	George Skelly, Alnwick	" "
128.	Rev. Canon Tristram, D.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., Durham	" "
129.	Thomas Cook, Solicitor, Alnwick	" "
130.	Charles M. Adamson, North Jesmond, Newcastle	" "
131.	Rev. George Gunn, Stichell, Kelso	" "
132.	Thomas Craig-Brown, Woodburn, Selkirk	" "
133.	Rev. Robert Small, Caddonfoot, Galashiels	" "
134.	Robert Henry Elliot, Clifton Park, Kelso	" "
135.	J. W. Barnes, Banker, Durham	" "
136.	George Bolam, Berwick	" "
137.	John Crawford Hodgson, Warkworth	Oct. 13, 1880
138.	John Broadway, Banker, Berwick-on-Tweed	" "
139.	Major Shallcross Fitzherbert Widdrington, Newton Hall, Alnwick	" "
140.	Rev. William Snodgrass, D.D., Canonbie, Dumfriesshire	" "
141.	Rev. Charles Cowan, B.D., F.S.A., Scot., Morebattle, Kelso	" "
142.	Rev. Canon Ilderton, M.A., Ingram, Alnwick	" "
143.	Thomas Walby, Alnwick	" "
144.	William Alder, Hallidon House, Berwick	" "
145.	Robert Weddell, Solicitor, Berwick	" "

List of Members.

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146.	The Right Hon. Lord Napier and Ettrick, K.T., Thirlestane, Selkirkshire	Oct. 12, 1881
147.	William Craig, M.D., C.M., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.S.E., 7 Bruntsfield Place; and Surgeons' Hall, Edinburgh	...	...	...	" "
148.	Robert Hutchison, F.R.S.E., F.S.A., Scot., Carlowrie, Kirkliston, and Barnhill, Brodick, Isle of Arran	...	...	...	" "
149.	James S. Mack, S.S.C., Coveyheugh, Reston, and 1 Hanover Street, Edinburgh	...	...	...	" "
150.	The Most Hon. The Marquess of Tweeddale, Yester House, Haddington	...	...	...	" "
151.	Edward Johnson, M.D., 6 Lancaster Road, South Hampstead, London, N.W.	...	...	...	" "
152.	Edward Willoby, junr., Berwick	...	...	...	" "
153.	Joseph Wilson, Solicitor, Duns	...	...	...	" "
154.	William Madden, British Linen Co.'s Bank, Berwick	...	...	...	" "
155.	William Thompson Hall, Dunns Houses, Woodburn	...	...	...	" "
156.	Hugh Miller, F.G.S., Geological Survey Office, George IV. Bridge, Edinburgh	...	...	...	" "
157.	James Lesslie Newbiggin, Alnwick	...	...	...	" "
158.	George Bird, 24 Queen Street, Edinburgh	...	...	...	" "
159.	Rev. John Dobie, M.A., B.D., Professor of Hebrew, Edinburgh University	...	...	...	" "
160.	James Cumming, Banker, Jedburgh	...	...	...	" "
161.	T. D. Crichton Smith, Solicitor, Kelso	...	...	...	" "
162.	Edward Tennant, yr. of The Glen, Innerleithen	...	...	...	" "
163.	Stevenson Macadam, Ph.D., F.R.S.E., F.C.S., F.I.C., etc., Lecturer on Chemistry, Surgeons' Hall, Edinburgh	...	...	...	" "
164.	Adam Darling, Governor's House, Berwick	...	...	...	" "
165.	A. L. Miller, 11 Silver Street, Berwick	...	...	...	" "
166.	Thomas Fraser, M.D., Berwick	...	...	...	" "
167.	Alexander Bowie, Canonbie, Dumfriesshire	...	...	...	Oct. 11, 1882
168.	Lieut.-Col. Alexr. Murray Brown, Longformacus House, Duns	...	...	...	" "
169.	The Most Hon. the Marquess of Lothian, K.T., Monteviot, Roxburghshire	...	...	...	" "
170.	Robert Stephenson, Chapel, Duns	...	...	...	" "
171.	Rev. W. D. Herald, B.D., Duns	...	...	...	" "
172.	John S. Bertram, Cranshaws, Duns	...	...	...	" "
173.	James Parker Simpson, Ravensmede, Alnwick	...	...	...	" "
174.	Dr. Allan Wilson, Alnwick	...	...	...	" "
175.	The Right Hon. The Earl of Home, Hirsell, Coldstream	...	...	...	" "
176.	George Bulman, Corbridge-on-Tyne	...	...	...	" "
177.	David Dippie Dixon, Rothbury	...	...	...	" "
178.	John Turnbull, Ettrick View, Selkirk	...	...	...	" "
179.	Rev. Matthew Culley, Coupland Castle, Wooler	...	...	...	Oct. 10, 1883
180.	Thomas Greig, Wester Wooden, Kelso	...	...	...	" "
181.	John G. Winning, Branxholme Knowe, Hawick	...	...	...	" "

182.	James Thomson, Shawdon, Alnwick	...	...	Oct. 10, 1883
183.	James Thin, junr., South Bridge, Edinburgh	...	"	"
184.	Robert Shirra Gibb, M.B.C.M., Boon, Lauder	...	"	"
185.	Col. James Edward Forster, Sanson Seal, Berwick	...	"	"
186.	William Robertson, Alnwick	...	"	"
187.	Richard Burdon Sanderson, Budle House, Belford	...	"	"
188.	Henry Rutherford, Fairnington, Kelso	...	"	"
189.	Rev. A. E. Langston, Hebburn Vicarage, Newcastle	...	"	"
190.	Rev. Canon Edmunds, Kylee Vicarage, Beal	...	"	"
191.	Alfred Morall Appleton, 12 Elvet Bridge, Durham	...	"	"
192.	James Nisbet, Lambden, Greenlaw	...	"	"
193.	Edward A. L. Batters, B.A., LL.B., F.L.S., 5 Pump Court, Temple, London, E.C., and The Laurels, Wormley, Herts	...	"	"
194.	Rev. Robert Borland, Yarrow, Selkirk	...	"	"
195.	John McNaught Campbell, Kelvingrove Museum, Glasgow	...	"	"
196.	Rev. Charles Blackett Carr, Longframlington, Morpeth	...	Oct. 20, 1884	
197.	David Robertson Dobie, M.D., Coldstream	...	"	"
198.	John Hunter, H.M. Inspector of Schools, Alnwick	...	"	"
199.	Robert Amos, Aydon Gardens, Alnwick	...	"	"
200.	Charles Percy, Solicitor, Alnwick	...	"	"
201.	John H. Haliburton, Jed Bank, Jedburgh	...	"	"
202.	C. Lisle Stirling Cookson, Renton House, Grant's House	...	"	"
203.	David W. B. Tait, W.S., Edenside, Kelso	...	"	"
204.	Evan George Sanderson, Castle Hill Cottage, Berwick	...	"	"
205.	Dr. Thomas Anderson, Glenburn, Jedburgh	...	"	"
206.	Delaval Knight Gregson, Berwick	...	"	"
207.	Rev. A. O. Medd, M.A., Whitton Tower, Rothbury, Morpeth	...	"	"
208.	John E. Bell, Alndyke, Alnwick	...	"	"
209.	George Henderson, Upper Keith, East-Lothian	...	"	"
210.	Charles S. Romanes, 46 Hanover Street, Edinburgh	...	"	"
211.	Edmond John Jasper Browell, J.P., East Boldon, Sunderland	...	"	"
212.	Robert Yeoman Green, 6 Grey Street, and 11 Lovaine Crescent, Newcastle	...	"	"
213.	George Hare Philipson, M.D., D.C.L., M.A., 7 Eldon Square, Newcastle	...	"	"
214.	David Herriot, Castle Terrace, Berwick	...	"	"
215.	Joseph Oliver, Eslington Park, Alnwick	...	"	"
216.	Colonel Sir William Ramsay Fairfax, Bart., Maxton	...	"	"
217.	Alexander F. Roberts, Thornfield, Selkirk	...	"	"
218.	D. C. Alexander, Selkirk	...	"	"
219.	Lient.-Gen. John Sprot, Upperton House, Eastbourne	...	Oct. 20, 1884	
220.	James Dand, Eglington Hall	...	Oct. 14, 1885	

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221.	Rev. James Stark, B.A., St. Cuthbert's Church, North Shields	Oct. 14, 1885
222.	John Simson, Oxnam Row, Jedburgh	"	"
223.	David Leitch, Greenlaw	...	...	...	"	"
224.	Rev. Edward Husséy Adamson, St. Alban's Vicarage, Felling, Gateshead	...	...	...	"	"
225.	John Hogg, Quixwood, Grant's House	...	...	...	"	"
226.	George Currie, Puckawidgee, near Deniliquin, New South Wales	...	...	...	...	Oct. 13, 1886
227.	William G. Guthrie, Marlfield Cottage, Hawick	...	...	...	"	"
228.	Andrew Waugh, High Street, Hawick	...	...	...	"	"
229.	Rev. George Rome Hall, F.S.A., Birtley Vicarage, Wark-on-Tyne	...	...	...	"	"
230.	William Evans, F.R.S.E., 18a Morningside Park, and 9 St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh	...	...	...	"	"
231.	Archibald Miller Dunlop, Schoolhouse, Ashkirk, Hawick	...	...	...	"	"
232.	Thomas Tomlinson, Bailiffgate, Alnwick	...	...	...	"	"
233.	Rev. Thomas Martin, Lauder	...	...	...	"	"
234.	Wm. Ivison Macadam, F.I.C., F.C.S., etc., Professor of Chemistry, New Veterinary College, Analytical Laboratory, Surgeons' Hall, Edinburgh	...	...	...	"	"
235.	David Fraser, Grammar School, Selkirk	...	...	...	"	"
236.	Richard H. Dunn, Earlston	...	...	...	"	"
237.	Rev. T. A. Holcroft, Vicarage, Mitford, Morpeth	...	...	...	"	"
238.	James Oliver, Thornwood, Hawick	...	...	...	"	"
239.	George Tancred, Weens, Hawick	...	...	...	"	"
240.	Right Hon. Edward Marjoribanks, M.P., Ninewells House, Chirnside	...	...	...	...	Oct. 12, 1887
241.	Robert Cecil Hedley, Corbridge-on-Tyne	...	...	...	"	"
242.	Rev. P. B. Gunn, Oxnam, Jedburgh	...	...	...	"	"
243.	George Fortune, Duns	...	...	...	"	"
244.	Rev. Macduff Simpson, M.A., Edrom, Duns	...	...	...	"	"
245.	Edward Thew, Birling House, Warkworth	...	...	...	"	"
246.	Benjamin Morton, Azalea Terrace, Sunderland	...	...	...	"	"
247.	Rev. William Workman, Stow	...	...	...	"	"
248.	Dr. Stewart Stirling, 6 Clifton Terrace, Edinburgh	...	...	...	"	"
249.	F. Elliot Rutherford, 81 High Street, Hawick	...	...	...	"	"
250.	Thomas Simson, Commercial Bank, Jedburgh	...	...	...	"	"
251.	Robert Carr Bosanquet, Rock, Alnwick	...	...	...	"	"
252.	James Joicey, M.P., Longhirst, Morpeth	...	...	...	"	"
253.	Rev. William C. Callander, Ladhope, Galashiels	...	...	...	"	"
254.	Rev. Canon J. S. Wilsden, Vicarage, Wooler	...	...	...	"	"
255.	Major-General J. J. Boswell, C.B., Darnlee, Melrose	...	...	...	...	Oct. 10, 1888
256.	Hugh Macpherson Leadbetter, Legerwood, Earlston	...	...	...	"	"
257.	Sir Edward Grey, Bart., M.P., Falloden	...	...	...	"	"
258.	Ralph Galilee Huggup, Gloster Hill, Amble	...	...	...	"	"
259.	John Turnbull, 51 High Street, Hawick	...	...	...	"	"
260.	John Roscamp, Shilbottle Colliery, Lesbury	...	...	...	"	"

261.	John Thomas Carse, Amble, Acklington	...	...	Oct. 10, 1888
262.	Edward Fisher, F.S.A., Scot., Abbotsbury, Newton Abbot, South Devon	...	...	" "
263.	George Wood, Exchange Buildings, Jedburgh	...	"	"
264.	Thomas Smail, Jedburgh	...	"	"
265.	Rev. James Marshall Lang Aikin, Ayton	...	"	"
266.	T. B. Short, 21 Quay Walls, Berwick	...	"	"
267.	Matthew Mackey, 8 Milton Street, Newcastle	...	"	"
268.	William John Robinson, Newmoor House, Morpeth		"	"
269.	Robert Mowat, Carolside, Wilton Road, Craigmillar Park, Edinburgh	...	...	" "
270.	Thomas Mathison, Wandylaw, Chathill	...	"	"
271.	Richard Archbold, Alnwick	...	"	"
272.	George Bolam, Bilton House, Lesbury	...	"	"
273.	James Stevenson, Architect, Berwick	...	"	"
274.	Rev. Charles F. Thorp, Beadnell Vicarage, Chathill		Oct. 9, 1889	
275.	H. Hewat Craw, West Foulden, Berwick	...	"	"
276.	Major A. H. Browne, Callaly Castle, Whittingham		"	"
277.	Capt. Walter MacMillan Scott, Wauchope, Hawick		"	"
278.	Lieut.-Col. Rowley R.C. Hill, Lowlynn, Beal	...	"	"
279.	Lieut. Gerard F. Towler, Leatherton, Middleton Hall, Belford	...	...	" "
280.	The Right Hon. Earl Percy, Alnwick Castle	...	"	"
281.	George Dixon Atkinson Clark, Belford Hall	...	"	"
282.	Richard Welford, Gosforth, Newcastle	...	"	"
283.	George Tate, Brotherwick, Warkworth	...	"	"
284.	Rev. Robert Mitford Ilderton, Whitburn, Sunderland		"	"
285.	Rev. William Meyler Warlow, Kelso	...	"	"
286.	Robert Redpath, <i>Journal Office</i> , Newcastle	...	"	"
287.	Rev. William Taylor, Whittingham, Alnwick	...	"	"
288.	Andrew Thompson, Glanton	...	"	"
289.	John Cairns, Alnwick	...	"	"
290.	Rev. James Steele, Vicarage, Heworth, Gateshead		"	"
291.	William Doughty, Byreburn-foot, Canonbie	...	"	"
292.	W. Y. King, H.M. Inspector of Schools, Melrose	...	"	"
293.	Joseph Archer, Alnwick	...	"	"
294.	Robert Archer, Solicitor, Alnwick	...	"	"
295.	Rev. J. Wood Brown, M.A., Gordon	...	"	"
296.	Frank Muirhead, Paxton, Berwick	...	"	"
297.	William Young, Berwick	...	"	"
298.	James Lockhart Wilson, M.D., Duns	...	"	"
299.	George Veitch, Northern Club, Edinburgh	...	"	"
300.	Rev. Charles Robertson, M.A., Vicarage, Belford	...	"	"
301.	R. G. A. Hutchinson, Bamburgh Castle	...	"	"
302.	Lawrence Morley Crossman, Goswick, Beal	...	"	"
303.	James Hood, Townhead, Cockburnspath	...	Oct. 8, 1890	
304.	Richard Oliver Heslop, The Crofts, Corbridge-on- Tyne		"	"

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305.	William Wood, 2 Linden Terrace, Gloucester Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne	Oct. 8, 1890
306.	Robert Huggup, Low Hedgeley, Eglingham	...	...	...	" "
307.	Henry George Wilkin, Alnwick	...	...	...	" "
308.	John Fawcus, South Charlton, Chathill	...	...	...	" "
309.	Charles Clark Burman, M.R.C.S., Alnwick	...	...	...	" "
310.	Rev. Edward Robert, Alnwick	...	...	...	" "
311.	Richard Aisbett, Incorporated Accountant, 117 High Street, West, Sunderland	...	...	...	" "
312.	William Little, National Bank of Scotland, Galashiels	...	...	...	" "
313.	John Turnbull, junr., Rosalee, Hawick	...	...	...	" "
314.	Robert Carmichael, Coldstream	...	...	...	" "
315.	John Cochrane, Willowbank, Galashiels	...	...	...	" "
316.	Rev. Richard Burdon, Felton Park, Acklington	...	...	...	" "
317.	William Steel, 12 Wendover Crescent, Mount Florida, Glasgow	...	...	...	" "
318.	Charles Barrington Balfour, Newton Don, Kelso	...	...	...	" "
319.	Robert Marshall, Kelso	...	...	...	" "
320.	William Dixon, Whittingham, Alnwick	...	...	...	" "
321.	Thomas Alder Thorp, Narrowgate House, Alnwick	...	...	...	" "
322.	Rev. James Hall, The Common, Wooler	...	...	...	" "
323.	Robert Fraser Watson, Wilton Bank, Hawick	...	...	...	" "
324.	Robert Carr, Allerdean, Norham	...	...	...	" "
325.	John Barr, Galagate, Norham	...	...	...	" "
326.	J. C. R. Smith, Mowhaugh, Kelso	...	...	...	" "
327.	Dr Duncan Macdonald, Cockburnspath	...	...	...	" "
328.	Edward Galton Wheler, Swansfield House, Alnwick	...	...	...	" "
329.	John Cunningham, Sector Hall, Axminster	...	...	...	" "
330.	Rev. Thomas Ovans Scott, 5 Union Street, Newcastle	...	...	...	Oct. 14, 1891
331.	Rev. Edward Thornton, M.A., Ancroft Vicarage, Beal	...	...	...	" "
332.	William Robert Hindmarsh, Crag View, Alnwick	...	...	...	" "
333.	Ralph Storey Storey, Beanley	...	...	...	" "
334.	Frank J. Dalziel, Tweedholm, Walkerburn	...	...	...	" "
335.	Robert Hogg, Fireburn Mill, Coldstream	...	...	...	" "
336.	R. T. Weir, 3 Linskill Terrace, North Shields	...	...	...	" "
337.	James W. Rand, Ford Hill, Cornhill-on-Tweed	...	...	...	" "
338.	William Percy, Belvedere, Alnwick	...	...	...	" "
339.	Thomas Graham, Alnwick	...	...	...	" "
340.	Philip Wilson, junr., The Knoll, Duns	...	...	...	" "
341.	George Sanderson, Fairfield, Warkworth	...	...	...	" "
342.	Cadwallader J. Bates, Heddon, Wylam-on-Tyne	...	...	...	" "
343.	Rev. William Lyall Holland, Cornhill Rectory	...	...	...	" "
344.	Thomas Dunn, Selkirk	...	...	...	" "
345.	William Barrow Macqueen, Duns	...	...	...	" "
346.	Hugh Andrews, Swarland Hall, Felton	...	...	...	" "
347.	Dr Watson, Whittingham, Glanton	...	...	...	" "
348.	David Keddie, Friar's Burn Brewery, Jedburgh	...	...	...	" "
349.	H. G. McCreath, Galagate, Norham	...	...	...	" "

List of Members.

350.	Hon. Sydney George William Maitland, Thirlestane Castle, Lauder	...	...	...	...	Oct. 14, 1891
351.	Edward Bateson, B.A., 20 Archibald Terrace, Newcastle	...	...	...	...	" "
352.	Rev. W. H. Rankine, Manse, St. Boswells	...	...	...	...	" "
353.	Patrick Andrew Clay, (Ravensdown, Berwick), at Keble College, Oxford	...	...	...	...	" "
354.	Rev. Hugh McCulloch, Manse, Greenlaw	...	...	...	...	" "
355.	Thomas Huggan, Callaly, Whittingham	...	...	...	...	" "
356.	Andrew L. Allan, Riverside Mill, Selkirk	...	...	...	...	Oct. 12, 1892
357.	Richard Allan, Eastfield, Greenlaw	...	...	...	...	" "
358.	George B. Anderson, Heatherslie Barns, Selkirk	...	...	...	...	" "
359.	Rev. W. H. Chesson, Alnwick	...	...	...	...	" "
360.	J. Ford, Royal Bank of Scotland, Duns	...	...	...	...	" "
361.	Ebenezer Erskine Harper, Elm Park, Selkirk	...	...	...	...	" "
362.	Adam Laing, Solicitor, Hawick, N.B.	...	...	...	...	" "
363.	James Laidlaw, Allars Mill, Jedburgh	...	...	...	...	" "
364.	Rev. John Mair, D.D., Southdean Manse, Hawick	...	...	...	...	" "
365.	James Mair, 6 Ash Place, Sunderland	...	...	...	...	" "
366.	Dr Oliver, Tweedmount, Newtown St. Boswells	...	...	...	...	" "
367.	Rev. John W. Oman, M.A., B.D., Alnwick	...	...	...	...	" "
368.	Charles H. Scott Plummer, Sunderland Hall, Selkirk	...	...	...	...	" "
369.	Ralph Richardson, F.R.S.E., 2 Parliament Square, Edinburgh	...	...	...	...	" "
370.	Wm. Frier Robson, Southfield, Duns	...	...	...	...	" "
371.	Rev. James Todd, B.D., South Manse, Duns	...	...	...	...	" "
372.	Dr W. T. Waters, Embleton, Chathill	...	...	...	...	" "
373.	Thomas A. Munro Summers, Solicitor, Duns	...	...	...	...	" "
374.	R. Addison Smith, S.S.C., Mayfield Terrace, Edinburgh	...	...	...	...	" "
375.	R. Colley Smith, Ormiston House, Roxburgh	...	...	...	...	" "
376.	John Scott, Synton, Selkirk	...	...	...	...	" "
377.	Wm. Strang Steel, Philiphaugh, Selkirk	...	...	...	...	" "
378.	Thomas Scott, A.R.S.A., 15 The Glebe, Selkirk	...	...	...	...	" "
379.	Gideon T. Scott, Selkirk	...	...	...	...	" "
380.	Robert Hogg Shaw, Leet Cottage, Coldstream	...	...	...	...	" "

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Lady A. A. John Scott of Spottiswoode, Lauder.
Mrs Spoor, Tosti, Falsgrave, Scarborough.
Mrs Barwell Carter, The Anchorage, Berwick.
Miss Margaret R. Dickinson, Norham.
Miss Langlands, 5 Strathearn Place, Edinburgh.
Miss Russell of Ashiesteel, Galashiels.
Mrs Robert Middlemas, Alnwick.
Miss Sarah Dand, Togston.
Mrs Muirhead, Mains of Haddo, Aberdeen.
Mrs Paul, Roxburgh Manse.
Mrs Culley of Coupland Castle.
Miss Georgina S. Milne Home, Milne Graden, Coldstream.
Miss Jean Mary Milne Home, Paxton House, Berwick.
Mrs A. H. Browne, Callaly Castle, Whittingham.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

William Shaw, Galashiels.
John Anderson, Preston, Duns.
Thomas Henry Gibb, Alnwick.
Robert Renton, Greenlaw.
Walter Laidlaw, Abbey Cottage, Jedburgh.
James Watson, Abbey Close, Jedburgh.
Andrew Amory, Alnwick.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

C. C. Babington, M.A., F.R.S., F.L.S., etc., Professor of Botany in the
University of Cambridge.
Rev. Leonard Blomefield, M.A., F.L.S., F.G.S., etc., Bath.
Richard Howse, Secretary to the Tyneside Naturalists' Club, Newcastle.

OFFICERS OF THE CLUB.

JAMES HARDY, LL.D., Oldcambas, Cockburnspath, *Secretary*.
ROBERT MIDDLEMAS, Alnwick, *Treasurer*.

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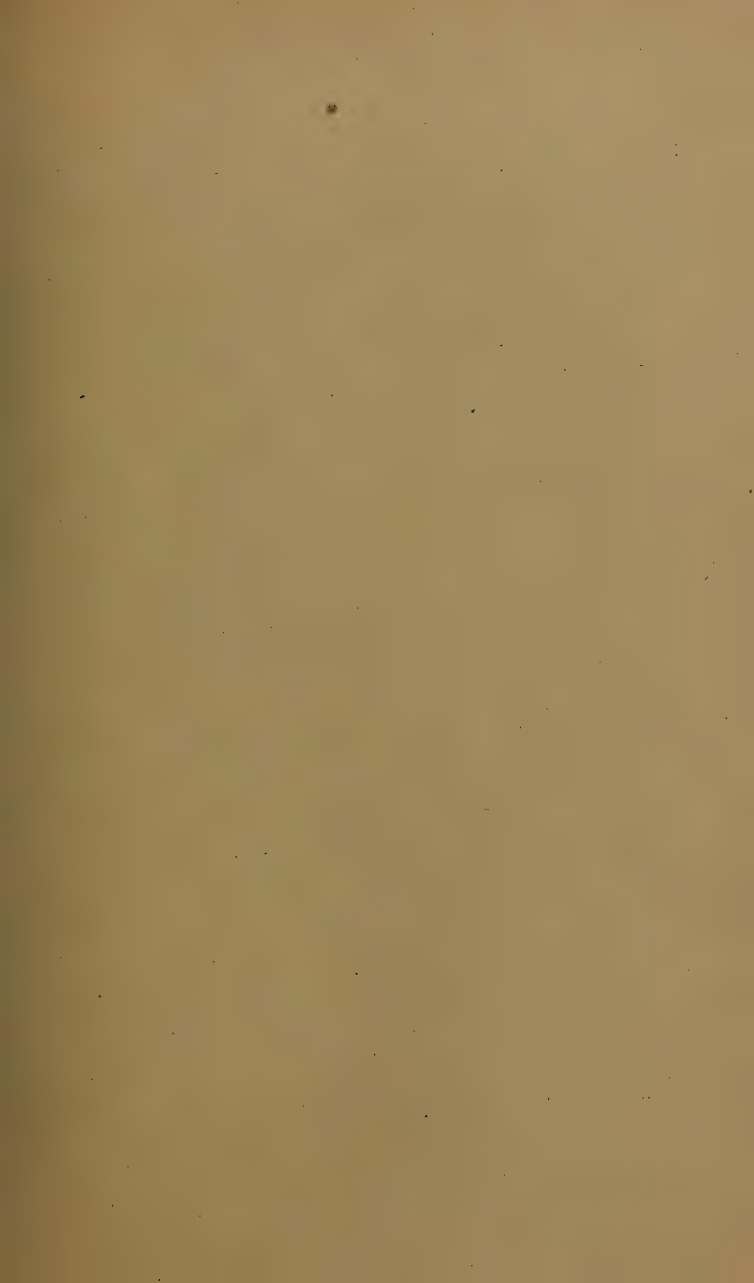
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HISTORY
OF THE
BERWICKSHIRE
NATURALISTS' CLUB.

INSTITUTED SEPTEMBER 22, 1831.

"MARE ET TELLUS, ET, QUOD TEGIT OMNIA, CÆLUM."

1892—1893.



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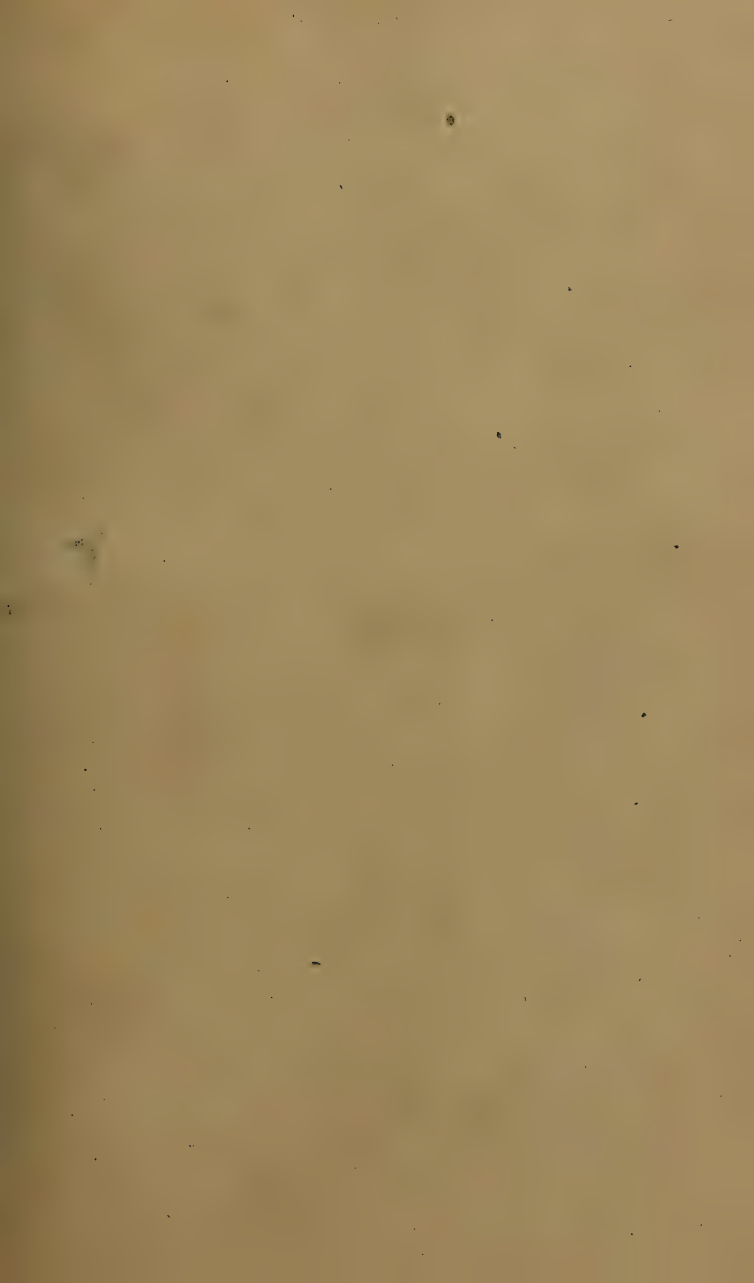
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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' CLUB.

*Address delivered to the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club,
at Berwick, October 19th, 1892.* By THOMAS CRAIG-
BROWN, Esq., Provost of Selkirk.

GENTLEMEN,

So much is the presidency of your long-established and successful Club a sinecure—thanks to the all pervading watchfulness and untiring industry of its Secretary—that I confess to having frequently asked myself during the past year if, in my capacity as President, I were not to some extent a sham, or, at the most, a figure head. And I think that I should have been bound to answer that question in the affirmative, had not the duty of delivering the annual valedictory address made me alive to the fact that the office involves at least one responsibility. At the same time, it cannot be said that the prospective task inspires one with alarm, for the courteous and kindly assistance which the President receives during his year of office assures him of a generous interpretation of whatever he may say. One's chief difficulty is the choice of subject, and, if it be true that in the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom, I did what I could to arrive at a wise conclusion. More than one member suggested "Voles," but, seeing I knew no more about these multitudinous vermin than about the *Ornithorynchus*, and seeing also that the subject was in thoroughly capable hands already, I decided to leave it

alone. In fact, I may be said to have revolted from the suggestion. In my dilemma I turned to Dr Hardy, who at once, in his own unhesitating way, declared for "Selkirkshire." Now, this did not chime with a desire I had been cherishing to say something in praise of the objects of the Club; so, acting on Shakespeare's advice to "take each man's censure, and reserve one's judgment," I fell upon a sort of compromise. With your forbearance, I shall devote a few minutes to magnifying the mission of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, and to illustrating its advantages by the light its researches throw on the ancient Shire of the Forest. To be absolutely *en regle*, a justification of the Club ought, no doubt, to be based on its services to Natural History; but, unfortunately, I am not a Naturalist. It is to be hoped there is sympathy in the minds and hearts of our scientific members for those who love the same objects, but cannot give them the same names. It is well to be able to indicate upon some verdant slope the particular plant known as *Thymus serpyllum*, to know one flower as *Primula elatior*, and another as *Viola odorata*; to tell *Lonicera periclymenum* from *Rosa rubiginosa*; but surely he is not less a student of Nature, who sees them as clearly in another way:—

I know a bank whereon the wild thyme blows,
Where oxlips and the nodding violet grows,
All overcanopied with lush woodbine,
With sweet musk-roses and with eglantine—
And there Titania sleeps.

Many there are who would be hard put to it to name the Daisy in Latin, but in whom the sight of it awakes a rush of charming associations. It is to them the "wee, modest, crimson-tipped flower" that inspired one of Burns's finest odes. Did he not sing of it that "the openin' gowan, wat wi' dew, nae purer is than Nannie, O!" And there is the joyous song of the lover in "Maud"—

I know the way she went,
Home with her maiden posy,
For her feet have touched the meadows,
And left the daisies rosy.

And here, quoting these words of the great poet, whose death in the fulness of his years and fame all the English-speaking world this day bewails, I cannot but pause to testify how much he has endowed with delight all who love and study Nature. Think of the charm added to a stroll along the water side by his "Brook," with its clumps of

"Sweet forget-me-nots
That grow for happy lovers."

Who sees the yew, that grim old evergreen, that does not recall the apostrophe in "In Memoriam?"

Old yew which graspest at the stones
That name the under-lying dead.
Thy fibres net the dreamless head,
Thy roots are wrapt about the bones.

And now the daring, yet reverent musings of his great poem enfold a deepened significance. The dread secret towards which he could only "stretch lame hands of faith, and grope," has been revealed to him, if revelation there be. For the friend in whose memory he indited that immortal dirge, he desired a resting-place

Beneath the clover sod
That takes the sunshine and the rains.
Or where the kneeling hamlet drains
The chalice of the grapes of God.

But in the spacious dome of Westminster, Tennyson himself may be said to rest more fitly where not a hamlet, but a great nation kneels.

To return to our argument, who would choose, for the sake of mere classification, to neglect or forget Perdita's melodious catalogue—

Daffodils,
That come before the swallow dares, and take
The winds of March with beauty; violets, dim,
But sweeter than the lids of Juno's eyes,
Or Cytherea's breath; pale primroses
That die unmarried, ere they can behold
Bright Phœbus in his strength; bold oxlips and
The crown-imperial.

Far be it from me even to suggest that those who devote their hours to the scientific, must needs be dead to the poetic aspect. On the contrary, do we not often find these most happily wedded in the same mind? This much one is bound to say, that while familiar and legendary knowledge may be the more delightful, the scientific is the more improving in the highest sense of the word. It is, I take it, impossible for the mind dealing fairly with itself to contemplate the wondrous variety and harmony of Nature's products, and their not less wondrous adaptation to a myriad ends, and not be elevated with admiring awe of that Great Power from whom they all proceed. When it is asserted that evolution detracts from the glory of the Creative act, one is driven to ask if it be less God-like to create a protoplasm capable of self-development into the countless living beings which surround us, than to create these organisms separately and specially by themselves? But, profound as the reflections born of systematic science are, I claim that there is and ought to be room in a Club of Naturalists for those butterfly observers, who only flit from flower to flower, as beauty draws them. One can well imagine the enthusiastic joy with which a Botanist might set himself in the midst of a luxuriant tropical vegetation, to marshal his specimens in true scientific sequence—each in its proper order, sub-order, tribe, species or variety; but the exile is not less a lover of Nature, who sees it all, yet sighs for home:—

The palm tree waveth high, and sweet the myrtle springs,
And to the Indian maid the bulbul sweetly sings;
But I canna see the broom, wi' its tassels on the lea,
Nor hear the linty's sang o' my ain countrie.

It cannot have escaped the notice of members that, although Natural History formed at first the exclusive occupation of the Club, Antiquarian research has been gradually supplanting it, and now greatly predominates. I am told that our Transactions contain nearly all that can be learned of the Flora and Fauna of the Border country, whereas its Antiquities still present a wide field for exploration and

discovery. Be that as it may, I ask you to courteously accept for the Club an *apologia pro vita sua*, based on its antiquarian tastes alone.

For this purpose, let us contrast the man who has set himself to learn what he may of local history, with him who cares for none of these things. The latter, standing on Linglee Hill, and looking across the Ettrick towards the ancient burgh of Selkirk, has, after noting the woods and eminences, houses, steeples, and chimney stalks, exhausted all the view can give him. To the Antiquary, on the other hand, it is alive with interest and with movement. He pictures to himself the scenes that have been witnessed in the valley since time began. It takes him little trouble to realise with a fair amount of confidence how it appeared when man first hunted in its woods. Savages these are, armed with stone weapons, and clothed in skins when clothed at all. Their bee-hive hovels are easily seen on the fringe of the natural forest, where it thins as it climbs the hill. Then, he notes messengers who come with evil tidings, discerns changes of habit—a growth of common action, and the raising of ramparts for defence.

By and by, dreaded swords and helmets glitter in the distance, the wretched natives hear the tramp of Roman legions, and feel the edge of the Roman gladius. At intervals the conquerors disappear and reappear, to find that the rough Celts have anew learned something of their own stratagems and habits. Herds of half-tamed cattle begin to be tended on the hills; here and there are patches of grain. Freed at last from the Roman yoke, it is only to wage desperate war with hordes of Saxons pressing forward from the east. Copying in their rude way the roads which joined the Roman stations, they connect their own big camps by a deep track of which this very ditch at our feet, so meaningless near the hill-top, is a fragment. All in vain; the Saxon wins his stubborn way, and soon the valley reveals a life of settlement and order. A stranger in long robes, the saintly Cuthbert, gathers people around him, and tells them wonderful stories of a Divine Man, who died and

yet still lives, and who preached forgiveness instead of revenge. The saint disappears, and for centuries his strange gospel is as good as forgotten. More great campaigns and bloody battles end in a new union; priests return with their softening message, and shielings are planted amidst the forest. A church rears its modest cross, and the place is called Shielskirk. Soon a castle crowns the brow of the hill, and its chief moves about with his knights and warriors. The hunter's cheery notes echo from hill to hill, and "merry it is in the good greenwood."

Most wonderful change of all is the chant of pious monks, who have come from far-off lands at Prince David's call, to build his new monastery. David himself, one sees, going in and out amongst his people, dispensing justice and encouraging industry. Kings, his descendants, come and go—William the Lion with all his pomp and circumstance; Alexander, who rules the land in peace and plenty. Suddenly all is changed to bloodshed and rapine, as Edward leads his host over the galled and harried land. One has glimpses of Wallace marching up the valley to defy the usurper from his trench on the Tweed and Yarrow watershed. Later on, the shouts of those who hail him Governor of Scotland are wafted from St. Mary's Chapel across the river. King Edward pauses in his march northwards, and 7000 of his men get their meagre pay at Selkirk Castle. But after Bannockburn comes Douglas, new lord of the Forest, and sweeps it clear of the hated English. Again, the southron tide returns, to ebb and flow often and often before it finally recedes. Quite within view a solemn procession paces down the river bank, carrying the murdered corpse of the Knight of Chivalry.

Very different the progress of the Second James as, attended by courtiers and lackeys, he canters up to his new castle of Newark, bent partly on royal business, but mostly on royal sport. Deeds of blood, not always in fair and open conflict, there are and to spare—the death of Philiphaugh by Scott of Haining's arrow amongst them. One can hear the rough music and shouts of the Selkirk

burgesses and Forest bowmen as they set out for the king's army on the Border; followed ere long by the wail of women for husbands, sons, and fathers lying stiff on the field of Flodden. Twenty years later, up rides the Queen-Dowager with 60 horsemen and 24 foot runners to hold court in her dowry manor of Newark; but, sister of proud King Henry though she be, she is daunted by Buccleuch, and rides back to Edinburgh in a royal rage. Then comes a terrible time of fire and rapine, when Kers join with the English to plunder and destroy, the town of Selkirk being twice burned in one year.

In the autumn of 1566, a spectator on this same Linglee Hill might have seen a lady with a great retinue cross the Ettrick a little lower down, and disappear over the bank in the direction of Lindean. It was the infatuated, hapless Mary on her way to Bothwell, lying wounded at Hermitage. What need to describe the forays and counter-forays, the musters of loyal men and of rebels, visible from our coign of vantage? Yet that must have been a fine spectacle—the banished lords and their men, to the number of 7000, leaving Selkirk on their victorious march to Stirling. Pictures crowd upon the inner eye. One sees the fearless son-in-law of him “who never feared the face of man” at his ungrateful task, labouring to win the people from the toils of Papacy, and ultimately forced to leave the town, his horse bleeding from wounds inflicted by bigots of the ancient faith. Montrose's jaded squadrons camp at our very feet; behind us Leslie's stout dragoons creep, hidden in the morning mist, to fall on their unwary foes. We see the Royalist leader's mad rush to the battlefield, glow to watch his last despairing charge, and marvel to see him cut his way to open country. Psalms of the Covenanters rise from hollows in the hill close beside us. Handsome Claverhouse urges his hell-bred horse up the steep cleughs and hills. Anon, it is the turn of the other side, and Boston, of tender heart, yet unrelenting vigour, persecutes Papists in their turn. There is but a hint of the '15 visible from our stance; but in the '45 a

whole division of Prince Charlie's army defiles before us on its way to the Border rendezvous.

Fifty years pass in uneventfulness, and there is not much to arrest attention in those two young men who trudge the highway together, blithe of heart and free of care. But one of them is Walter Scott, who is to do more for his country's fame and glory than all the kings and knights who have passed in panorama before us.

Gentlemen, I have missed a hundred reminiscences, knowing that recapitulation must fatigue you. The face of Selkirkshire teems with association, and I pray you to bear in mind that I have not made one reference that is not absolutely historical. Every incident might have been witnessed by a spectator standing where we planted him at first. I leave out of reckoning the stories called to mind by points distant, but yet visible—the black tips of Trimontium, the massive ramparts of Rink, the broch at Torwoodlee, and countless others. And all this richness of reminiscence is at the disposal of him who will rightly use his privileges as a member of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club. Truly it needed no vindication; but I trust I have laid before you some reason why we should be proud of our brotherhood, and do what we can to promote its objects. It helps to make life richer and fuller, whether we study by the winter fire, or roam over the hills in summer sunshine. Its delights are various and evident.

Some there are to whom such delights do not appeal. "If such there be, go mark them well." I do not say that for them no minstrel raptures swell; nor do I predict for them that "doubly dying they shall go down unwept, unhonoured, and unsung to the vile dust from whence they sprung." I reserve for them a more awful fulmination—let no such man be pressed to intrude his unsympathetic soul upon the genial fellowship of the Berwickshire Naturalists. (Loud applause.)

Report of the Meetings of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club for the year, 1892. Edited by DR HARDY.

1.—HAWICK AND WAUCHOPE. By MRS. M. G. CRAIG, Hawick.

THE FIRST MEETING of the season took place at Hawick on the 1st of June, and the programme for the day was arranged for the party proceeding to the Rule Water district. About thirty members sat down to breakfast in the Tower Hotel, and immediately thereafter the company entered the carriages in waiting. The route was along the High Street, and out from the east end of the town by the Jedburgh road, along the banks of the Teviot for about two miles, and then by the old Newcastle road, from which, while slowly ascending the hill opposite Bucklands, a fine view was obtained of the lower part of the vale of Upper Teviotdale. To the right, the Mansion House of Beechhurst, and on the left the grounds of Linden Park were much admired. The former occupies a site locally known as "the Dodlins," and the latter Mansion House stands on a knoll where the remains of an ancient Briton formerly reposed, the same having been dug out in preparing the foundations of the new edifice. The Trow-burn runs round the south-east and north of it, and on being broken into, the ground surrounding it was found to be of so sandy a nature as to point to the fact of its having, in former days, when the Teviot rolled along at a considerably higher level than it does to-day, formed the bed of a large lake, on the banks of which, or it may have been on an island in it, the remains of the entombed unknown had been laid to rest. Next, Orchard was passed on the right, and the road leading up to Ormiston (the site of Cocklaw Castle, the ancient home of the Gladstones, who came to this district from Lanarkshire in the wake of the Douglasses, to whom they acted as stewards or bailifs; and probably this was the last place in Scotland where Hotspur appeared in active hostility before his death at Shrewsbury.)

Crossing the Trow-burn bridge, the south gateway to Cavers was pointed out on the left. This old stronghold was the ancient seat of the Douglasses, hereditary sheriffs of Teviotdale, though the history of the place reaches much further back than the traditions of that family in this district. The Norman

families of Lovel, Comyn, and Balliol, had each their connection with it before them, leaving a long record from the twelfth century downward. Rounding the end of the hill, the old British Camps on Cavers Knowes came for a moment into view on the left; but no halt was made for inspection either here or at the road leading up Kirkton burn to Kirkton Camps, though both are well worthy of a visit, owing to lack of time to fulfil the prescribed programme, so full and ample was it. About half-a-mile beyond Kirkton Church, nearly opposite Kirkton burn, a very good section of the Basaltic Dyke, which runs in a continuous line from east to west across Roxburghshire, was passed. Here the stone has been quarried, and shows very hard and strongly crystalline. It was this section which the late Mr Milne-Home pointed out as so well suited to prove the theory of its being a volcanic crack in the earth, which had subsequently been filled with molten lava, because looking at the two sides of the fissure he says "when the metal is taken out, if the sides were brought together, it is evident they would fit exactly." (Paper read to Royal Society 1842.)

A wide stretch of moorland now unfolded itself to view as the party pressed on over Hawthornside Height, till by-and-bye Ruberslaw lifted its majestic form on the left. The impressive contour of this fine example of volcanic energy seemed instinct with a brooding personality as the grey shadows flitted over it in the morning light, making one think of like impressions it had made on the sweet singers of old, till once again it was the sentient thing of fate sung by Leyden, the "lowering" potentate of the author of "Rab and his Friends." On coming to the summit of the ridge, after a long pull, a glorious prospect met the eye. To the south-west lay Wynburgh, backed by the Liddesdale hills, Wheelrig and the Carlin Tooth, the long saddle-back of the Carter Fell barring the horizon to the south, and guarding the south-east stood the grey Cheviot, while lower down the fort-crested top of Bonchester Hill, and the long ridge of Wolflee Hill stood fronting us, and one could just catch, where at the end of a clump of wood, the so-called Roman road, which enters Roxburghshire at the Dead Water Head, and as the Wheelcauseway traverses the latter hill, is lost in the public road to Note o' the Gate. Swiftly the wide expanse of country narrowed itself, till the deep wood-embowered valley of the Rule lay before us, sheltered in a ravine from every blast, like

a narrow green oasis showing fair and sweet against its steep brown hillsides.

At the end of the road into the hamlet of Bonchester Bridge, the Jedburgh contingent joined the party, bringing its number up to nearly fifty. There was now a halt made near the joiner's shop to enable members to inspect the site of an old Camp just behind the road there. This they did under the guidance of Captain Tancred of Weens, who kindly pointed out its chief features. On leaving the precincts of the ancient site, one of the company came upon, what proved to be, a rare species of Sawfly (*Trichiosoma lucorum*) which was captured, and afterwards exhibited to the members. *Ranunculus auricomus* was picked up here. Resuming their seats for a few miles further, the next halt was made at Hobkirk to examine the collection of Antiquities in possession of Mr Walter Deans, which was most interesting:—a sword said to have been used at the battle of Killiecrankie, a perforated stone used as a charm to ward off witches, and prevent them from using horses in their nocturnal rides, which for that purpose used to hang behind the stable door at Hartsheugh Mill for many a year; a stone celt, whorls, and arrow-head, found in a field at Langraw; the top of a flag staff, made of stone, and plated with bronze, found at Mervinslaw; smoothing stones, slingstones, and balls of stone, with a variety of iron implements, all of which were appreciatively handled and discussed.

On leaving Mr Deans, the company still drove close by the banks of the Rule, and a very good idea of the horizontal bedding of the Old Red Sandstone Rocks was got from the long reaches of flat red flags, over which the limpid waters flowed. Wolflee House was next passed, and mention made of its late owner, Sir Walter Elliot, who was ever an ardent supporter and contributor to the literary department of the Club.

On reaching Wauchope, the whole place was *en fête* with a flag flying from the tower. Captain MacMillan Scott, Mrs MacMillan Scott, and family, with Mrs MacMillan Scott, senior, received the visitors with a cordiality which left nothing to be desired. Led by Captain MacMillan Scott and Captain Tancred, the whole party were escorted to the Camps on Wauchope Rig, by way of Dyke Heads, passing on the way the old Mansion House, interesting, not only as the old roof-tree of the family, but as the roof under which Robert Burns was entertained

when on a visit in 1787 to Elizabeth, Mrs Scott, niece of Mrs Cockburn, whose lays had fired his muse, or as she was long familiarly and affectionately termed by the tenantry and others in the locality—the Leddy o' Wauchope. Long may this relic be allowed to stand as a memorial of the time when the Borders were honoured by the "God-made King" of Scotsmen. After a walk of about a quarter-of-a-mile, the fort was reached. This is a strongly fortified Camp of the British type, about 813 paces in circumference, and 300 in diameter, surrounded by a ditch from 30 to 40 feet wide. Within the memory of persons living within the last decade, it was surrounded by a wall of some height, and filled with stones in the centre, but every dyke within sight had been quarried out of it, before any interest was evinced in it, and then when it was just too late, the late proprietor planted it with trees to save it from total obliteration. The entrance to the fort had been from the east, and standing upon the spot, it was pointed out what an eye for the beautiful these old Camp makers had; for a wide expanse of country, like that which was now looked upon, including the Eildons, the Lammermuirs, and Lilliard's Edge, must have been soul-inspiring, whether covered with heath or wood, or as at present, with a variegated mantle of verdure. Next, the terraced marks of ancient cultivation along the face of the Rig, fronting the river, were reached. These are well marked and numerous; but the difficulty here, as in the case of all such remains, is to assign them to any definite period, pre-historic or historical, for the fact is, while such terraces undoubtedly reach back to pre-historic times, terrace cultivation may be found to-day almost identical all over the continents of Europe and Asia, and notably within our own dominions in the Channel Islands, where in the island of Jersey, even the flying tourist may see them without trouble; for the hill behind St. Allbins is so terraced from base to summit, for the purpose of taking as much produce as possible from unlikely places where the soil is fertile.

After completing this interesting tour of the Camps, etc., the party, on the invitation of Captain MacMillan Scott, adjourned to Wauchope House for luncheon. Before rising from the table, the health of Dr Hardy, the honoured Secretary of the Club, was proposed by Captain Tancered of Weens, in glowing terms. It being his birthday, it was rendered all more enthusiastically. His great services to the Club in an all-round

capacity, as well as by his literary labours, were fitly touched upon by Captain Tancered; while Mr Craig-Brown, the President of the Club, called for a cordial vote of thanks to the host and hostess, Captain and Mrs MacMillan Scott, for their hospitality, their kind reception of the party, and unwearied efforts to make their visit to Wauchope both profitable and enjoyable.

After luncheon, the site of the old Tower of Wauchope was visited. That also has at one time been a place of considerable strength. As far as could be made out from the scanty remains of the building, it appears to have been in what is known as the L shape, and defended on the one side by the river; not much of it, however, remains above ground. Returning to the house, the party inspected some articles of interest: among others, the drinking-cup used by Burns during his stay; a letter of marque belonging to an ancestor of the house; some writing of Sir Walter Scott; and many other interesting relics. As the carriages were brought round—the entire family standing in the porch wishing their visitors God-speed—it seemed but fitting that our spirits should echo the words of Burns—

“Fareweel then, lang heal then,
And plenty be your fa’;
May losses and crosses
Ne’er at your hallan ca’,”

at the ending of a visit that will long be remembered.

WAUCHOPE MEETING. ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Being unfamiliar with the route, Mrs Craig, who accompanied the party, kindly complied with my request to supply my deficiencies, and enrich the relation with the results of her own observations and previous studies, which she has so successfully accomplished by this well-written sketch. There is little left for me to record of my own impressions.

At the outset, the beds of gigantic leaved Butterbur, and the crowded osier thickets on the banks of the Teviot, were marked botanical features. *Saxifraga granulata*, in flower, sprinkled with clean-looking lustrous spots the grassy way-sides. The gloss of newness lay still untarnished on the hedge-rows and full-foliaged trees. Kirkton Burn is a dashing clear stream,

twining through flowery meadows, between banks of undulating height, now wooded, now craggy, now sloping, smooth, and grassy, now ornamented, in hollow recesses, with young plantations of spruce firs and deciduous trees, bright, and with tenderest pale-hued buds, and fresh unfolded leaves. In the marshes there was the glare of clustering Marsh Marigolds; more subdued tinted beds of Primroses on quiet sunny braes; yielding place to Cowslips as the road ascended; Violets peeped out on the craggy Cavers side, and a promise of Whin, and perhaps Broom blossom, not yet expanded into a blaze. Higher up, a somewhat dreary stretch of moory ground was crossed, quite shelterless, as we found when showers swept down abruptly upon us. A considerable portion of this is now cultivated. The soil is black and peaty, but not shallow, and the reclamation will probably be remunerative. South of the public road, the rough wetter benty moorland is dried with numerous well laid-out foot drains. The stone walls surrounding and dividing the enclosures are excellent and substantial. The rain prevented the distant view from being enjoyed, and the distant hills were indistinct.

We cross the water-shed. At Hawthornside, thorn hedges begin to thrive, and the soil of the Red Sandstone series predominates. Fine Oak and Beech trees thrive in the deep ravine descending to Rule Water; the rough trunks of the former are ornamented with the bright yellow powdery lichen, *Calicium hyperellum*. Joining the Jedburgh road, we reach the scene of a former visit, on Mr Tancred's property, and commence to survey fresh ground. The verdant strip that constitutes the most of Lord Sinclair's property here, was as bright as ever. Langraw House, once the property of the late Mr William Oliver, a distinguished local antiquarian, whose valuable correspondence I once enjoyed, stood on the right bank, with a green lawn sloping down towards the road. It now belongs to Mr Tancred of Weens. Bonchester and Hobkirk have a small crofter population. Mr Tancred is the principal owner. The Rule is a noisy stream when passing through the haughs, and beneath its tree-crowned sandstone scaurs, and recently, had lawlessly changed its channel, and cut a deep gash across the level meadow, and roughened the grass with gravel and boulders. Wolflee Hill rises high, a rival of Bonchester, its boggy and grassy face specked with grey Sallow, and brown Alder plots,

and drained with parallel lines of sheep-drains; looking not unlike a detached portion of one of the green Cheviot hills, without their cincture of rough heather. Wolflee Mansion occupies a tree shaded platform, intermediate between the two great pastoral hills behind it. The view from Wolflee was much admired by Ruskin, when he visited there. He thought the quiet scenes around required no other adjuncts, either of water or formal plantations.

Heriot or Harwood Burn was then crossed, and after a short ascent, Wauchope was reached; a recently constructed goodly mansion of red sandstone of spacious dimensions. Here the rest of the route was planned out, and entered upon forthwith. The old house, situated by the side of the public road, resembles an old fashioned two-and-a-half storeyed farm house, with white sashed broad framed windows, like those in some old Northumbrian dwellings of this kind. It has two lateral wings of about one storey height. This is the house which Burns visited. Some old Hollies grow behind it; and the steading is still more withdrawn from view; and below it, beside a steep road to the rivulet, on a green grassy depression, on a bluff of Red Sandstone, are the remnants of Wauchope Castle. Here we are shown a fine well, at which, one tradition says, Queen Mary's horse drank; and that she baited at the Castle, on her return from Hermitage—a popular fiction, which it is neither wise to contradict nor correct. Down in a green recess flows the Wauchope Burn, with Sandpipers piping in their zig-zag flight, scared by the intrusion. The opposite bank is well-wooded, and the white bloomed sprays of the Wild Cherry displayed their festal beauty. This tree also was plentiful about Hobkirk, but the Hawthorn was scarcely yet in blossom.

The roadsides in going to the hill for the Camp were tree-bordered. The land above is now one great pasture; it is rather damp, with marshy Moor-Palms (*Carex*) scattered through it, but has been once under culture, like most of the high green ground hereabouts. From the Camp we look up into a slack, with a bit of native Oak scrub scrawled along it, a mere vestige with indented outline, broadest in the middle. The peaked Winchburgh Hill (1622 feet high) lay beyond this great stretch of green pasture, famed for its Cheviot sheep, the view of its base being intercepted by the green Hemlaw Knowes, which rise to 1099 feet.

Mrs Craig has described the circular Camp; there is a second, an oblong, which was also traversed. Hindlee was visible beyond. About opposite the first Camp, at the base of Wolflee Hill, is a scrubby Oak wood, which is visible a far way off from the road to the Note of the Gate. We have here assembled in place names the memorial of the aboriginal animals of chase, when the vicinity was still in its wild condition (Wolf-hope-lee, the Catlee Burn, Hindlee, Harwood) the Wolf, the Wild Cat, the Hind, and the Hare.

The present Wolflee is a misnomer; the old name of the place being Wool-lee, significant of its pastoral attributes.

In front of the mansion lay several old quern stones, collected from the fields. The tumbler, out of which the poet drank, is of pale and dark coloured horn, with an insertion of an oblong silver plate, inscribed in memory of Burns having used it.

There was little leisure to linger here, as several of the company required to return in time to catch the railway at Hawick, and for this reason a different return back, which had been intended, had to be abandoned. The weather had cleared up, and the view from Hawthornside Moor was clear all round. Skelf-hill Pen and the Maiden Paps appeared; Needslaw, the gap of the Note of the Gate, the long circuit round by Carter Fell and Reedswire, and at one place Peel Fell came into range. The Cheviot, the Yetholm, and the Kilham Hills also came out, as did the somewhat obtrusive Eildons, which are seldom absent from any circular view hereabouts. Peel Fell was unexpected, but from the ascent and peak of that terminal prominence, I once had the opportunity of distinctly singling out the country hereabouts. Thunder clouds cast their dusky shadows on the benty Liddesdale Moors, and deeper dyed the blue hills, when a gleam of sunshine fell on the southern aspect of this lowly ridge, so that it became glorified into a prospect of far-off cultured fields of varied hues, the barren blemishes being harmonised by distance.

After dinner, a note was read from Sheriff Russell on a large specimen of the Scotch Laburnum, grown to the south of Edinburgh.

Holywood, Canann Lane, Edinburgh, May 31, 1892.

"I took the measurement yesterday of a Scotch Laburnum tree, growing on the grounds of the villa of Dr Bruce Bremner (Streatham

House) in this neighbourhood, which seems to me of exceptional size. About 2 feet from the ground, and just below the point of division of the trunk, I found that it measured just 7 feet. I saw it in flower last year; and it is still a thriving tree. I thought it might be worth mention to you. In this quarter, I believe, there is not its equal."

Specimens were exhibited by Miss Sibbald of the Glen School-house, now Mrs Dodds, Bowden, as found by Miss Ida Wallace, Manse, Traquair, and herself, of supposed *Lycopodium complanatum*, from near Traquair. Miss Sibbald had also got an example from John Buckham, Mr Craw's chief shepherd at Rawburn, in the Lammermoors. I wrote to him, and he sent specimens, through Mr Craw, from Cattle-shiels, a farm near the Lesser Dirrington Law. The following letter refers to the Cattle-shiels examples, and is addressed to William B. Boyd, Esq., to whom I sent them for the Rev. E. S. Marshall's opinion.

Milford Vicarage, Godalming, June 3, 1892.

"Dear Mr Boyd,—Many thanks for your interesting letter and the enclosed plants. The *Lycopodium* is *L. alpinum*, *L. var. decipiens*, Linn., and is the *L. complanatum* of British authors, but not of Linné's herbarium! The true *L. complanatum* has still to be found in Britain, where its appearance is far from unlikely. I have gathered the same form as that enclosed up the Allt Dubh Ghalair, near Killin; near Bonar Bridge, E. Ross; on the mountains near Fort William, and in Mar Forest."

EDWARD S. MARSHALL.

Dr Stuart and Mr Boyd exhibited several good flowers; Mr Winning, a sandstone, shaped like a coultter, but it would not pass muster as a genuine antique; and Mr Walter Laidlaw a brick like a common one, and a piece of Andernach trachyte from the Roman station at Cappuck.

The following were proposed as new members—(1) Hon. Mrs Mary Gavin Baillie Hamilton, Langton. (2) Rev. James Todd, B.D., South U.P. Church, Duns. (3) Thomas A. Munro Somers, Solicitor, Duns. (4) R. Addison Smith, S.S.C., Edinburgh. (5) R. Colley Smith, Ormiston House, Roxburgh. (6) Adam Laing, Solicitor, Hawick. (7) Andrew L. Allan, Riverside Mill, Selkirk. (8) Ralph Richardson, F.R.S.E., Gattonside House, Melrose. (9) Rev. John Mair, D.D., Southdean, Hawick. (10) John Scott, Synton, Selkirk.

There attended this meeting:—Provost T. Craig-Brown, Selkirk; Mr James Wood, Galashiels; Rev. George Gunn,

Stichill; Mr Robert Romanes, Lauder; Mr Thomas Smail, Jedburgh; Mr John Turnbull, Selkirk; Mr John G. Winning, Bransholm; Mr D. McB. Watson, Miss Watson, and Messrs Robert and John Watson, Hawick; Mrs Craig, Hawick; Mr Charles and Mrs Rea, and two other friends, Clinthaugh; Rev. Thomas Martin, Hawick; Rev. Wm. Workman, Stow; Mr W. N. King, H.M. Inspector of Schools, Melrose; Rev. Thomas Leishman, D.D., Linton; Rev. Robert Gardner, B.D., Galashiels; Mr Philip Wilson, jun., Duns; Mr D. Keddie, Jedburgh; Mr W. Boyd, Faldonside; Mr W. Grant Guthrie, Hawick; Mr Peter Loney, Marchmont; Capt. Norman, R.N., and Mr Stephen Sanderson, Berwick; Mr G. H. Thompson, Mr J. L. Newbigin, and Mr Thorpe, Alnwick; Mr F. E. Rutherford, Hawick; Rev. D. Cathels, Hawick; Mr Walter H. Laidlaw, Jedburgh; Capt. Tancred, Weens; Mr Walter Deans, Hopekirk; Mr Richard Stephenson, Chapel; Mr Michael Muir, Selkirk; Mr George Fortune, Mr Charles Watson, and Mr John Ferguson, Duns; Mr Marshall, London; Dr Hardy, Secretary; Rev. Mr McPhail, Hobkirk.

CALLALY CASTLE.

THE Second Meeting of the season took place at Callaly Castle, on Wednesday, June 29th, when Major Browne invited the members of the Club to partake of his good cheer, and view his fine collection of Antiquities, now that the building for their reception was finished, and they had been arranged by an expert and his daughter, Mr and Miss Chaffers.

Having quite recently given ample notes on Callaly and its history in the Club's Proceedings for 1890, it would be superfluous to say more about the place and its surroundings at present; I will rather adopt the report of the editor of the *Alnwick Gazette and Mercury* of July 2nd, with some emendations to show how such meetings are regarded in the immediate district. I was too much occupied on that day with showing attention to the company at the Museum and elsewhere, and in leading a section to Callaly Camp, to attend to minutiae.

Callaly Castle is proverbial for homely hospitality, and on this occasion every effort was put forth by the genial owner and his affable lady to make the visit of the Berwickshire Club members

and their friends, as well as the Major's personal friends, as enjoyable as possible. Two years ago the Club visited this highly favoured spot, and those who again responded to Major Browne's courteous invitation could not fail to be astonished and delighted at the remarkable developments and improvements visible on all sides.

Callaly Castle possesses, in a marked degree, all that goes to make such a place interesting in the extreme. Natural beauty and romantic scenery are there in abundance, and even the haunted room with its troublesome ghost is not wanting.

Apart from the natural attractions so lavishly bestowed on Callaly, its most interesting feature of to-day is the splendid Museum, one of the finest private collections, and which Major Browne, with characteristic kindness, is anxious that the public should have the benefit of. The hall itself, just now, is somewhat topsy-turvy, being handed over to the tender mercies of the painter, joiner, and bricklayer, for in the beginning of August, Major Browne will celebrate with befitting éclat the coming of age of his eldest son, so it was all the more kind to receive and entertain so large a party at the present time. Fortunately, the atmospheric conditions, which at first threatened rain, gradually culminated in a glorious summer day, and early arrivals to breakfast found Dr Hardy already located to make arrangements, and Major and Mrs Browne ready to receive their guests, who came trooping in from all points of the compass,—breakfast being kept on the table.

This over, the first move was to the Museum. For the purposes of displaying this to the best advantage, a new wing has been added to the already spacious mansion, and the specimens—consisting of Greek, Roman, Egyptian, and other Antiquities, bronze and metal work, Greek and Roman glass, gold personal ornaments, archaic Greek vases, carvings in ivory and wood, together with Major Browne's collection of curiosities gathered in his travels in India, Australia, and the Pacific ocean—are exhibited in two handsome saloons. They are arranged and classified in beautiful cases and cabinets, the upper room being further adorned by two statuettes. In addition, a perfect feast of literary matter was afforded by the contents of the library removed temporarily to the Museum.

The party presently broke up into numerous sections; some remained to enjoy the intellectual food of the Museum to the

fullest extent; others hied to the gardens; and a few more adventurous spirits, amongst which we cast our lot, under the kindly guidance of the steward, Mr T. Huggan, scaled the neighbouring hills to have a look at the ancient Camp, Macartney's Cave, and the glorious panorama to be seen from Callaly heights. On the way we passed a quarry, which, in addition to providing the stone for some of the Callaly improvements, had within the last twelve months yielded food for the antiquarian in the shape of several ancient British tombs, one of which contained an urn in an excellent state of preservation, now in the Museum.

The magnificent Stables, surmounted by the handsome clock striking the Westminster chimes, next claimed our attention. These are erected some little distance from the hall, and may be briefly described as a princely establishment for man's noblest friend. Here, also, we were shown the splendid engines and dynamos for producing the electric light, which not only sheds its benign influence in every part of Callaly Castle, but even lights the cigars of the players in the billiard room.

At four o'clock the dinner bell rang out, and soon the handsome dining saloon, wainscotted with oak, and adorned with magnificent tapestries and oil paintings, resounded to the cheerful music of the knife and fork.

The President of the Society, Mr Craig-Brown of Woodburn, Provost of Selkirk, presided, and over one hundred sat down to dinner. Amongst those present were Major A. H. Browne, Mrs Browne, Mr Montague Browne; Dr Hardy; Mr F. J. W. Collingwood, Glanton Pyke; Mr R. G. Bolam, Berwick; Mr Ralph Carr-Ellison, Hedgeley; Mr John Tate, Oaklands, Alnwick; Mr Thomas Tate, Allerburn, Alnwick; Mr Jas. Hall, Wooler Common; Mr J. L. Newbiggin, Mr W. T. Hindmarsh, F.L.S., Mr G. H. Thompson, Mr T. Cook, Mr T. Graham, Mr C. E. Moore, Mr J. Cairns, Mr G. Bolam, Mr W. R. Hindmarsh, Dr Burman, Alnwick; Mr E. Thew, Birling; Mr Sanderson, Fairfield, Warkworth; Rev. E. Robert, Mr G. Wilson, Mr Storey, Alnwick; Rev. W. Taylor, Mr W. Dixon, Whittingham; Mr Grey, Denwick; Rev. Ambrose Jones, Stannington; Mr Chas. Watson, Duns; Rev. D. Paul and Mrs Paul, Roxburgh; the Mayor of Berwick (Mr W. Young); Rev. B. Wilson, Duddo; Rev W. D. Ground, Alnham; Mr J. T. Arthur Forbes, Berwick; Mr Oliver, Eslington; Mr J. Thomson, Shawdon; Mr

B. Morton and Mr J. Marr, Sunderland; Mr Jos. Wilson, Duns; Mr C. C. Edgar, Edinburgh; Captain Forbes, Berwick; Rev. M. Lazenby, Doddington; Mr R. P. Sanderson, London; Mr Mathison, Wandy Law; Mr Stevenson, Berwick; Mr Andrew Thompson, Glanton; Mr Dryden, Crawley Tower; Mr Willoby, Berwick; Mr Fawcus, South Charlton; Mr W. Percy, Alnwick; Mr F. Chrisp, Prendwick; Mr P. Wilson, jun., Duns; Mr Fortune, Duns; Mr J. Ferguson, Duns; Mr W. B. Boyd, Faldonside; Mr R. Storey-Storey, Beanley; Mr George Bolam, Berwick; Rev. George Gunn, Stichill; Rev. Charles Cowan, B.D., Morebattle; Mr H. G. McCreath, Norham; Mr John Jackson, Lowick; Mr E. J. J. Browell, East Boldon; Mr John Ford, Duns; Rev. James Todd, B.D., Duns; Mr Richard Stephenson, Duns; Mr Peter Loney, Marchmont; Mr James Allan, Berwick; Mr T. B. Short, Berwick; Rev. Mr Holland, Cornhill Rectory; Mr James Hood, Linhead; Mr Burdon Sanderson, Budle House; Mr Barr, Norham, etc.; and several ladies. The whole number who dined was 101.

At the close of the repast, Mr Craig-Brown proposed a vote of thanks to Major and Mrs Browne, which was most cordially accorded with loud cheers; and the former, in responding, stated that it gave them the greatest pleasure at all times to assist others to enjoy themselves. Mr W. T. Hindmarsh, Alnwick, gave the toast of the ladies, and Mr Carr-Ellison gave the health of Mr Alex. H. Browne, referring to the fact that he was soon to celebrate his majority, and to the advantageous circumstances which surrounded his entrance into manhood. Towards evening the party gradually dispersed, impressed with the fact that the visit to Callaly would rank amongst the most pleasant reminiscences of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club.

Since the Club's visit, the rich Museum, which was the principal object of attraction to this gathering, has been minutely described by Mr Robert Blair, F.S.A., one of the Secretaries to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, in the "Antiquary," March and May 1893; and Mr Blair gives me liberty to extract from his first article some of his preliminary remarks on the Castle and its history, which supplement the previous notice of it in the Club's Proceedings for 1890.

"Callaly Castle is some three miles from the village of Whittingham, which, again, is about a mile and a-half from the railway station of that name, on the Alnwick and Cornhill branch

of the North-Eastern Railway Company. It is about ten miles from Alnwick by road. The situation of the building, fine though it is, is rather low, lying at the foot of the Castle Hill—an eminence on the south-east, wood-covered from base to crest; on it ancient British remains have been found. There is a tradition which is not peculiar to this place (for instance, at Sir Francis Drake's house of Buckland Monachorum is a similar tradition) that, as the old rhyme says—

Callaly Castle stands on the height,
Up i' the day and doon i' the night;
If ye build it on the shepherd's haw,
There it'll stand and never fa'.

and on the shepherd's haugh it is built, and stands as firmly as ever.

“Like one or two other houses in Northumberland, the nucleus of this castle—the former residence of the ancient North country family of the Claverings, whose ancestor, Roger Fitz-Roger, Baron of Warkworth, purchased it in 1272 from Gilbert de Callaly*—is one of those Border Peles of which there are so many in Northumberland. As at Chipchase Castle and Belsay Castle, in the same county, a seventeenth-century house has been added to the original tower. In the case of Callaly, this addition, which faces the south, was made in 1676 to the east side of the tower, this being cased at the same time with fresh masonry to harmonise with the new structure, and windows inserted to correspond, so that no trace of the ancient pele is to be seen, at any rate on the exterior. In this seventeenth-century portion there are a centre doorway and a series of windows, with angular pedimented tops. Above the doorway are the arms of the Claverings, and an ornate sundial of stone, bearing the date of erection, and the motto—VT HORA SIC VITA. In 1707 another wing was added at the east end of the 1676 addition to correspond with the pele portion at the west end; and subsequently in 1726 other alterations were made. The building has thus three fronts, facing west, south, and east respectively. At the north end of the east front was situated the chapel, used for the services of the Roman Church, until the property was acquired

* This is not quite correct.—Gilbert de Calveley sold Callaly and Yetlington to a Jew, who again disposed of them to Fitz-Roger, Lord of Warkworth.—*Hist. Ber. Nat. Club*, xiii., p. 44.—J.H.

by the present worthy owner, Major A. H. Browne, by purchase in 1877. This chapel has been taken down, and a large, lofty oak-panelled dining-room erected on its site. This projects to the east, and to the north of this again, lying north and south, the Museum has been erected, from the designs of Mr Stevenson of Berwick, who has imitated the style of the portion of the castle erected in 1676, and very successful he has been in combining the new with the old work.

"The Museum is of two stories, and consists of two large rooms, each about 54 feet long by 24 feet wide. Each room is lighted by six large windows on the east side, and by two at the north end. In these two rooms have been arranged by the late W. Chaffers the many valuable objects which were formerly preserved in the museum attached to Pippbrook House, Dorking, a Gothic building, erected by the late Sir Gilbert Scott for the late Mr William Henry Forman, on whose death, in 1869, the present owner succeeded to the property and its contents.

"What has been Surrey's loss has been Northumberland's gain. Though out of the beaten track, and therefore rather difficult of access, yet the museum is well worth a special visit. The owner is ever ready with a true Northumbrian welcome, and always glad to act as *cicerone* to visitors who have taken the trouble to call upon him for the purpose of inspecting the museum."

Mr Blair's two carefully written articles offer an excellent synopsis of the principal contents of the collection.

Since the Club's visit, Major Browne has added another treasure to his previous stores of Natural History, by the acquisition of the Selby series of Birds from Twizell House, which it is to be hoped will prove worthy of careful preservation.

The last arrivals of the company did not reach Callaly till about 1 p.m. Of those I took the guidance through the museum, the gardens, and the stables, and thence to the Camp on the hill. The fine ferns growing under the shade of the tall trees near the course of the Roman road, are worthy of notice, as affording a rich cover, and being handsome objects in their radiating summer pride. The species was the largest form of *Lastrea dilatata*. There were here also spreading beds of *Circaea lutetiana* and *Mercurialis perennis*, both thriving in the shade, where Bilberry is dying out. *Trientalis Europæa* enlivened large spaces, and with it Wild Hyacinth (*Endymion nautans*) contrasted its brilliant colouring.

As yet there is no new spring vegetation on the excavated camp area. A large oyster shell was picked up from the soil, that had been much perforated by parasitic marine worms. It had probably been brought there by former dwellers, along with fresh examples of the mollusc attached to it, and not intentionally. The flowering Hawthorn, which had been so marked a feature this season, had decayed on the open exposure, but still lingered in well protected hollows; and a few Primroses still glinted out in a deep dell by a footpath conducting to the castle. *Equisetum sylvaticum* was frequent in some spots about the margins of the old village.

The birds remarked on the outskirts of the lake or pond were the Whitethroat, the Willow Wren, the Chiff-chaff, and the Garden Warbler.

It was reported that a large Eagle had visited the district. A Badger had recently been captured, supposed to have wandered from Sir William Armstrong's grounds at Craggside.

Two British graves had been turned out in tarring the quarry of yellow sandstone near the shepherd's house. In one was a cranium of small dimensions; in the other a well preserved Urn. The very rude cists of rough yellow slabs have been re-erected in an out-of-the-way tree-enveloped situation at the south side of the walk near the pond. This yellow soft stone is not used in facing, that of a white firm texture being obtained from Greenhill quarry, which lies two or three miles to the westwards of Callaly, and not here as in former notice. Major Browne has presented the Club with a photo of this Urn, for engraving, and also another of a large Anglo-Saxon Urn, said to have been got at Howick, both preserved in the Museum here. The Major has also presented the Plans of the Camp on the hill, which was excavated in preparation for the Club's first visit two years ago. These will appear in due time in the Proceedings.

At this meeting the following were proposed for membership: Mr Richard Allan, Greenlaw; Mr James Marr, 6 Ash Place, Sunderland; and Dr Oliver, jun., of Lochside, Yetholm.

Mr Loney has kindly written me on the condition of the timber trees and the gardens visited for the remainder of this season, commencing with Callaly Castle, from whose communications I purpose to make extracts for the Club's information.

Marchmont, 30th June 1892.

Dr Hardy,—Dear Sir,

What a comfortable day we had yesterday! I had no idea of the timber at Callaly and its vicinity. There are a number of Larch trees by the side of the drive, I should say unequalled in size and symmetry by any we have in Berwickshire; it would be desirable to get the dimensions of a few for the Transactions. I had measuring apparatus with me for height and girth, but had no time to use them.

The *Museum* alone would take a vast amount of time to see it, not to think of a scrutiny.

There are also some good Chestnuts, Silver Firs, and Spruce. Beech are good in the avenue. But at the risk of wearying you with repetitions, the Larches are by far the finest; could some one in the neighbourhood be got to measure them? They are well worth a corner of your valuable Transactions.

I am not going to speak of the gigantic Stables and all their surroundings, nor yet the electric light generating apparatus;—they are in my humble opinion, I was going to write *princely*, but they are *queenly*. Could you conceive of anything in the way of additions to that range of buildings, conducive to the comfort of men, horse, storage of carriages, and good time keeping, with floods of light? more than what will be there when the whole is finished. I fancy you will say *No!*

The Garden seems in the background; it was clean, well kept, and there were some good plants in the houses, notably the Oleander, *Lapageria rosea*, Carnation, *Souvenir de la Malmaison*, pink and white, Begonias, Geraniums, and a fair collection of useful greenhouse plants.

To finish up, I must take notice of a noble St. Bernard Dog, young, of immense size and beauty, and remarkably docile. A little farther along there was an attractive Collie that I made friendship with; he was beautifully marked.

I am, yours truly,

PETER LONEY.

SELKIRK MEETING.—By the PRESIDENT.

THE Third Meeting of the year was held at Selkirk, on Wednesday, 27th July, in superb weather. After breakfast, the members, to the number of about forty, had a delightful drive to Ettrick Foot, and thence by the vale of Tweed to the Braes of Yarrow. From a printed itinerary, prepared by the President, which greatly added to the general appreciation of the drive, the following notes regarding points of interest are taken.

On the top of a steep bank, opposite old Shawburn Toll, a field was pointed out, known as Raeburn's Meadow. There in

1707 Walter Scott of Raeburn was slain in a duel by Mark Pringle, younger brother of the Laird of Haining. Escaping to Spain, where he became a merchant, Pringle fell into the hands of the Moors, was sold into slavery, and suffered extreme hardships. Eventually he realised a fortune, and bought the Midlothian estate of Crichton. His great-great-granddaughter, Mrs Pringle Pattison, now possesses Haining. The Laird of Raeburn, only twenty-four when he fell, left two daughters and one son by his wife, Anne Scott of Gala, whom he married when he was twenty. He was a collateral ancestor of Sir Walter Scott.

Through a V shaped depression, in a long wooded bank to the right, filed Leslie's troopers, as, hidden by the mist, they proceeded to cross the Ettrick on their memorable flank movement against the Royalist army, encamped at Philiphaugh in 1645. It is sometimes called "Leslie's," but more frequently "Will's Nick," Will being the name of an old soldier who suggested the strategy, and offered to guide the Roundheads by the back of Linglee Hill.

On the left, visible through a bridge under the railway, a ford over the river was pointed out as having been taken by Queen Mary on her visit to Jedburgh, where she lay for days at the point of death, from an illness caused by a rash ride to visit the wounded Bothwell at Hermitage Castle.

The small farm of Bridgeheugh close by, derives its name from a bridge built over Ettrick by Alexander II. in 1234. From time to time the Abbots of Kelso, escorted by a powerful retinue, travelled to this bridge to hold courts, which, however, were not legally constituted unless the king's sheriff was in attendance. The bridge was on the highway between Kelso and its western priory of Lesmahagow. To botanist members several stunted Fir trees, not less than 45 years old, were pointed out, growing on the top of the high garden wall at side of road.

A little further on the carriages were stopped to permit inspection of LINDEAN CHURCHYARD, the ruins of the church having been newly excavated by Mr Scott-Plummer. Measures 57 by $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet inside walls, which are 3 feet thick. Appears to have been originally 40 feet in length, and to have had 17 feet added to east end. Its orientation not having been exact, it was known as "the wrang-stannin' kirk." Here in 1353 the

body of Sir William Douglas, "The Flower of Chivalry," lay for a night on its way to Melrose Abbey, after his assassination by the Earl of Douglas while hunting near Philiphaugh.

The Countess of Douglas out of her bower she came,
And loudly there she did call—
It is for the Lord of Liddesdale
That I let these tears down fall.

So the old ballad; but there was enough in Sir William's aggressive attitude to make the Earl compass his death without imparting to the quarrel the jealousy of an injured husband.

The recent excavation has laid bare a horizontal tombstone, 81½ by 42½ inches, "to the happie memorie of twa honourabil personis," Andrew Ker of Lynton, and his spouse Katherine. So far as can be made out, Andrew died in the year 1616. The initials, W.K., above the shield are probably those of William, son of George Ker of Lintoun, presented to the vicarage of Lindean by James VI. in 1569. In 1591 he appeared before the Lords of Council, praying for the erection of a new church at Boldside, that of Lindean being "presentlie decayit and fallen down." Besides many Kers of Fairnilee, Greenhead, etc., it is believed that John Knox's widow, who in 1574 married Ker of Faldonside, one of Rizzio's murderers, was buried here.

Lindean, reported a vicarage to Rome in 1275, paid tribute of both money and grain to Kelso Abbey, the vicarage being valued at £40 in 1577. Towards the end of the sixteenth century the vicar resided at Galashiels, dividing his services between Lindean and Boldside. Lindean Kirk was abandoned in 1586.

Of red freestone, and embosomed in green foliage (a combination admired of Mr Ruskin) the Mansion House of Sunderland Hall stands on a high bank between the converging rivers of Tweed and Ettrick. On the same site stood the old house. Granted in 1383 to Peter Cockburn of Henderland, the lands of Sunderland Hall have passed through generations of Douglas, Kerr, Lauder, Cairncross, and Fleming, to Mr Scott Plummer, the present laird, descended of a good old Border stock, in which are blended the once hostile clans of Scott and Kerr.

Arriving at the Meeting of the Waters, about three miles

from Selkirk, the party crossed Tweed by an elegant stone bridge, of which the foundation stone was laid in 1831 by Sir Walter Scott—his last public act. Below Ettrick Foot, and on the right bank of Tweed, lie the lands of Faldonside, for which Sir Walter was negotiating at between £30,000 and £40,000, till within a year of the crash that made him bankrupt!

Instead of following the flow of Ettrick, we now ascended the vale of Tweed, soon reaching Rink Camp, which was inspected with keen enthusiasm. Its inner ring is an ellipsis, measuring about 270×180 feet, and encircled by a rampart 12 feet high, of large stones. Between this rampart and the next is a fosse over 30 feet in width, and 20 feet at its deepest. Outside the second rampart, to the west, a crescent bastion, at its widest nearly 100 feet, has been pushed out to strengthen the fort. South of the Camp, on the hill side, and now protected by plantation, is a bit of the ancient roadway known as the Catrail, widened and entrenched for the purposes of defence.

The road from Rink crosses, at right angles, the Catrail as it descends the hill before crossing Tweed at Howden Path. A few minutes brought the party to Fairniee, the picturesque ruin of a comparatively modern house in which the old tower is incorporated. From middle of 15th century till close of 17th, lands were possessed by Kers, after whom came the Rutherfords, and finally the Pringles of Haining. Here was born in 1713 Alison Rutherford, better known as Mrs Cockburn, authoress of that version of the "Flowers of the Forest," beginning—

"I've seen the smiling of Fortune beguiling,"

a song which inspired one of Burns's earliest efforts, "I dreamt I lay,"—composed in his seventeenth year. Mrs Cockburn, who was a great beauty, preserved, through many heavy trials, uncommon brightness of spirit and gaiety of heart. She had light auburn hair, the gold of which was unsilvered at eighty—a year before her death. Her niece Elizabeth, also a poetess, becoming Mrs Walter Scott, entertained Burns at old Wauchope House, visited by the Club two months ago.

On the opposite side of the Tweed is Yair (built 1789)—residence of the Pringles of Whytbank—heirs-male of the Hoppringles of that ilk, Scott's

"Long-descended Lords of Yair."

Patrick Ruthven, a royalist laird of Yair, was created Lord

Ruthven of Ettrick by Charles I. in 1639, and afterwards Earl of Forth and Brentford. Yair Bridge, built in 1761. Fine view up and down the river, illustrating the fidelity of Scott's poetic descriptions—

From Yair, which hills so closely bind,
Scarce can the Tweed his passage find,
Though much he fret, and chafe, and toil,
Till all his eddying currents boil.

Catrail again crossed as it emerges from a wood at one side to disappear in a wood at the other side of the road. Ditch very plain.

Ettrickbauk, summer retreat of late Mr Russel, editor of *Scotsman*. Formerly known as "Unisclois de Sunderland," or Oven's Close, close by Queen Mary's road.

Here a slight bridge carries the road over Nettly Burn, running in a ravine which concealed the Parliamentary Cavalry in their strategic movement against Montrose. To the Linglee Burn, only a few hundred yards further on, a different interest attaches. Here, says Robert Seton "of Mexico," writing in the time of James V., gold is to be found; while Col. Borthwick in 1683 placed a lead mine at its head, where there is still evidence of quarrying.

Between Philiphaugh farm (a model steading once intended for an Agricultural College) and the villa of Beechwood, there is a high bank in which cannon balls have been found—fired doubtless from Montrose's cannon near the south-west corner of the cricket field. A good mile more and Philiphaugh was reached—the residence of Mr W. Strang Steel, who had invited the Club to luncheon.

PHILIPHAUGH.

There is mention in 1265 of Fulhope, in which was placed the King's store (*instaurum domini regis*) and in 1322 of Fulhopehalch. About 1314, Robert the Bruce granted West Philiphaugh to William, called "Turnebull," and East Philiphaugh to William Barbour, with the office of Constable of Selkirk. So late as 1601, part of this estate was known as Barboursland, though the last mention of the family is in 1332. The Turnbulls remained in part possession till 1623, but the greater part was acquired in 1461 by John Murray of Falahill, by whose descendants it was held until its sale to the present

owner in 1889. Space does not permit even an outline of the history of the Murrays or their lands, and members are referred to the *History of Selkirkshire* for details. The present house is modern, having been commenced sometime after the destruction of Hangingshaw (the laird's residence) in 1768, and greatly added to from time to time.

At the time of the Club's visit, the greater portion of Mr Steel's collection of Burmese and other oriental silver (perhaps the finest in Britain) was, at the Prince of Wales' request, being exhibited in the new Imperial Institute in London; but enough remained to examine and admire. Among the oriental curiosities, several large statues of Buddha, and the gorgeous bed of King Theebaw. Outside, there were the grounds, the Covenanters' Monument, and above all the greenhouses, very extensive and filled with flowering plants in great profusion. Of some of the rarer the following notes by Mr Peter Loney are appended.

PHILIPHAUGH GARDENS are quite new within the last three years. In the forcing department there are three ranges of hothouses, well stocked with clean, healthy plants, amongst which may be mentioned *Alamanda Wardleana*, and *Grandiflora*, *Calanthes*, *Cypripediums*, *Crotons*, *Lælias*, *Cælogynes*, *Maxillarias*, *Odontoglossums*, *Begonias*, *Double Petunias*, *Geraniums*, *Celosias*, *Liliums* of *Sorts*, *Carnations*, *Primula obconica*, and a general collection of greenhouse plants. Fruit was also well done. Vines planted lately are growing vigorously. Peach trees are in fine condition. Cucumbers, Melons, and Tomatoes were in abundance, all bearing evidence of wealth and good management. The construction of these hothouses, the heating and ventilating arrangements are simply perfect. Several of the members of the Club visited the Bothy for the young gardeners, but as far as the building and accommodation there provided is concerned, the word Bothy may be obliterated from our language. It is of no use to particularise; let me say that the kitchen with its close range, scullery, sitting room, and bedrooms, with other essential accommodation, are not surpassed by many mansions, and few farm houses are so well fitted up. A visit was made to the furnace room, and to the fruit room, both of which were much admired, and deservedly so. Some very fine melons and tomatoes were stored in the fruit room. The vegetable garden was also well stocked, and a range of glass was not inspected for want of time. Mention must also be made of the vast number of *Chrysanthemums* growing in a border near the forcing houses, all in the best of health, with foliage green to the top of the pots.

A Flint was shown (on our way through the hothouses) which was supposed to measure $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches on one side, 3 inches on the other, about 2 inches on the cutting face, and about 1 inch at the head. This was a clean, smooth specimen.

On the whole the Club's visit to Philiphaugh was one of the most delightful in its annals, and after luncheon, very cordial applause followed the President's expression of thanks for Mr Steel's kindness and hospitality.

About three o'clock the long line of carriages left Philiphaugh for Woodburn, the President's house, on the confines of the town of Selkirk. Here a number of interesting objects were exhibited—among them two stone fonts, one extremely old, archaic, and roughly sculpted, and the other (from the vicinity of Peebles) showing bas-reliefs of the Royal Arms, an antlered stag, and a wild animal in full flight. There were other sculptured stones, one with the spectacle ornament, all found in the town of Selkirk. Inside the house were seen a large and valuable silver cup, presented to the Burgh of Selkirk by Duke Walter of Buccleuch, when Earl of Dalkeith. If not actually designed, it was commissioned by Sir Walter Scott, whose humorous letter to the Duke about the cup appears in Lockhart's biography. The cup, filled with wine in which "the birse" is immersed, is used when the Provost admits an honorary burgess, or "Souter of Selkirk." It is the only piece of Corporation plate; but a very handsome gold badge and chain for the Provost, provided in honour of the Queen's Jubilee, were also exhibited. A very characteristic letter of Sir Walter Scott, giving his ideas as to the designs on both sides of a new flag, and the flag itself, were inspected with much interest. Also the Burgh flag and flagstaff, the latter adorned with ribbons, attached by various standard bearers since 1805. Besides these, were the unique and ancient halberts of the Souters of Selkirk, and the Craft of Fleshers, the procession-staff and snuff-mull of the Deacon of Souters, the Souters' or Cordiners' minute books from 1609 to 1844, a pike and sword found together on the wall head of an old house in the Kirk Wynd, a sword left by an officer in Montrose's army after the battle of Philiphaugh in 1645, a long flint-lock gun found in an old house at Philiphaugh, etc.

Afternoon tea having been served in the conservatory, a large proportion of the members and friends walked to the Haining, where the site of old Selkirk Castle was inspected. The castle, which stood on the Peel Hill, is first mentioned in David's charter of 1119. It was a frequent residence of William the Lion (1159-1214), of Alexanders II. and III. Edward I. (1300)

held Sir Aymer de Valence responsible for provisioning the Castle. Enlarged and strengthened with drawbridge and portcullis in 1302. Captured from the English and destroyed. Rebuilt by Edward I. as a "Pele with Stone Gateway." Castle again given to Sir Aymer de Valence in 1306, and provisioned by him 1309. Bruce bestowed (1314) on Barbour of Philiphaugh the office of Constable of Selkirk Castle. Afterwards alluded to in the Burgh Records as the "Auld Peel."

Continuing the walk to the Town Hall, members were shown the Council Chamber, formerly the Court Room in which Sir Walter Scott sat as Sheriff of the county. A bust of "the Shirra" now surveys the Court Room from a bracket of Ettrick Forest oak. Over the front entrance there is an elegant stained glass window bearing the County and Burgh Arms, and a dedication to the memory of the Flowers of the Forest who fell at Flodden. The minutes of the Town Council, at which the king's letter ordering a muster for that fatal expedition, were exhibited in the ancient records, as were also the old Burgh charters, the seals and the officers' halberts. By a small detachment, a hurried visit was paid to Ettrick Lodge, where a series of oil paintings, illustrative of the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," were much admired.

SELKIRK MEETING. ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

During the excursion the more conspicuous wayside flowers were on the Selkirk side of the river, where the grassy and partially wooded banks were gay with wild roses and *Geranium pratense*. These increased in numbers as we approached the hollow occupied by the Lindean Churchyard. On its outskirts also the Great White Ox-eye became prevalent. The station master's garden at Lindean had a brilliant and notable show of Delphiniums.

After crossing the bridge, the lodge of Sunderland Hall was spangled with garden roses, and this agreeable sight also distinguished the upper gateway. A few days afterwards at Ashiesteel, I was gratified to witness how the garden roses flourished and attained perfection around the mansion and in the garden, where I was shown examples of a *green* rose, and brought away an immense posy of all the numerous varieties produced on that classic ground. *Corydalis claviculata* was

gathered by Mr Ferguson in the Rink Camp. There is a fine tall hawthorn hedge on the left hand as the road proceeds towards Yair Bridge, loaded at this season with *haws*, but when seen earlier an unbroken mass of lovely white blossom.

Across the well-cultivated fields, by the river's brink, the trees are chiefly wide branched Elms, and dark stiff Alders; beneath which the waters glimmer and glitter, or fret in mimic rage among dark projections of the rocky bottom. Some black hued ducks or water-hens were sporting in the calmer pools, in and out from among the tree shadows. A great quiet prevailed. Water-cress grew at Yair Bridge. There are goodly Oaks and Larches in the steep woods. The bottom ground is very damp, the *Epilobium palustre* thriving in the marshes. The wayside flora on that side was poor; *Juncus acutiflorus* grew in the ditches; and *Stellaria graminea* on the damp road margins; and Herb Robert at the hedge bottoms. In drier soil there were clumps of wild Raspberry, and even wild Strawberry plots offering sweet fruit. The escape of a nestful of young Wrens was observed, and caused much concern to the fussy parents.

There are some grand old Ash trees at Sunderland Hall cottages; not so numerous now as they were once; as the danger of decayed trees falling and damaging their inmates, has necessitated their being thinned. The cottage fronts were loaded with roses. After passing Ettrick Bank, much Mugwort, sign of old occupancy, grew by the roadside.

The occurrence of the Glow-worm in the wood at Philiphaugh (which I noticed consisted of Scotch Fir, Oak, Hazel, and Birch) was recorded on a previous visit; and now it was added that this insect also is to be found at Haining.

After dinner, a letter was read from the Rev. Dr Farquharson, explanatory of a photograph, entitled "Les Avants, Montreux," which showed a portion of one of the patches of *Narcissus poeticus* in the pastures along the Chauderon above Montreux, on the lake of Geneva. Mrs Herriot, Simprin, sent *Medicago denticulata* that had sprung up in her garden there. Mr William Boyd said that the Rev. Mr Marshall, on a recent visit, had got several new varieties of wild roses near Faldonside; and that he had found various new forms of *Utricularia* in the Selkirk lakes; as well as *Potamogetons*, and promised a list. The Crested Duck was breeding in some of these lakes. Mr Boyd

exhibited the fruit of *Rubus arcticus*, which is of a greenish purple, sweet tasted, and has a delicious vanilla scent. Of this, only male plants had been grown in this country for fifty years, and had not fruited, till he procured female plants from Norway, and was the first that grew the fruit in Britain. At Faldonside we saw abundance of *Campanula latifolia* with white flowers; which is said to be not uncommon in several of the woods there. By the lake we gathered *Butomus umbellatus*, then going out of bloom. Some of the members visited Bowhill on this occasion; and I went to Faldonside, Galashiels, and Ashiesteel.

There were present here:—Provost Craig-Brown, President; Mr Watson Askew-Robertson, Ladykirk; Major-General Sir William Crossman, Cheswick; Hon. Sydney G. W. Maitland, Thirlestane Castle; Rev. A. S. Mammatt, Philiphaugh; Mr William B. Boyd, Faldonside; General Boswell, Darnlee; Mr Robert Romanes, Lauder; Rev. Thomas Martin, Lauder; Mr Hugh Weir, Glasgow; Mr David Fraser, Selkirk; Mr A. M. Dunlop, Ashkirk; Mr Wm. Grant Guthrie, Hawick; Mr James Wood, Galashiels; Mr Alex. F. Roberts, Selkirk; Dr Hardy, *Secretary*; Mr William Little, Galashiels; Mr James Thomson, Shawdon; Mr Stuart Douglas Elliot, S.S.C., Edinburgh; Mr George Veitch, Brighton; Mr J. Turnbull, jun., Hawick; Mr Andrew Waugh, Hawick; Mr David Leitch, Greenlaw; Mr John Guthrie, Hawick; Mr James B. Brown, Selkirk; Mr David McB. Watson, Hawick; Mr J. P. Simpson, Alnwick; Mr G. H. Thompson, Alnwick; Mr John Turnbull, Selkirk; Mr R. S. Weir, North Shields; Rev. Joseph Hunter, Cockburnspath; Mr James Hood, Linhead, Cockburnspath; Mr Peter Loney, Marchmont; Mr John Ferguson, Duns; Mr J. Fortune, Duns; Rev. Mr Borland, Yarrow; Mr D. Carnegie Alexander, Selkirk; Captain MacMillan Scott, Wauchope; Mr Pettie, R.A.; Mr Anderson of Ettrick Shaws; Mrs Erskine, The Priory, Melrose; Mrs Craig and Miss Watson, Hawick.

The following were proposed as members:—Mr W. Strang Steel of Philiphaugh; Mr Charles Scott-Plummer of Sunderland Hall; Mr Tom Scott, A.R.S.A., Selkirk; Mr Gideon T. Scott, Selkirk; Mr G. B. Anderson, Heatherlie Burn, Selkirk; Mr John Ford, Royal Bank, Duns.

HADDINGTON, BOLTON, AND YESTER.

THE Meeting at Haddington, on Aug. 31st, was held in most miserable weather. The two preceding days had been wet and stormy, which flattened and twisted the corn crops, soaked the ground, and spread tokens of disorder everywhere. But it was fair and calm in the morning, sufficient to tempt out a large gathering from a more than usually wide circuit of attenders. But a mist hung on the Garleton Hills, which spread and accumulated over Haddington and the line of our route, and terminated in almost continuous rain.

For several of the particulars of the day's journey, I am indebted to the editor of the *Haddingtonshire Advertiser*, and above all to Mr Edward J. Wilson of Bolton Schoolhouse for the Itinerary, and local, topographical and other notices. Without these aids the record on this occasion would have been most meagre, as the mist frustrated obtaining correct views of objects, and the moisture prevented working.

The weather was so unpropitious that it literally poured from the outset till the party had returned to Haddington and shelter.

"The hospitality shown both at Haddington and Yester was in marked contrast to the weather. Indeed it almost seemed as if a determination existed to make up for the discomfort outside."

Breakfast was at the George Hotel, where the preparations were out of all proportion to the few who partook of it. The Rev. Mr Smith acted as guide to view the renovated Church, and addressed the meeting from a lecture which he had prepared when it was opened, which may be found in the *Scots Magazine*. The interior was minutely surveyed; some old Registers and Church Music were shown, and a hurried visit was paid to the adjoining venerable structure and its commemorative tombs. There being no prospect of clearing up, it was resolved to disregard the rain and proceed to Yester. I commit to Mr Wilson, who is well known to the Club for his topographical skill, to detail the route.

ITINERARY. By EDWARD J. WILSON.

The company left Haddington in five carriages, passing along Sidegate for Bolton and Yester, at 11.30.

Sidegate Street retained its position as the only aristocratic part of the town, until a rage for suburban villas took possession of the wealthier residents; but even yet it is an exclusively aristocratic street, open on the left side (after passing the ancient residence of "Haddington House") and commanding through the churchyard railing a fine view of the beautiful cemetery, the west end of the Abbey Church, and part of the Nungate. On our right we passed, among other substantial buildings, the manses of the first and second charge ministers of Haddington, as also Maitland Field House standing in its comparatively extensive grounds. Standing in the centre of the lawn is a curious example of a Facet-headed Dial, which has been described and illustrated in Thomas Ross's "Ancient Sundials of Scotland."

An abrupt turn took us into Poldrate, and immediately on our right we had a large four storied building, which was erected for officers' quarters, when

‘ Napoleon’s banners at Boulogne
Armed in our island every freeman,’

and on the other side is the Catholic Chapel within rather too limited surroundings.

At the end of Poldrate we reached the open country. Extending along the east bank of the river are the Town Haughs, recently decorated by a row of Poplar trees. Just before crossing the bridge, from which we obtained a glimpse of the house in the Nungate, reputed as the birth place of Knox, we passed the Town Mills, behind which is the quaint looking house of Dr J. G. Wallace-James, to whose kindness we were so much indebted during the latter part of the day's proceedings. With admirable taste, and with a view to its preservation, Dr James purchased the front of the old gallery belonging to the recently restored church, and utilised it with considerable effect as a dado in one of the large rooms of his commodious residence.

At the old toll-bar cottage, a few yards past the bridge, we took the road to the right, having on each side part of the Acredales Farm, on the Lennoxlove estate. This farm is one of the best cultivated in East Lothian. Shortly we reached the Park wall of Lennoxlove, so closely connected with Sir Richard Maitland the Poet, and Secretary Lethington. The Park is

pretty thickly studded with trees—Oaks, Beeches, and Limes, solitary and in clusters—while plantings of Fir round the outer bounds give shelter to the verdant pasture land. Clusters of ivy peeped over the wall on the top of which are scattered several common wild plants of no particular note.

The road here, until we reached Grants Braes, was entirely arched by Beeches, but so persistent had been the rain that they afforded no shelter, but rather augmented our knowledge of its presence by the heavy droppings from the leaves. On our right, but on the opposite side of the river Tyne, occupying an elevated site rising from the haugh through which the river flows, Clerkington House, anciently a possession of the Cockburns, was seen to advantage, but of Lennoxlove no view could be obtained from this side of the Park.

The modern-looking house at Grants Braes was roofless, and the once trim garden desolate—wall creepers torn down, rockeries destroyed, and box-wood borders trampled low—the house having been gutted by fire on Christmas morning 1891. This was not the building occupied by Mr Gilbert Burns, but a modern erection on the same site. Mrs Jane Welsh Carlyle, writing to Colonel Davidson from Chelsea, under date 14th February 1859, thus says of Grants Braes:—

“That little picture of your visit to Grants Braes! how pretty, how dream-like! awaking so many recollections of my own young visiting there!—the dinners of rice and milk with currants—a very few currants—kind, thrifty Mrs Gilbert Burns used to give me, with such a welcome! of play-fellows, boys and girls—all I fancy dead now—who made my Saturdays at Grants Braes *white* days for me! I went to see the dear old house, when I was last at Sunny Bank, and found the new prosaic farm house in its stead, and it was as if my heart had knocked up against *it*! a sort of (moral) blow in the breast is what I feel always at these sudden revelations of the new strange uncared-for thing usurping the place of the thing one knew as well as oneself, and had all sorts of associations with, and had hung the fondest memories on! When I first saw Mrs Somerville (of mathematical celebrity) I was much struck with her exact likeness to Mrs G. Burns—minus the geniality—and plus the feathers in her head! and I remember remarking to my husband, that, after all, Mrs Burns was far the cleverer woman of the two, inasmuch as to bring up *twelve* children, as these young Burns were brought up, and keep up such a comfortable house as Grants Braes, all on eighty pounds a year, was a much more intricate Problem than the reconciliation of the Physical Sciences! and Mr C. cordially agreed with me.”

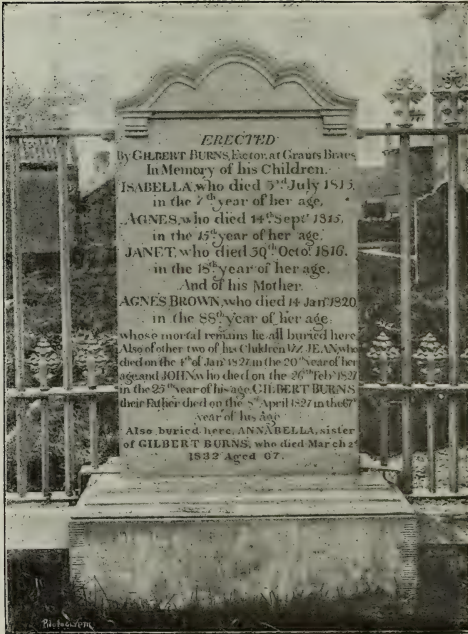
(“Memories of a Long Life,” p. 314.)

On the opposite side of the road from Grants Braes, but inside the Park wall, is another ruin propped up with timber, and whose arch is supported by an imitation of a portecullis drawn up. The tympanum above the arch has a small plain column at each side. The tympanum has probably contained a Coat of Arms, but is now all shattered and broken, and the action of weather has removed all traces of such Arms. This is the archway of a former entrance to Lennoxlove. A tradition is current that this drive was discontinued, and the cottage attached to the gateway pulled down to appease the anxiety of a former Lady Blantyre, who, in passing through, had a narrow escape by one of the stones falling from above and smashing through the roof of her carriage.

Before reaching the north-west corner of the Park wall, we crossed a small stream near its confluence with the Tyne. Herons are frequently observed in the stream at this place. This is the St. Bothans Water, whose acquaintance we made again at Yester. From Yester it changes its name according to the estate it flows through, thus below Gifford village it is termed the Gifford Water, the Eaglescarnie Burn, Bolton Burn, and Coalstoun Burn, which last name it retains to its mouth, although it runs through the length of Lennoxlove Parks.

We made here a detour to our left—the road to the right leading to Salton, so closely linked with Gilbert Burnet the historian, and his pupil, afterwards the famous patriot, Andrew Fletcher. The church spire of Salton, a prominent object erected by Lord Milton in memory of his uncle the patriot, could be seen peeping through the trees which shelter Salton village on the east side. In the wood below Salton lies Hermanston, the ancient home of the Sinclairs, and still in their possession; while beyond that again the woods around Pencaitland and Winton House could be discerned. Samuelston, also to our right about a mile up the river, was located by the trees which surrounds it, and a farm house peeping through them. This is a possession of the Earl of Haddington, and was at one time notorious for the number and vagaries of its witches; so bad indeed was the reputation of the place that the Earl of Haddington had to resort to extreme measures to root them out, and the minister of Gladsmuir (Mr John Bell) within which parish Samuelston is situated, wrote a book dated 1705, which was considered an authority to consult in order to find





From a Photo by]

[Mr A. Inglis, Edinburgh.

THE TOMBSTONE OF ROBERT BURNS' MOTHER, SISTER,
AND BROTHER.

out if they possessed the necessary witch marks. [It may be remarked here that Mr John Bell was the grandfather of Robert Bell, author of the "Scots Law Dictionary," and other works on Scottish Law; John Bell, the eminent surgeon and anatomist; George Joseph Bell, professor of Scots Law at the University of Edinburgh; and Sir Charles Bell, the distinguished anatomist.]

Now rising rapidly towards Bolton, we obtained an excellent view of the Bolton Farms, and Bolton Moor Wood, backed up by the Lammermoor range. Lammerlaw is prominent, and the old road which leads from Gifford and neighbourhood to Lauder is quite observable winding over the eastern extremity of the hill.

The few cottages at Parkend which we shortly passed on our left are at the western end of the Lennoxlove gardens, and less than a century ago constituted part of one of the many small holdings that flourished in this neighbourhood.

Another deviation to our right took us up a considerable slope to the village of Bolton; while a field's breadth off, on our left, were the woods round Coalstoun House. Nowhere in East Lothian can the fine effects produced by the change of leaf on the trees be observed to greater advantage than by observing the Coalstoun woods from the brae we climbed here.

The village of Bolton—Nether Bolton of 50 years ago, to distinguish it from Upper Bolton—consists of the farm house, farm cottages and steading of Under Bolton, the church and manse, the school and schoolhouse. The Dovecot, in contradistinction to the many quaint dovecots that may be observed attached to old residential mansions along both sides of the Forth, is round, and topped with a small open cupola and weather-vane.

At Bolton the greater part of the company stayed to visit the burial place of Gilbert Burns; his family and his mother, Agnes Brown, being also buried here. [PLATE I.]

Here Mr E. J. Wilson read a short note showing the connection of Gilbert Burns with this neighbourhood.

Gilbert Burns was first brought into East Lothian by Captain Dunlop of Dunlop, in Ayrshire, whose gifted wife was a correspondent of the Poet Robert Burns. About the year 1788 Mr Dunlop owned the estate of West Morham, and resided there for some time. His steward or grieve was Gilbert Burns.

When Captain Dunlop sold the estate some years afterwards, Gilbert Burns was appointed factor in 1804 to Lord Blantyre, and he removed to Grants Braes, where he resided till his death 8th April 1827. He was an elder of the Parish Church of Haddington, and seems to have attended there until within seven months of his death.

Mr Gilbert Burns of Knockmarock Lodge, Chapelizoid, County Dublin, left in 1877 £50 to the Minister and Kirk Session of the parish—the interest of which was to be expended in keeping the ground in order. His wish was that the sod should be kept clean, trim, and free from coarse weeds, but that no garden flowers, shrubs, or trees should be planted in it. The headstone and railing should be painted when necessary. The residue of the interest to be divided among residents of the parish, at the discretion of the Minister and Kirk Session.

A “through” stone to the memory of William Cairns of Pilmore claimed some attention, he being supposed to be an ancestor of the late Lord Cairns, Lord Chancellor of Great Britain. The Coat of Arms seems to consist of shield divided per pale; on the sinister division of which are three birds, maybe martlets or Cornish choughs. On the dexter division are two boars’ heads at top, one at bottom, and a handled knife between. The Coat of Arms on the stone is the same as appears above the doorway at Pilmore House, in this parish, where they have the addition of an interwoven monogram consisting of the initials W. C., A. B., and the date 1624.

A third and similar Coat of Arms is built into the wall of the cow byre at Kirklands Farm, but here the “Cornish choughs” and “boars’ heads” of the “field” have been prominently brought out by the application of a coal-tar brush to them. [Pilmore House and lands, and the farm of Kirklands now belongs to the heirs of the late R. B. Baird of Courance, Lockerbie, Dumfriesshire.]

The marble tablets in the Eaglescarnie burial ground were examined, as was also the old hearse, the history of which was briefly told by Mr Wilson.

Mr Brown of Coalstoun and Mr Lindsay of Eaglescarnie were appointed, 22nd April 1783, to purchase this hearse, which they did before 1784, for £37 14s; the old hearse, which had been bought in 1723, being then sold for 16s.

The use of the hearse now before you was discontinued in 1843, although 10s. 6d. was paid for the repair of the harness the same year.

Three years afterwards the use of the mortcloths also seems to have been discontinued.

Among the older hinds of the county, when a stack or a cart load of hay or straw is built rather out of the perpendicular, it is commonly remarked, "You've built it all asklent like the Bowton hearse."

The body of the hearse is not unlike the stone box of a roller mangle, hung on leather at front and back to large bent pieces of wood, whose sides are carved in imitation of modern carriage springs. The ring or hoop of the wheel has been put on in four sections, and from the ends of the splinter bar, strong bars of iron connect it with the ends of the front axle. The sides of the body of the hearse are plentifully adorned with skulls, sand-glasses, "tears" (an inch long) and mottoes—"tempus fugit," "memento mori," &c. An extension of the body of the hearse to the front enabled the coffin to be pushed into a confined breadth and steadied, and probably this extension also answered when required for a seat. Otherwise this old hearse contains no driver's box. Above the body or box of the hearse the sides are open between small "turned" wooden pillars, which support the now dirty, tattered roof or canopy of black cloth, and the plumes which are now almost frayed off, display plain turned pieces of wood to which the plumes were nailed. The harness of the four horses required for the hearse was also seen.

The massive iron grave guards of the Burke and Hare period lie in the hearse house. The one at Bolton is flat, while in some neighbouring parishes they are convex. The rods, of which there are about a score, are screwed both at the top and bottom for nuts.

Through the courtesy of the Rev. John B. Service, B.D., minister of the parish, the Communion Plate was shown in the church, as also an old Bolton Kirk Token, and the oldest of the Session Books. I have since seen several of the Bolton Tokens possessed by Rev. T. Clark, minister of Salton.

The churchyard stands on a precipitous bank above the Bolton Burn. The field on the opposite side is called Dalgowrie, and the site of the small holding of Dalgowrie is marked by

two or three plane-trees. The name is Pictish; but see Statistical Account.

In the garden of the farm house are the remains of the foundation of the old mansion of Bolton, and at the west end of the existing farm house is the small enclosure called the "Orchard" Park, a name it bore when the Hepburns owned the manor.

Bolton village stands 250 feet above sea level, but on resuming our journey to Yester, and having Eaglescarnie on our left hand, we rose rapidly above that level until near the confines of the parish of Bolton. The roads are shaded by trees, principally Scotch and Silver Firs and Beeches. Brambles, wild Rasps, and native Birch form the undergrowth; while the roadsides produce abundance of Timothy Grass and Cocksfoot, interspersed here and there with Yarrow and the Ox-eyed Daisy. *Polypodium vulgare* is also abundant near the roadside.

Just before reaching the gate on our left which passes down to Eaglescarnie Mains Farm, a short but steep declivity brings us to the site of an old Camp, called by the common name of the Chesters. The woods on our right and left (and of which Bolton Moor Wood forms part) occupy a strip of moorland which passes through Yester, Bolton, Salton, and Pencaitland parishes.

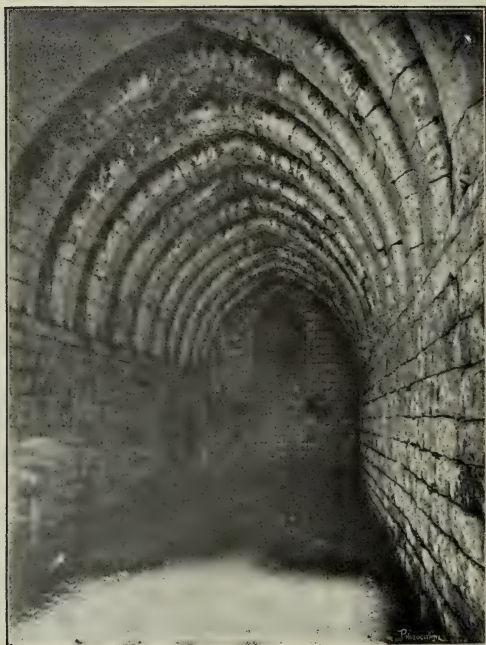
The woods of Eaglescarnie are specially rich in Botanical specimens, and large masses of grey granite are occasionally a serious obstruction to the plough. Fine specimens of *Lepidodendron* are frequently found.

In March 1879, while workmen were cutting a drain on the north side of Eaglescarnie House, an old copper, brass, or bronze pot was found. Part of it is missing, but two large pieces are remaining. It has no ornamentation about it. Stands about six inches high, and has a rim of about half an inch broad. It is in the possession of A. C. Stuart, Esq., the owner of the estate. He also found, a few years ago, a coin of the reign of Constantius Chlorus, father of Constantine the Great. Two old Scotch Querns (the upper parts only) found on the estate, are near the stable yard.

Emerging from the wood-enclosed road at the top of Inglisfield Brae, a vast panorama of cultivated land, with the Lammermoors as a background, opened to our view. Newhall in ruins, formerly a dower house of the Tweeddale family, was



PLATE II.



From a Photo by]

[Mr A. Inglis, Edinburgh.

THE GOBLIN HA'.

close on our right, and midway of the long stretch of the Lammermoor range in front of us, but cosily nestled amidst trees, we could just discern the upper stories of Newton Hall. A tradition exists that the ancestors of Sir Isaac Newton sprang from this place, where they were possessors.

The names of the hills in front of us, viewing them from west to east, are Kidlaw, Ekyside Hill, Lute Law, Cowal Law (behind which is Priest Law) Lammerlaw, White Knowe, and Sting Bank. The two last are invariably called Hopes Hill. I am not very sure about the order of these hills from west to east.

The well-cut Beech hedges on both sides of us, after crossing the Inglisfield or Newhall Burn, indicated our having entered on the Marquis of Tweeddale's estate. The wood on our right is the Pyot shaw, while on our left is Broadwoodside (wood and farm.) A sharp turn to our left at the entrance to the road that leads to Long Yester and the Hopes, took us into the village of Gifford, past Gifford Bank House, with front gorgeous with flower beds, and Holyn Bank with its less showy, but more tastefully laid out, and trim kept garden and policies. The latter is the residence of P. B. Swinton, Esq., the factor on the estate. Immediately on entering the village, an abrupt turn to the right led us forward to the lodge and gates of the drive, past the little bowling green of the village. Inside the gates one is instantly struck with the magnificence of the timber, the taste displayed in the disposal of the shrubs, and the beauty of the drive by the side of the St. Bothan's Burn.

From Yester to Goblin Ha' one is struck by the narrow extent of haugh land on the sides of the river. This impression may be the more readily forced upon us by the presence of fine stretches of timber on the braes to the right and left. A Water Ousel was observed hopping on the boulders just above the foot bridge we had to cross below St. Cuthbert's Chapel. The wet condition of the grass, bushes, and trees forbade any attempt at botanising, so a straight course was steered, as far as the roadway would permit, to Goblin Ha'. A plentiful supply of wax tapers, candles, and magnesium wire enabled us to see, under good light, the arched vault, and to descend as far as it extended down the steps to the well. Mr P. B. Swinton explained, so far as is known, respecting the various parts of the ruins. [PLATE II.]

[With reference to Goblin' Ha' and its history, see *Chambers' Picture of Scotland*; Sir Walter Scott's *Marmion*, Canto III., and Notes; McGibbon and Ross's *Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland*; Dr Small's *Castles and Mansions of the Lothians*; *Sketches of East Lothian* by David Croal, etc.]

YESTER.

Thus far Mr Wilson deals with the main body of visitors coming by Haddington, but there were detachments from the centre of Berwickshire expected by the Whitadder and Danskine road, and a party from Lauder crossing by Soutra Hill, also to be attended to, and some new arrangements to be made to suit the condition of the weather, and the comfort of all concerned. To effect this, the first carriage, in which was the Secretary, made no stay at Bolton, but hastened on to Yester to communicate with the authorities there. At Gifford they were joined by Mr Stephenson and friends, and they were the first to arrive at Yester House, where all the doubtful items were speedily adjusted.

The carriage turned up between lines of goodly Lime trees, with green spaces between in front of ornamental cottages, to the gates, after passing which the verdant space between the drive and the trees widened, with a bank of magnificent old trees on the left, and on the right the Hopes Burn, swollen and reddened with the downpour of rain, dashing along wildly beneath slopes sprinkled with wild ferns and native bushes, unintentionally "unadorned," but still "adorned the most." The open green space grew wider and wider till it expanded into a great platform, with the stately Mansion House (built by Adams) in the centre; not showy, but spacious and most commodious. Banks of trees occupied the east margin; grand Oaks and other well-grown timber, singly or in clumps, were dispersed throughout the grounds; a screen of trees again sheltered the west, and a winding wooded dean closed in the head of the Park.

The party were cordially welcomed in the vestibule by the Marquis and Marchioness. As there was no living out of doors until the rain moderated, it was resolved to show the interior of the house, and to prevent crowding, this was done without delay. The Marchioness led up the early arrivals, and Lord

Tweeddale conducted the remainder, when the former were satisfied. No notes were taken, so that it is impossible to enumerate the variety of family memorials shown; but among others may be mentioned the Paintings (among others, family portraits of the Earls and Marquises and their spouses from the time of Charles I.); gold and silver ornaments, medals, jewel set rings with special histories, and other jewels, armour, statuary, the superb silver testimonial from India, where the 8th Marquis was Governor of Madras from 1842-1848, all too hurriedly glanced at and admired.

The last conveyance, that from Lauder, having arrived, and the symptoms of the mist clearing off, becoming manifest, it was resolved to attempt, although in an imperfect manner, to attain some of the purposes of the visit. One section selected the gardens and the trees within ready reach, and comprised the principal botanists and garden amateurs present, some ten to twelve in number. Mr Loney took the task of reporting in hand; but with the wealth of forest trees for which Yester is famous, it must be regarded as little more than a rich fragment.

YESTER, 31st August 1892.—This was a very wet day, and by no means adapted for Tree Measuring. Still I was able to take the dimensions of a few of the largest specimens thus—

1	Beech Tree, height 70 feet,	diameter at 5 feet,	10 ft.
2	"	85 "	10 ft. 6 in.
3	"	75 "	15 ft. 6 in.
4	"	74 "	11 ft. 4 in.
5	"	90 "	14 ft. 6 in.
6	"	80 "	13 ft. 4 in.
7	"	95 "	13 ft. 6 in.
8	"	90 "	14 ft. 9 in.
	Abies Douglasii, fine specimen, 72 feet high	,	5 ft. 9 in.
	Oak near Garden, 63 feet high,	,	15 ft. 2 in.
	Limes,	height 92 feet, diameter at 5 feet,	14 ft. 6 in.
	"	94 "	14 ft. 8 in.
	"	84 "	13 ft. 6 in.
	"	86 "	13 ft.
	"	90 "	11 ft. 9 in.
	Spanish Chestnut	82 "	14 ft. 4 in.
	"	92 "	18 ft.

There may be larger trees than these, but the weather was so unfavourable, it was with difficulty I was enabled to get the above. In the Gardens the following are worthy of mention:—a showy clump of Gladioli, with other bedding plants. In the hot houses, *Alamanda Hen-*

derosonii, *Amaryllis*, *Clematis*, *Plumbago capensis*, *Tacsonias*, *Passiflora cærulea*, *Cissus discolor*, and a general collection of hothouse plants were in good health. Grapes were exceptionally fine, large in bunch and berry—all bore evidence of good and careful cultivation. [*Saponaria calabrica* was much employed as an edging.]

PETER LONEY.

This imperfect account of our visit to Yester cannot be better wound up than by adopting the words of the editor of the *Haddingtonshire Advertiser*.—Another section of the party proceeded to Goblin Ha', with Mr P. B. Swinton as a model cicerone. The sad story of the death of an Earl of Gifford while engaged in excavation at the old building, which is supposed to date back some 700 years, was recounted. The original boundaries, so far as possible, were pointed out; and then a descent was made into the vault, which was lighted up with tapers and magnesium wire, thoughtfully provided by one of the party who had been there before, and who had secured some excellent photographs, which gained the admiration of the Marchioness of Tweeddale and the party generally.

About three o'clock the members returned to Yester House, where they were entertained to luncheon by the Marquis and Marchioness of Tweeddale. It had been originally intended to have luncheon in a marquee on the lawn, but owing to the miserably wet weather, the dining room was substituted. After a sumptuous repast, the President of the Club (Provost T. Craig-Brown, Selkirk) said they were very much indebted to the noble Marquis for the handsome way he had treated the Club. (Applause.) If anything could recompense them for the cold wet weather outside, it was the warm and hospitable treatment they had received inside. They had been very much interested in their visit to Yester, as they had seen much of value to them as Naturalists, as Botanists, and as Antiquarians. They had a double interest in the visit to Goblin Ha', on account of its association with Sir Walter Scott's "Marmion." (Applause.) In the noble Marquis they met a man who might lead a life of leisure and ease, but he had scorned to do that, and was identified with all the great industries of the country. He proposed the health of the Marquis and also of the Marchioness of Tweeddale, whom they were equally bound to admire. The toast was cordially pledged, and the Marquis of Tweeddale, in reply, said he had expected to have had the pleasure of saying "Ladies and gentlemen," as some of the former were expected, (hear, hear)

but no doubt the weather was the cause of the disappointment. It had given the Marchioness and himself the greatest pleasure to receive the Club, and make some compensation for the disagreeable weather which was not altogether uncommon in that part of the country. (Laughter.) He regretted that the outside of the house was so disagreeable, and hoped that on some other occasion the Club might come to Yester and enjoy themselves better than they had done that day. (Cheers.) The party then adjourned. On leaving, the Marchioness sympathised with the members on the inclement state of the weather, and chatted pleasantly on prospects of a return under more favourable auspices.

On the return journey Mr E. J. Wilson resumes his minute Itinerary.

RETURN JOURNEY.—Emerging from the grounds into the village of Gifford, on our homeward way we observed in passing, the new Town Hall of the little community, provided through the munificence of the nobleman whose hospitality we had enjoyed;—a commodious, well lighted, and graceful building, approached from the space on which stands the market cross by a wide stone staircase with heavy ornamental stone balustrades. Mr Swinton, who presented the clock, with true appreciation of the ancient, caused the old bell, which had been used for centuries, to be utilised for the clock to strike the hours and ring the curfew on, which it does every evening at eight o'clock as of yore.

After clearing the village by driving past the church and manse, a climb of a quarter of a mile brought us to Slateford Farm on our left, and Myreside on our right; while further away, in the same direction, occupying an elevated ridge, was Town Head Farm, Barro Barracks, and Linplum. Looking back towards Gifford, from the crest of the hill we had reached, a more expanded view of the Lammermoors was obtained. It was now all downhill, except a slight rise between Monkrigg (which occupies a commanding position) and Lennoxlove. In descending we obtain a capital view to our left of Coalstoun House (Lady Susan Brown Ramsay) so rich in objects of Oriental fine art—the collection of her father, the late Lord Dalhousie, when Governor General of India, and the scene of one of the best anecdotes in Dean Ramsay's "*Scottish Life and*

Character." Far away over the top of the wood, in the same direction, could be seen the Pentlands, Winton Hill, and the woods round Gladsmuir. Monkrigg was close in front, and in the same direction, over the top of Haddington, was the Garleton range of hills, with its Monument conspicuous. Midway between Coalstoun House and Monkrigg, the old grey turrets of Lennoxlove appear above the surrounding trees. It was from the top of the tower that John 2nd Duke of Argyle, when a child, is said to have fallen—this incident occurring on 30th June 1685, the same day as his grandfather Archibald the 9th Earl's head fell beneath the stroke of the executioner's axe.* References are made to the Earl of Dysart in the Bolton Kirk Session books, his mother Elizabeth, Countess of Dysart, having, subsequent to the death of her first husband, become the wife of John, Duke of Lauderdale, upon whose decease Lethington became her jointure, and was subsequently the residence of her daughter Lady Lorne, the mother of John 2nd Duke of Argyle.

A few good pictures of the Blantyre family adorn the walls of the rooms, and the library contains a handsome collection of old tomes. A winding staircase conducts to the top of the building, and from this point of vantage an exceedingly pretty view of the surrounding district can be obtained, while below us is the "Politician's Walk," where Lethington is said to have strode with meditative gait, when troubled with weighty affairs of state. Forming part of this avenue are some specimens of the evergreen oak.

Eastward on pushing forward to Monkrigg, we saw nearly the whole valley of the Tyne, from Haddington to East Linton. Abbey Mains, a name sounding euphoniously with that of Monkrigg, which we are approaching, has a pleasant situation; and Barney Mains, with its huge granaries or vaults, crowns the ridge of the hill further eastwards. North Berwick Law was towering away to the north-east; and a little south appeared the Bass Rock; while seemingly a few field's breadth off us the trio of isolated masses is completed by Traprain Law. In the valley between it and Mr Balfour's monument, which we distinctly saw, lies the village of Morham, another place besides Haddington and Gifford that claims to be the birthplace of Knox.

We now left the Lennoxlove Park wall,* and reached Acre-

* See Poem about it in Miller's "St. Baldred of the Bass."

† Croal's Guide Book describes Lennoxlove and Coalstoun.

dales, where we branched off to Bolton in the morning, and arriving at the George Hotel, the greater part of the company alighted, while those whose destination necessitated their catching an early train proceeded to the railway station.

Those members who remained behind moved up in the direction of the Library, which is deposited in what was formerly a Free Church. It is a commodious, well lighted, and well heated apartment. Here Dr J. G. Wallace-James of Tyne House exhibited a number of charters, one of them of King Robert Bruce; some very fine seals and matrices, and plans of McGibbon and Ross' Survey of Goblin Ha'; Dr Martine showed a number of curiosities; and a Note written in an old hand in an early edition of Spotswood's "History of the Church of Scotland," intimated that John Knox was born at Giffordgate.

Several rare books and scarce editions were produced from the Reference Library shelves for the inspection of members; and a pleasant half-hour was spent till tea was ready, which was partaken of at the "George." At tea the company was joined by Provost Brook. The Rev. Mr Smith, Haddington; the Rev. Mr Service, Bolton; Mr Wilson, Bolton; and Mr Lindsay, shipping agent, Edinburgh, accompanied the party to Yester. Councillor Davie superintended the local arrangements with great credit. Mr Ebenezer Erskine Harper, Elm Park, Selkirk, Sheriff-Substitute of Selkirkshire, was proposed as a member by the President; also Mr Adam Laing, solicitor, Hawick; Rev. John Mair, D.D., Southdean Manse, Hawick.

Mr Evans reported as found by him and Dr Stuart at Corsbie Bog, Berwickshire, a good many specimens of *Carex limosa*; and that *C. lavigata* grew there also; Dr Stuart exhibited a specimen of *Sirex gigas* from near Chirnside, and said it was his fourth or fifth example of that great Saw-fly, which is on the increase in the older woods.

No Swallows were visible at Yester or anywhere. A single Wild Duck passed overhead in the Park. As no botanising could be effected, I may mention that *Campanula latifolia* grows near Goblin Ha', and that in the adjoining woods Raspberries abound almost everywhere. The clearing away of the mist and the gradual emergence of the country into light was a beautiful sight. A spot of silvery vapour lingered, interpenetrated with sunshine, on the top of Lammerlaw. Mr Wilson more recently has communicated a local piece of weather wisdom, appropriate

to Yester and the Lammermoors in the background. From Gladsmuir a grand view of the Lammermoors above Yester is obtained, and when the people observe a mist on the top of the hills, they remark, "There is Tweed looking over to Tyne," and they know it to be a sure sign of rain within twenty-four hours.

There were present at this meeting:—The Rev. Ambrose Jones, Stannington Vicarage, Cramlington; Mr Dickson, Duns; R. Stephenson and Son, Duns; William B. Boyd, Faldonside, Melrose, and friend; George Henderson, Upper Keith; Dr R. S. Gibb, Boon; George Fortune, Duns; William T. Hindmarsh, F.L.S., Alnbank, Alnwick; W. H. Johnson, Edinburgh; Robert Romanes, F.S.A., Scot., Lauder; J. L. Newbiggin, Green Bat House, Alnwick; Dr Stewart Stirling, Edinburgh; Edward J. Wilson, Bolton; James Wood, Galashiels; Rev. Thomas Martin, Lauder; Peter Loney and Son, Marchmont; C. Stuart, M.D., Hillside, Chirnside; R. S. Weir, Burnmouth, Ayton; Rev. Robert Paul, F.S.A., Scot., Dollar; John Turnbull, Ettrick View, Selkirk; Rev. John Walker, Whalton Rectory, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Rev. J. Hunter, F.S.A., Scot., Cockburnspath; William Little, Galashiels; Provost Craig-Brown, Selkirk, President; J. Cairns, Alnwick; Andrew Waugh, Hawick; J. D. McB. Watson, Hawick; John Ford, Royal Bank, Duns; Captain Forbes, West Coates, Berwick; A. H. Evans, Cheviot House, Berwick; Rev. Dr Gloag, Galashiels; Mr Caverhill, Berwick; Rev. David Paul, Roxburgh; Rev. Mr Smith, Haddington; Rev. Mr Herald, Duns; Dr Hardy, Secretary; Councillor Davie, David Croall, and Dr Martine, Haddington.

DUNS, NISBET, AND FOGO. By JOHN FERGUSON, F.S.A., Scot.

THE fifth Meeting for the season was held at Duns, on Wednesday, 14th September. The weather was favourable, and there was a large turn out of members. The company breakfasted in the Swan Hotel (Mr McAlpine's) and thereafter drove in brakes to Nisbet (properly West Nisbet) which was the estate of the Nisbets and the Kers, and now belongs to Lord Sinclair. Passing Cheeklaw, where a fine old Cedar was observed in a garden on the right, Langton Burn was crossed about a mile from Duns. A few hundred yards from the bridge is the site of a mineral well, formerly known as "Duns Spa." The spring rose at the base of a wooded bank behind

Nisbet Rhodes, the overflow finding its way into Langton Burn, which, throughout the remainder of its course, is usually called the "Verter"; from this "verter" or "virtue" spring. In the middle of last century, Dr Francis Home of Edinburgh wrote a book extolling its virtues; and it continued to be a place of some repute till about 1840, when the proprietor of the ground, with a view to adding to its attractions, caused an ashlar stone well to be built, and the surrounding meadow to be drained. In the course of his operations, the spring disappeared, and all subsequent attempts to recover it have proved fruitless. The water was doubtless of the ferruginous quality not unusual in springs breaking out, as in this instance, from strata belonging to the Lower Carboniferous formation. The loss of the spring is believed to have caused great disappointment to some of the inhabitants of Duns of that time, who seem to have cherished hopes of making the quiet old Border town a rival of Bath or Carlsbad, as a health resort.

On arriving at Nisbet, the party were received by Mr Watt, manager on the estate, who conducted them over the Mansion, which is an interesting example of an old Scottish baronial residence. The older part, "the place of Nisbet," was erected by Sir Alexander Nisbet of that Ilk, and superseded the ancient castle, which is believed to have occupied the same site. It dates from the time of Charles I. A large square tower on the west side was built apparently about 1774. Messrs McGibbon and Ross, in their valuable work on the *Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland*, describe the house as "an oblong building with a round tower at each end of the south front, and two square towers containing the staircases on the north side. These stairs run up to the third floor, from which level projecting turrets lead to the attics." A stone, on which are carved the arms of the Kers, and their motto "Forward," with the initials J.K. both above and below the shield, are placed in the north wall above the old entrance doorway. Nisbet House is a fine and characteristic specimen of the picturesque style of castellated architecture which prevailed in Scotland from the 16th century to the 18th, and is in a state of complete preservation. The internal arrangements, however, have been altered to a considerable extent to suit modern requirements, the building having been continuously occupied down to the present day.

The history of the estate of West Nisbet and its owners, to the time of its acquisition by the Kers, is fully and sympathetically told by Mr Ross, Marchmont Herald, in his interesting introduction to *Alexander Nisbet's Heraldic Plates*, published in 1892. The following is little more than a bare list extracted from the narrative of Mr Ross.

1. Adam Nisbet of West Nisbet. Received sasine of the lands of Nisbet in 1451.
2. Philip Nisbet, his son.
3. Adam Nesbitt de West Nesbitt, 1480.
4. Sir Philip of Nisbet of that Ilk, 1489. Received on 11th June 1497 a crown charter "of the lands of Pewtoun and the houss thereof liand near the zettis of Nisbet." Pewtoun is now Putton Mill on the contiguous estate of Duns Castle.
5. Adam Nisbet, eldest son of the preceding, 1502.
6. Philip Nisbet of that Ilk, 1524.
7. Adam Nisbet, 1540.
8. George Nisbet, on 31st May 1551, conveyed to Elizabeth Cranstoun, daughter of Cuthbert Cranstoun of Thirlestane Mains, in contemplation of their marriage, the lands of Mungoiswallis and the west mill of the town of West Nisbet, with the lands of Otterburne. Evidently a stirring man in his day. Was obliged to find caution, along with Alexander Lord Home, Edgar of Wadderlie, and others, for their attempt on the life of Archibald Douglas of Kilspindie, provost of Edinburgh, at Aberlady on 18th August 1556; and twelve years later we find him besieged in his house at Mungoiswellis, by the formidable David Home of Wedderburn—the slayer of Sir Anthony de la Bastie—with whom he seems to have quarrelled. He died in 1600, and was succeeded by his eldest son.
9. Sir Philip Nisbet of that Ilk.
10. Sir Alexander Nisbet of that Ilk, son of the preceding. Married (in 1609?) Katherine Swinton, only daughter of Robert Swinton of that Ilk, and built the oldest part of the mansion house of Nisbet as we now see it. A devoted adherent of Charles I., he was reduced to great straits on the downfall of that monarch; and the story of his long struggle with his creditors, aided as they were by his political opponents—the Covenanters—who were then the dominant party in the State, to retain possession of his ancestral domains, is as thrilling as a romance. It ended, in March 1652, by his executing—"compelled by necessity"—a disposition of the property to Mr John Ker, Merchant Burgess in Edinburgh (brother of Sir Thomas Ker of Cavers) who had acquired the rights of the original creditors and received assignations to their bonds. After the Restoration, Sir Alexander made a final effort to regain possession of the estate, but it proved fruitless.

A stone bearing the Nisbet Arms, placed over the entrance doorway of the Mansion by Sir Alexander, was removed, and the Arms of the Kers substituted, soon after the property passed into the hands of the latter; but the original stone is still to be seen, in perfect preservation, in the burial vault adjoining the house, in which are several interesting tombstones of members of both families. Lord Sinclair, the present proprietor of Nisbet, is a lineal descendant of the John Ker above mentioned.

The house contains a number of old family portraits, which were viewed with great interest. There were also shown a black letter Bible, printed in 1607, and a large heraldic shield,—"The Hatchment of John Carre of Cavers, and his lady, Margaret Wauchope, impaild therewith, and ye 8 branches belonging to each of the families, 1709." The male branches were:—Carre of Cavers, Forrest of Fingask, Riddle of that Ilk, Morton of Cambo, Jedburgh, Rutherford Hindaly, Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Ochiltree. The female branches were:—Wauchope of Edmonstone, Hamilton of Redhouse, Lord Torphichen, Dennison of Redhall, Raith of Edmonstone, Hay of Monkton, Fullarton of that Ilk, Nicolson of Lasswade.

After the party had viewed the garden, and the extensive and finely timbered parks surrounding the mansion, the drive was continued to

Fogo.

The route was by Bogend, leading along the right bank of the river Blackadder, affording delicious views of the beautiful valley below, through which the river winds its way, with Caldra glinting through the trees on the opposite bank. Fogo Church was opened for inspection. It is a quaint looking building, on a lovely site, but has no special features. A brief notice of its pre-Reformation history will be found in the paper on the Berwickshire Churches, in Vol. XII. of the Club's Proceedings. The Ministers of Fogo since the Reformation have been:—

Donald Balfour, Reader from 1574 to 1590.

1590. William Methwen.	1785. John Todd.
1626. James Methwen, his son.	1814. George McLean.
1650. John Pringle, A.M.	1841. John Baillie, A.M.
1682. William Methven, A.M.	1843. And. R. Bonnar.
1693. George Moodie, A.M.	1846. R. F. Proudfoot, B.A.
1722. William Home.	1891. Wm. Henry Gray Smith, M.A.
1758. William Home.	

A piece of an ancient burial slab, built into the Harcarse aisle, the arms of Hog of Harcarse, emblazoned in front of the east gallery, and those of George Trotter of Morton Hall, sculptured on a stone inserted in the wall of the Charterhall loft, were examined. All of them are excellent examples of their kind, and should be figured. The following inscriptions were copied from tombstones and mural tablets in the church and churchyard.

HARCARSE ARMS.
 DAT GLORIA VIRES.
 SR
 R. H. 1677.

TROTTER ARMS.
 DEO DANTE FLOREBO.
 ————— 1671.
 MR. GEORG TROTTER, HIS
 ARMS.

At left hand of Pulpit.—

FROM
 A GRATEFULL REMEMBRANCE
 OF THE BEST OF FATHERS
 THIS MONUMENT IS ERECTED
 TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE REV.
 MR. WILLIAM HOME
 BY HIS SURVIVING CHILDREN
 JULY 1773.

Mr. Home was born in the Parish
 of Greenlaw 1st July 1686
 and Died 19th Novr. 1756 haveing
 faithfully Discharged his duty
 As Minister of Fogo 36 Years.

In Churchyard.—

(1.)

SACRED
 TO THE MEMORY OF
 THE REV. JOHN TODD
 WHO
 WAS BORN AT LADYKIRK IN THE YEAR
 1743
 ORDAINED MINISTER
 AT LONGFRAMLINGTON
 IN NORTHUMBERLAND IN NOV.
 1767
 ADMITTED MINISTER OF FOGO IN SEPT.
 1785
 AND DIED 23 JAN.
 1814.

- (2.) HERE LIES MR. JOHN PRINGLE, MINISTER
OF THE GOSPEL AT FOGO 32 YEARS
WHO DIED THE 22 FEB. 1682 OF HIS
AGE THE 54 YEAR.

Clauditur exigua Venerandus Pringlius urna
Vir pius et justus, propositi tenax,
Nobilibus prognatus avis praetuxit avorum
Famae, doctrina, religione fide.
Vere evangelicus pastor, Regique Deoque
Fidus erat, patriae spesque decusque suae,
Pauperibus largus patuit domus hospita Cunctis
Rebus in incertis certus amicus erat,
Felix innocuum qui sic transegerit aevum.
Vivere huic Christus praemia magna mori.

RESTORED JUNE 1857 BY HIS GREAT GREAT
GRANDSON ALEXANDER PRINGLE ESQ OF WHYTBANK.

- (3.)

On a Stone in the external wall of the church, near the south-west door, on which are sculptured three figures in costume—two men with a female in the middle,—

WE THREE SERVED GOD, LIVED IN HIS FEAR,
AND LOVED HIM WHO BOUGHT US DEAR;

and on a scroll or sash across the breast of each of the male figures,

VIVE MEMOR LETHI.

The costume of the figures resembles that of the Queen Anne or early Hanoverian period, but is probably later. Fashions changed but slowly in the country districts of Scotland before the present century. It is not known who the personages represented were.

CHURCH PLATE.

There are two Communion Cups of thin silver, with an inscription.

EX DONO M. GEO TROTTERI DE CHER
TER HALL IN W S V M
SACRAE CAENAE IN ECC. FOGENSI
1662.*

On these there are three silver smiths' marks—Crown and Castle on two of them—and the initials of the maker, Patrick Borthwick, Edinburgh, with his deacon's mark. The arms of the donor enclosed in a wreath are engraved on the bowl. See *Old Scottish Communion Plate*, by Rev. Thos. Burns, p. 280.

Two great pewter flagons for wine.

* On one cup the words "De Cherterhall" are omitted.

Mr John Williamson, Duns, informs me that there used to be in the churchyard a tombstone bearing the following inscription:—

HERE LYES THE BODY AND THE BANES
OF THE LAIRD OF WHINKERSTANES:
HE WAS NEITHER GUDE TO RICH NOR PUIR,
BUT NOW THE DEIL HAS HIM SURE.

It has not been seen for the last fifty years, and the name of the ill-fated Laird has entirely passed out of memory.*

From Fogo the party drove to

DUNS CASTLE

by way of Langton. A kind invitation had been received from the Hon. Mrs Baillie Hamilton to visit Langton, but time was too limited to admit of justice being done to such an important place, which it was felt would require a day to overtake. The beautiful policies of Duns Castle were entered by the South Lodge, and at the Castle the company were cordially received by Mr and Mrs Hay, who had luncheon waiting for them. The luncheon was served in the magnificent dining room, a portion of the original historic tower.

Provost Craig-Brown, Selkirk, President of the Club, occupied the chair, and amongst the company, numbering over forty, were:—Dr Hardy, Oldcambus, Secretary; Major-General Sir William Crossman, R.E., K.C.M.G.; Mr Watson Askew-Robertson of Ladykirk; Mr D. H. B. Askew of Pallinsburn; Mr Stirling Cookson of Renton; Rev. W. D. Herald, M.A., Duns; Mr Macqueen, Duns; Rev. Dr Sprott, North Berwick; Mr Hogg of Quixwood; Mr Newbigin, Alnwick; Rev. Ambrose Jones, Stanuington; Rev. James Stark, South Shields; Mr G. H. Thompson, Alnwick; Mr Cook, Alnwick; Rev. Joseph Hunter, Cockburnspath; Mr Cairns, Alnwick; Mr Doughty, Ayton; Mr Ferguson, Duns; Dr Dobie, Coldstream; Mr Stephenson, Chapel; Mr Hindmarsh, F.L.S., Alnwick; Mr Watson, Duns; Mr Spark, London; Mr Fortune, Duns; Mr Ford, Duns; Rev. Hamilton Graham, Maxton; Mr Williamson,

* Mr George Fortune, Duns, has heard of a version of the epitaph which ran as follows:—

“Heir lyes the body and the banes
Of the mychty Laird of Whinkerstanes:
He had nae other God ava’
But Rosiebank and Charterha’.”

Duns; Mr Loney and Mr R. Loney, Marchmont; Mr Charles Rea of Halterburn; Mr Clay, Berwick-on-Tweed; Rev. Wm. Warlow, Kelso; Dr Paton, Manchester; Mr W. Robertson, Alnmouth; etc.

The President asked the company to acknowledge the kindness and courtesy extended to the Club that day within the historic walls of Duns Castle, by drinking to the health of Mr and Mrs Hay.

Mr Hay, in reply, said—"In my wife's name, and for myself, I most sincerely and gratefully thank you for the manner in which your President has given this toast, and for your surprisingly cordial and friendly response. Your visit has been an immense gratification to us—a visit from both sides of the Border. If this voiceless old tower could speak, what stories we should hear of the massacres, rapines, and fires of the good old times; and if some of these ancestors of mine could descend for a few moments from their frames, we can well imagine their consternation in witnessing the hobnobbing of their descendant with old hereditary foes. In conclusion, I assure you that henceforth this day will be marked by us with the whitest of stones, and its memory will abide in our hearts till the last moment of our lives." (Loud Applause.)

After luncheon, the company had an opportunity of inspecting the Castle, its historical and other portraits and pictures, the gardens, woods, etc. Prior to 1820, Duns Castle was a large rectangular building, with a square tower of considerable elevation at the east end, and a lower semicircular tower to the back. The eastern tower was the original castle or fortalice, built by Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray, who took so prominent a part under Bruce in the War of Independence. The town and lands of Duns were bestowed on Randolph by King Robert, no doubt as a reward for his services, and here he built a peel-tower or castle, apparently about 1320. The main portion of the town of Duns at that period stood on the western slope of Duns Law, a low piece of ground lying betwixt it and the Castle; but no trace of the old town now exists, except perhaps the name Brunton (burnt town) still given to two fields there. The walls of this ancient structure of Randolph's are of enormous thickness, and the place must have been one of considerable strength in those days. Duns Castle was the headquarters of General Alexander Leslie when the

Covenanters lay encamped on Duns Law in 1639, and the bedroom which he is said to have occupied was shown to the company. About the close of the 17th century, a considerable addition was made to the Castle, when it came into possession of the Drummelzier family, by the first Hon. William Hay of that name, second son of the Earl of Tweeddale, who married Elizabeth Seton, daughter of the first Viscount Kingston. At a later period the semicircular tower above-mentioned was added at the back by Alexander Hay of Drummelzier, great-grandfather of the present Mr Hay. Nothing more seems to have been done to the building until 1820, when the late Colonel Hay threw off at the angles of the old structure the tall battlemented turrets which now form such characteristic features of the edifice, added a main doorway on the south side in a style to correspond with the turrets, and converted the original square windows into large lights of late Gothic form, and containing appropriate tracery. At the same time he did away with a number of bedrooms in the centre of the building, to make room for a new entrance hall with beautiful late Gothic decorations, and built an addition to the west side of the portion constructed by the first Mr Hay. By these operations the external aspect of the Castle was almost completely transformed; and it is now in the opinion of many the stateliest and most beautiful building of the kind in the county. The original walls are, however, almost entire, and very little change has been made upon the ground plan, which is given on a small scale, with a description of the Castle, in Vol. v. of Messrs MacGibbon and Ross's work before cited.

A number of portraits of great historical interest adorn the walls of the different rooms. Amongst these may be mentioned James I. of England and VI. of Scotland, by Cornelius Jansen; the Chevalier St. George; his Consort the Princess Clementina Sobieski of Poland; and their sons, Prince Charles Edward Stuart ("Bonnie Prince Charlie,") and the Cardinal Duke of York. These four portraits were presented by the exiled Royal Family to Mr Alexander Hay of Drummelzier, who was an ardent Jacobite, in recognition of important services rendered by the family. Another most interesting picture is a family group of George, Lord Seton, and his children. Of this nobleman, who figures in history as the constant adherent of Mary Queen of Scots, Mr Hay is a direct descendant in the female line. Amongst the other portraits are members of the

noble houses of Winton, Eglinton, Tweeddale, Blantyre, etc., to whom Mr Hay is related. There were also shown a very interesting series of relics connected with the Royal House of Stuart, including a silver draught board which belonged to Mary Queen of Scots, presented by her to Margaret Seton (one of the Queen's Maries), and brought into the Hay family by her descendant, the Hon. Elizabeth Seton already mentioned; also ten gold coins (one of them of Queen Mary); a Royal Standard rescued by Edmund Hay, ancestor of Mrs Hay, at the battle of Worcester; a beautifully printed missal, with the Arms of George Lord Seton, its original owner, stamped on the binding; a deed signed by Queen Mary; another signed by her son James VI., countersigned Gowrie and Blantyre; a lock of the hair of Prince Charles Edward Stuart, and one of his brother, the Cardinal Duke of York; and one of the originals of the National Covenant, which is believed to have accompanied the Covenanting army on Duns Law. It bears the signatures of many of the local supporters of the Covenanting cause understood to have been adhibited on the Law. There are also preserved in the Castle several exquisitely illuminated books of devotion executed in the fifteenth century.

One of these illuminated Books of Hours is highly interesting and important, as it bears internal evidence of having been owned and used in Scotland. The number of such books is exceedingly small. The first Reformers destroyed them, as relics of superstition, wherever they were found, and surviving examples are so rare that they may be counted almost on the fingers of one hand. The miniatures, borders, and initial letters which adorn this precious little volume are evidently the work of a Flemish artist, and are executed in the best style of the school. In the Litany are found the names of St. Ninian, St. Columba, St. Palladius, and other Scottish Saints, showing that the book was written for a Scottish owner; and the obit notices in the Kalendar, and other entries on the fly leaves at the end, would seem to indicate that it had been in the possession of an ecclesiastic connected with the Cathedral church of Aberdeen, and related to the family of Lauder of the Bass. It is not known how it came to Duns Castle, but the conjecture is permissible—in the absence of any definite information—that it was handed over, along with the titles of Edington, when that estate was acquired by the first William Hay of Drummelzier from John Fairholme of Baberton, who had married a descendant of the Landers. I subjoin the more noteworthy entries:—

11th June. Obitus elizabet lauder q. ob. m^occcc^o xciiii.

3rd November. Dedicatio ecclie. cathedral. aberdonen.

23rd December. Obitus magri roberti brown 1460.

At the end of the Kalendar for September, the following note is written in red ink in a cursive Gothic hand—

“Undecimo kl. octobris vig. sal. sci mathei anno dni m.cccc.xcvii.
 “fuit promot. illustrissim. princeps Jacob. princeps Scocie g'man.
 “Jacobi quarti reg. scotor. ad archiep-atum sci andree. cuius pro-
 “motionem sollicitavit et expediri fecit gravi labore et magna
 “expensa Magist. Jacobus brown decan. aberdonen. in romana curia
 “eiusdem decani credencia qui fuerat eisdem principis procurator
 “et eundem principem pronunciavit S. in xpo pt do. Alexander pp.
 “sextus.” (Sanctissimus in Christo pater dominus Alexander
 “papa sextus.)

This curious and interesting note, probably written by Master James Brown himself, gives us information regarding the means by which the elevation of the Duke of Ross, younger brother of James IV., to the Archbishopric of St. Andrews was procured, which I have not been able to fall in with elsewhere. The name of James Brown, dean of Aberdeen, occurs twice in the Register of that Cathedral in connection with an Inventory of the Cathedral jewels, one of which—a gold ring—is mentioned as being for a time in his possession, but afterwards given back.

On two of the fly leaves at the end of the volume are written a list of the books of the Bible—those of the Apocrypha of course included—a Latin elegy on the death of the Elizabeth Lauder whose obit appears in the Kalendar, and a more extended notice of her death in the following terms:—

“Die sci barnabe apli. videlicet mercurii xi Junii anno domini m.cccc.
 “xciiii obiit elysabeth lauder nobilis fidelissima et castissima filia quondam
 “Roberti lauder de bas cuius anime propicietur deus cuius corpus traditur
 “sepulture in choro fratrum predicatorum de edinburghe.” In another
 hand are added the words “Mater Willim et Johane brown,” which form
 a rather singular commentary on the adjective “castissima,” if, as it
 would appear, the lady was single. The elegy is framed on Roman
 models, and is not remarkable, except for the Pagan spirit which
 pervades it.

Several of the party went to the Gardens, where the three splendid Araucarias—the admiration and despair of arboriculturists in other parts of the country—were viewed. Mr Loney by means of a recently invented instrument measured the heights of the trees, the highest being found to be 46 feet.

DUNS CASTLE, 14th September 1892.—The approach by the North Lodge to the Castle passes through a fine avenue of Lime trees. The disastrous gale of the 14th October 1881, made sad havoc here; but Mr Hay was determined to raise the blown-down trees, and our inspection of them to-day proved to the hilt that he was right. He is now rewarded by seeing the avenue restored almost as good as it was previous to that

above quoted 14th—a date that will long be remembered on the Berwickshire coast, as well as inland. We had not time to measure any of the Trees, though there are some very fine specimens in the Park well worthy of special mention. The Araucarias were carefully examined; these are the finest of their kind in the south of Scotland, if not the best in the country. Their dimensions are—

1	Araucaria,	height	46' 1"	; diameter at one ft.,	8' 10"	; at five ft.,	6' 3"
2	"	"	43' 3"	"	7' 3"	"	5' 10"
3	"	"	40' 6"	"	4' 10"	"	5' 4"

No. 1 is a female plant, and has carried cones and ripened seeds from which plants have been grown.

No. 2 is a male plant, and has borne catkins.

No. 3 is also a male plant, and has numerous catkins on it at present.

On the 5th October 1880, I measured these trees—

No. 1,	height	39' 6"	; diameter at one ft.,	7'	; at three ft.,	5' 4"	; at five ft.,	5'
No. 2,	"	36'	"	5' 9"	; at three ft.,	5'	at five ft.,	4' 10"
No. 3,	"	33'	"	3' 6"	; at three ft.,	3' 2"	at five ft.,	3' 1"

PETER LONEY.

The well-known Myrtle in the conservatory is also of large dimensions. It is upwards of a century old, and was a sprig in the bouquet of the beautiful Miss Lucy Johnston of Hutton Hall, at a ball given in her honour at Blanterne. The flower borders, vineries, and conservatory with a magnificent collection of Geraniums, were much admired. They were all in perfect order, and reflected great credit on the care and skill of the gardener, Mr Aikman.

Several of the company accompanied Mr Hay in a charming walk round the lake; while yet another party inspected a portion of the woods which has been lately much damaged by an outbreak of the Vole pest, which has proved so destructive to pastures in several lowland counties. The method adopted on Duns Castle Estate for their destruction is to sink common three-inch drain tiles vertically in the ground, so as to leave their upper edges on a level with the surface, in a line with the runs of the vermin. It is found that they readily fall into this form of trap. The success attending its use may be judged from the fact that considerably upwards of 6000 mice of different species, of which fully three-fourths were Voles, have been captured during the last three seasons.

I append a brief series of Notes relating to Duns Castle and its owners, and to the Town of Duns. For some of them I am indebted to a valuable abstract of the contents of the charter-chest at the Castle, drawn up by the late Mr G. Home Drummond, a brother-in-law of Mr Hay, and a gentleman skilled in antiquarian research. These are distinguished by the initials G.H.D.

Returning to Duns, the company had tea in the White Swan Hotel, after which some local collections of antiquities and curiosities were inspected. Mr Charles Watson, Duns, exhibited the following:—Parkinson's *Theatrum Botanicum*; Works of Duns Scotus, folio, Venice, 1490; Dr Home on Duusspaw, 1751; the original Charter by James IV. in favour of the town of Duns, 1489; Bull by Pope Clement VII. anent Lord Lyndesay, Dec. 6th 1577; General Dalziel's dark lanthorn and glass drinking cup; drawing of Duns Market Cross; drawing of Duns Tolbooth; a snuff box presented by Prince Charles Edward Stuart in 1746 to Lady Seaforth, and by her to Mrs Mackenzie of Muirtown; and an antique brass snuff-box which belonged to Mr Watson's great-grandfather, with the inscription "Prosperity to Scotland, and no Union. God Save King James VIII. R.W. 1705." Mr Ferguson, Duns, showed two specimens of old Scottish crusies, one of them found at Bridge End, Duns; several illuminated books of devotion, written on vellum, and dating from the 13th to the 16th century; a very fine early printed Virgil (Florence 1487) with richly illuminated initials; and well-preserved copies of Timothy Pont's Maps of the Merse and Lauderdale, prepared from surveys taken about 1620. Mr John Williamson, Duns, had a MS. copy of Home of Godscroft's *History of the Homes of Wedderburn*; a document on vellum of *Acts and Regulations of the Corporation of Shoemakers or Cordiners within the Burgh of Barony of Dunse*, 1745; a plan of Edin's Hall by John Blackadder, Land Surveyor, Blanerne; a copy of *The Marrow of Modern Divinity*, and other rare volumes; also a large nail found in Norham Castle. The valuable collections of old coins, stone implements and weapons, insects and local fossils, formed by Mr David Patterson, Castle Street, were viewed with great interest. Mr Patterson has been long known as an enthusiastic antiquarian and naturalist.

NOTES ON DUNS AND DUNS CASTLE.

DUNS, as a place-name, is said to be derived from the Celtic word *Dun* (a hill or fort) with the ordinary English plural added, and no one who has viewed the surroundings of the town from any of the heights behind the Castle, or examined the extensive pre-historic remains on Duns Law, will be disposed to question the etymology, in either signification. The ancient hill-fort on the summit of the Law has been a very important one, and deserves a more careful survey than it has yet received. It is about 250 yards in diameter, and has been defended by a double enclosing rampart and trench. On the E. side, within the outer circle, are some obscure remains, the precise character of which probably nothing short of complete and systematic excavation could reveal.

The first mention of Duns occurs in a charter granted in the reign of William the Lion (1165-1214) by Waldeve, Earl of Dunbar, in favour of the monks of Melrose, conveying to them a common right of pasturage in Lammermuir.* Hugo de Duns is one of the witnesses. The name would appear to indicate that he was of Norman extraction; and he may have been one of the retainers of the first Earls of Dunbar, or, which is hardly probable, of David, Earl of Northumberland, afterwards David I., many of whom obtained grants of land in Berwickshire. "Hugh, forester of Duns," who witnesses a charter by the second Patrick, Earl of Dunbar (1232-1248) in favour of the nuns of Coldstream, may have been his son.—(Chart. of Coldstream, Grampian Club, p. 21.)

Robertus de Douns—no doubt one of the same family—swore allegiance to Edward I. at Berwick, in August 1296, and his example was followed by "Henry de Lematon, persone del eglise de Douns."† The church of Duns was valued in the ancient *taxatio* at 100 merks—a valuation equal to that of the church of Berwick. In the Papal Taxation Roll (*temp.* Edward I.) its value is returned at £80, and the tithe at £8.

After Bannockburn (1314) "the baronies of Longformacus and Mordington, in Berwickshire, in which Duns was probably included," were bestowed by Bruce upon his nephew, Randolph, 1st Earl of Moray; but, as will appear in the sequel, lands in the neighbourhood of the Castle and Town (East Borthwick and Grueldykes) were held by persons of the name of Dunse or Duns, as late as the middle of the 16th century. According to tradition, which in this instance has a good deal to support it, the famous schoolman, John Duns Scotus, belonged to this family, and was born in Duns about the year 1265. The site of the house, where he is said to have first seen the light, is still pointed out on the south-west slope of the Law, a few yards from the Pavilion Lodge leading to the Castle. For references to the "Subtle Doctor" see Bishop Leslie's *History of Scotland*, Introductory Chapter; Spotswood's *History of the Church of Scotland*, Ed. 1668, pp. 54, 55; and Nisbet's *System of Heraldry*, p. 322; where the arms of the family are said to have been, "sable, a chevron or, betwixt three Boars' Heads erased of the last."

* Liber de Melros, Vol. I., p. 67.

† Ragman Rolls, pp. 155, 164. Bannatyne Club.

Duns Park was the place where the Scottish army assembled in 1318, before the brilliant and successful assault on Berwick, under Randolph and the Good Lord James Douglas. Barbour, in the eleventh book of his well-known poem, tells us how King Robert laid his plans.

“At ewyn thow sall enbuschit be
 In Dwms Park; bot be priuè,
 And I sall ger the erle Thomas,
 And the lord alsua of Douglas
 Athir with a sowme of men,
 Be thar to do as thow sall ken.
 The marchell (Keith) but mar delay
 Tuk leve, and held furth on his way;
 And held his spek priuè and still,
 Quhill the day that wes set him till.
 Than of the best of Lothiane
 He hym till his tryst has tayne;
 For schyrreff tharoff than wes he.
 To Dwms Park, with his menye,
 He come at evyn priuely.
 And syne with a gud cumpany
 Sone eftyr come the erle Thomas
 That wes met with the lord Dowglas.
 A rycht fayr cumpany thai war
 Quhen thai war met to giddyr thar.”

There is some reason to believe that the King himself was present at the rendezvous, although he took no part in the actual attack. A charter, under the Great Seal, in favour of Alexander the Seneschall, bears that the lands conveyed—those of Kynbrigham (Kimmerghame)—were resigned into the King's hands, in presence of his magnates, at the Park of Duns.* The charter is undated, so that the point cannot be conclusively settled; but we have ample evidence of the fact that Bruce was at Duns more than once, in the decade that followed Bannockburn. In the *Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland*, vol. III., p. 83, we find the following entry:—“1315, circa June 24. Rauf le fiz William and Simon Warde to the King. Inform him that the news from Cumberland and Northumberland is that Sir Robert de Bruys is in the Park of Duns collecting his host, either to attack the country towards York about the quinzaine of St. John, or lay siege to Berwick.” And in 1316 the Earl of Moray granted “at the Park of Duns,” in the King's presence, a charter to the Monks of Newbottle of an annuity of 2 merks, payable from the lands of Kingside.

In the same reign Dominus Adam, Rector of Duns, and Nicholas de Duns, styled “our cleric,” attest a charter by Patrick, Earl of Dunbar, confirming a charter by Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray, of the lands of Redpath, in favour of the monastery of Melrose.† Nicholas de Duns is

* Regist. Mag. Sig., Vol. I., pp. 3 and 4.

† Liber de Melros, Vol. II., p. 389.

also witness to a charter by Earl Patrick to the same monastery, dated 11th January 1342.* In Robertson's *Index of Scottish Charters*, p. 20, mention is made of a charter granted in the reign of Robert I., conveying to the Abbey of Dunfermline the customs of Duns, Kirkcaldy and Musselburgh; but there is no notice of such a gift in the chartulary of that Abbey, and it is probable some clerical error has crept into the entry.

Fifteen years after the capture of Berwick by the Scots, Duns Park saw another Scottish army mustered, under Sir Archibald Douglas, for the relief of that town, which was then besieged by the English, but on this occasion to suffer disastrous defeat. The great leaders of the War of Independence had passed away, and there was no Scotsman left capable of restraining, or wisely directing, the impetuous valour of his countrymen, which was recklessly thrown away at Halidon Hill. Wyntoun, in his account of the movements of the Scots before the battle, says,†

Schyr Archebald than off Dowglas
That Wardane than off Scotland was,
Than gaddryd halyly all the men,
That worthy war in Scotland then,
Sowmyd sixty full thowsand.
Wyth thame he passyd in Ingland,
And dyde thare all the skath he mowcht:
For wyth that herschype swa he thowcht,
To ger thame set swa for thare cuntre,
That that assege suld skalyd be:
And swa it suld, I trow perfoy,
Gyve thai had haldyn furth thare way.

Bot thai that in till Berwyk lay
Send till thame swne and can thame say
That thai mycht fecht, for thai war ma
And semyd fayrare folk alsua.
Thai trowyd to that ententymment:
Than to the Park of Dwms thai went,
And thare all that nycht thai lay,
And thowcht apon the morne at day
Wyth thare fais fell (to) have met,
And for the town sum helpe to set.

Fra Dwms Park tyll Halydoun,
Quhare thai mycht welle se the town
Thare fayis als, and thare herbry
Thai saw thame to the fycht redy.

* Ibid, p. 396.

† Orygynale Cronykil of Scotland, Book VIII., Chapter XXVII.

Halidon Hill is fully 13 miles from Duns, and it is not unlikely that the length of the march, as well as the strength of the English position, contributed to the unfortunate issue of the battle. Elated by his victory, Edward III. was not long in seeking to gain a permanent footing in the southern parts of Scotland. By grants of lands, which he was pleased to regard as forfeited by the death or treason of their Scottish owners, he endeavoured at once to reward his immediate attendants for their services, and to establish in the country a number of powerful vassals, on whose fidelity he could rely. Duns was one of the manors which were temporarily held by an English owner in this way. In the *Calendar of Documents*, vol. III., p. 213, we read: "Oct. 5, 1335.—The King signifies to J, Archbishop of Canterbury, the Chancellor, that he has granted to Thomas de Bradestan, for his long and faithful services at his side, the manors of Duns and Cherneside, in the County of Berwick-on-Tweed, which were Patrick de Dunbarre's, late Earl of March, and are forfeited to the K. To be held by Thomas and his heirs for the yearly reddendo of a sword at the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, in lieu of all services. Commands letters in his favour. Berwick-on-Tweed."

A.D. 1342.—The Church of Duns annexed as a prebend to the collegiate church of Dunbar, by Patrick, ninth Earl of Dunbar.

In 1363, David II. confirmed a charter by Patrick, Earl of March and Moray, in favour of Alexander de Reclynton, of the dominical lands of Duns, and a husbandland called Bumusland (not identified) in the town of Duns.*

About 1372, an incursion of the English into the Eastern Borders was checked at Duns by a somewhat whimsical expedient on the part of some youths of the town and neighbourhood. Wyntoun describes the occurrence in his own quaint fashion, in Book IX., Chapter II., of his *Orygynale Cronykil*; but the prose narrative of the continuator of Fordun is more intelligible and equally amusing. He says, "Sir Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, unable to brook the disasters and grievous harrying of the English, assembled his forces, to the number of 7000 men-at-arms, penetrated into Scotland, and overran the whole land of the Earl of Dunbar, wasting it with fire and sword. Marching on thence the first night as far as Dunse Park, he encamped there. Hither came some cunning lads, varlets and youths of the country, with some of their dependents, about midnight, with a fearful noise from a certain instrument, which, in Scotland, is called *Clochbolg* (according to some, distended bladders with pebbles inside) and with horn trumpets; and they went up to the troop of horses and made such a fearful noise that the horses were exceedingly terrified and bewildered, broke their fastenings, bits, bridles, and reins, as seized with a panic, and leaving their masters on foot in the said Park of Dunse, at once bolted off bodily to English ground, and never came back again. But the Lord Percy and his men, dazed with fear, and thinking the Scottish army was close upon them, were awake, and on their feet, the whole night under arms and

* Regist. Mag. Sig., Vol. I., p. 30.

ready to do battle. In the morning, however, seeing that their horses had been stampeded off to England, beyond recall, while some had been captured on the way, they shouldered their lances and hastened back again ingloriously on foot in their armour. Thus was the Earl Percy compelled shamefully to take to flight home to England.* One wonders whether the saying "Duns dings a'" took its rise at this period!

For more than a century after this occurrence, Duns is scarcely, if ever, mentioned by our annalists, and the gap must be bridged over by a dry abstract of charters in the Register of the Great Seal, relating to the town or to lands near it.

A.D. 1447. 17th Dec.—James II. grants to Gilbert Hering, son and heir of John Hering of Edmersden, the lands of Edmersden, Grenelaw, Dercheester, Lathame, Duns, and Hume, in the county of Berwick.†

1452. 13 April.—James II. grants to Thomas Hume the lands of Cadeschele (Kidshiel) with the pasture and "garvage" of Dunse Park, and the forestry and custody of the Royal Park of Dunse.‡

Blind Harry, who was living at the time this charter was granted, makes a confederate of Wallace keep a look-out in "Duns Forest" for an expected invasion from England. (Book VIII., l. 163.) We may fairly assume that the locality was well-known in his day, but it would require better authority than that of the patriotic old Minstrel to warrant our regarding the incident he mentions as historical.

1484. 10 January.—James III. grants to John Hume, son and apparent heir of George Hume of Eytoun, "terras cotagias de Duns," which lands reverted to the King on account of the forfeiture of Alexander, formerly Duke of Albany and Earl of March.||

1484. 2 October.—James III. grants to Alexander Kirkpatrick of Kirkmichell, for services rendered in defending the Western Marches against the same Duke of Albany, James, Earl of Douglas, and other rebels, and the "auld enemies of England," etc., *inter alia*, the £18 lands of Duns.§ These were probably the lands referred to in a charter granted by James V., on 16th March 1539, confirming a charter by William Kirkpatrick of Kirkmichaell, by which he sold to George Hume of Ayton the lands of Duns-Park and Caldsydeis, in the county of Berwick.

1489. 17th July.—James IV. gives to John Ellem, and Elizabeth his spouse, the lands of Cherneside, Duns, and Bassindene, which Richard Ellem, brother of the said John, resigned.**

1488-90.—Michael Ker, Rector de Dunse, attests several charters.

1490. 23 February.—Charter by James IV. in favour of George Hume of Ayton, and John Hume, his son and apparent heir, erecting Duns

* Liber Pluscardensis, Book x., Chapter II., Historians of Scotland, Vol. x.

† Regist. Mag. Sig., Vol. II., No. 289.

‡ Ibid., No. 541.

|| Ibid., No. 1571.

§ Ibid., No. 1603.

** Ibid., No. 1881.

into a free Burgh of Barony. The charter is given at length, with a translation, in Vol. VIII. of the Club's Proceedings. In this transcript of the charter the year is given as 1489, which is probably an error of the scribe, as it is called the second year of the King's reign, and James IV. ascended the throne in June 1488.*

1492. 10 August.—James IV. confirms a charter by Patrick Knollis of that Ilk, by which he granted to John Hume, son and apparent heir of George Hume of Eytoun, the lands commonly called the Flat, in the town and territory of Dunse. Two fields immediately to the N.W. of Duns Castle are still called "The Flats."†

1493. 21st January.—Charter by James IV. in favour of George Lile, son and apparent heir of David Lile of Stanypeth, of, *inter alia*, the mill of Duns.‡

1497. In June of this year, a skirmish took place at Duns, in which a marauding party of English seem to have been defeated by the Homes. In the *Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer*, we find that on 8th June "the Maister of Home's man" and "Stevin Nesbit lang Patrik Home's man," each received 42 shillings for bringing tidings to the king of the battle of Duns; the amount of the reward being, as Dr Dickson remarks, "a sure indication that the issue had been favourable to the Scots."

1510. 4 February.—James IV. grants to Alexander Lord Home, his High Chamberlain, and Warden of the Eastern and Middle Marches of the kingdom against England, *inter alia*, two lands within the territory of Duns called Panlawrig.|| These have not been identified. There are charters relating to them in the Register of the Great Seal in 1535 and 1538, and they are mentioned in the *Retours of Berwickshire* (Nos. 123, 191, and 449.)

1511. 22 June.—Charter by James IV. to Patrick Dunse, son and apparent heir of Patrick Dunse of Est Borthwick, of the lands of Est Borthwick, with a husbandland in the town and territory of Duns, which the said Patrick senior resigned. In all likelihood these were the lands subsequently known as Borthwick, which were ultimately absorbed into the estate of Langton. The ruins of "Borthwick Castle," where the original owners appear to have resided, and which look as if they had been a small Border laird's house and steading, are still to be seen about half-a-mile to the north-west of Duns Castle.§

A.D. 1513.—We have now arrived at one of the saddest years in our Scottish annals, when the gloom of "dark Flodden" lay deep and heavy on the land. What share of the grim slaughter fell on the little Border town we cannot tell. No doubt there would be men from Duns, "with Huntley and with Home," in the phalanx of Border spears that broke the English right at the first shock of battle, but failed to play

* Ibid., No. 1937.

† Ibid., No. 2110.

‡ Ibid., No. 2126.

|| Ibid., No. 3406.

§ Ibid., No. 3577.

their part in the last hopeless struggle, when all was lost but honour. Flodden ridge can be well seen from the slopes of Duns Law; and it needs no violent effort of imagination to picture the groups of curious and anxious faces that were doubtless gazing, throughout that long September afternoon, across the Merse, to the brown moor on the far horizon lying enveloped in the smoke and dust of the awful strife. But Duns has preserved no traditions of Flodden. It may be that, like most of their immediate neighbours, its townsfolk were glad to bury in oblivion all memories of that fatal day, unredeemed in their case by any display of heroic devotion, such as made the hearts of the burghers of Selkirk and Jedburgh swell as much with pride as with sorrow.

1517. 20 Sept. Sir Anthony d'Arcy de la Bastie, who had been appointed Warden of the Eastern Marches by the Duke of Albany, was treacherously attacked near the Castle of Langton by Sir David Home of Wedderburn, pursued through Duns, and slaughtered in a morass about two miles to the north-east of the town. His head was exposed on the market cross before being taken to Hume Castle. For details of the tragedy, see Home of Godscroft's narrative, quoted in Vol. xii. of the Club's Proceedings, pp. 103-106; Michel, *Les Ecosais en France*, Vol. i., pp. 351-2; and an excellent paper on the death of de la Bastie, in Blackwood's Magazine for July 1893.

Whatever may have been the results to Duns of Flodden, there can be no doubt as to its share in the events of 1544-45, when the Earl of Hertford and his lieutenants, in obedience to the behests of Henry VIII. swept the Borders with fire and sword, and "reduced the fairest provinces of Scotland to a smoking desert." "Downes tower and towne awaretrown," (overthrown) and "all the pares wch is 1 (parish which has 50) towns and willaiges by longeyng to the said Downes" burned, is part of the frightful inventory of the merciless ravages committed by the English in Hertford's second expedition. This was the second time the town suffered in these incursions. In July of the previous year (1544) Sir George Bowes and others, with a force of 160 men, "rode into Scotland and on Thursday the xvij of the same, burnt Dunse, a market towne, which was not burnt these many yeres, and gatte baggage and other insight gere. Naggs xvj, Scotts slayne vj, and divers taken." *Talbot Papers*. [See also Appendix, p. lxiv., to Armstrong's Hist. of Liddesdale, from Harleian Collection, B.M., No. 1757.]

After its destruction the town, the main part of which is believed to have originally stood on ground now known as "The Bruntons," was rebuilt at a lower elevation, and a little farther south. From a point near the southern end of the Castle Lake, it seems to have stretched in a long straggling street as far as the church, with short lateral lanes, now represented by Teindhill Green, Easter Street (in old titles called the Easter Gate) and Langton Gate; and round the lower portion of this long irregular line the modern town has slowly grown. On the north side of Newtown street, where it is joined by Gourlay's Wynd, may be seen a house with the expressive name of "Cleckmae,"

which was the first human habitation erected in that neighbourhood. A morass, extending a considerable distance from east to west below the church, was crossed a little to the south by a bridge defended by a barbican tower;—both bridge and tower having left evidences of their existence in the names “Bridge End,” and “Barniken,” still applied to portions of that part of the town.

The contents of the Register of the Great Seal about this period (1545-50) afford ample proof of the thoroughness with which the English leaders executed the commands of their vindictive and tyrannical master. I give a few instances which bear immediately on our subject.

1547. 15 January.—Mary, Queen of Scots (then only four years old) with consent of the Earl of Arran, her tutor, grants to George Hume of Aytoun, in liferent, and to his son and apparent heir, George Hume, in fee, the lands of Duns, namely the £20 lands of old extent called Duns-Mains, Cheiklaw, Mekle and Lital Duns Law, Kaitschelis, Kaitscheilbank, Kaitscheilwood, and the 4 merk lands of new extent on the southern part of Kaitcheilwood, the lands called Putoun, the £12 lands of old extent of Coitlandis in the town and territory of Duns, the lands called Knollislands and Nesbittislandis, with their tower, fortalice, mills, etc.* Coitlands and Nesbitslands cannot be indentified. Knollislands were probably the Flats above mentioned.

This writ proceeds upon the narrative that the charters in the “places” of Ayton and Duns, on the eastern borders of the kingdom, were burned by the English in time of war, and that the lands of the grantees, and their places of habitation and fortalices, were burned, and many of their relatives killed in the defence of the kingdom—an unmistakeable reference to the devastations of Hertford and his subordinates.

1548. 19 Dec.—The Queen grants to John Duns, son and heir of John Duns, his father, *inter alia*, 2 husbandlands of the Newtoun of Duns, otherwise called Greweldykeis, of which the charters were burned and destroyed by the English.†

From this period down to near the close of the century, the history of the Borders is an almost unbroken record of rapine and slaughter. Attempts were made from time to time to check the turbulence of the inhabitants, but with little success. In 1556, a meeting of commissioners from both kingdoms was held at Duns, apparently to settle disputes. No lasting arrangement can have been come to, however, for two years later a detachment from the English Border garrisons, under Sir Henry Percy and Sir George Bowes, made an incursion into the Merse, and burned Duns and Langton. (Ridpath, *Border History*.)

1565. 28 April.—The Queen confirms a charter, dated 13 March 1559, by Dame Eliz(abeth) Prioress of Saint Bathans, and the convent thereof, in favour of Robert Sleich, of 2 acres of arable land, with the “outsteidis,” in the town and territory of Duns. Alex. Petie, in Duns, is

* Regist. Mag. Sig., Vol. iv., No. 48.

† Ibid., No. 263.

one of the witnesses to the charter by the convent.* On 26th May 1587, James VI. confirms a charter, by the same prioress and convent, conveying to Alexander Home of Hutoun-hall, a husbandland called Nanewar (now Ninewar) in the parish of Duns.

1575. 9 April.—James VI. confirms a charter of same date by George Hume of Spot in favour of James, Earl of Morton, Regent of Scotland, of, *inter alia*, the lands of Sampsoniswallis, with the acres in the lordship of Duns.†

1575. 23 July.—Charter of Confirmation and Novodamus by James VI. to Archibald Auchinlek, and Jeanne Sleich his wife, of, *inter alia*, the lands of Staneflat, occupied by William Chirnesyd, lying near the town of Duns, and a husbandland in Groweldykis, occupied by James Jamesoun.‡

1578. 24 February.—James VI. confirms a charter, dated at Duns 31st January 1577, by George Hume of Spot, in favour of James Dowglas, commendator of Pluscardin (natural son of James, Earl of Morton, Regent of Scotland) who seems to have married a daughter of the granter, of, *inter alia*, the dominical lands of Duncce [I regret, but cannot help, the spelling] and the lands of Samsonis-wallis and Crumstane.|| From an earlier charter granted, 14 April 1543, by Queen Mary, confirming one by George Hume of Spott, in favour of his son George, and Cristine Douglas his spouse, we learn that Samsons Walls (Sanct sowms wallis) were part of the lands of Duns Maynis, called the Elfhoill (Elfholl) a name which they still bear.§ On 16th December 1581 Alexander Home of Manderstoun, son and apparent heir of George Home of Spot, and Janet Home his spouse, had a charter from James VI. of the same lands,** which had been re-conveyed to the Homes of Spot by Archibald Douglas of Pettindreich, brother of James Douglas already named.†† They descended to George Home, Earl of Dunbar, third son of Alexander Home of Manderston, a nobleman who stood high in the estimation of James VI., and was successively High Treasurer of Scotland, and Chancellor of the Exchequer in England. He received from the King, 1 and 9 July 1606, a charter confirming to him, *inter alia*, the tenandry of Crumstane, containing the lands of Reullismaynes, Sampsoneswallis, Crumstane, with the mill, lands and acres within and near the town of Duns, with the cottages of the same, and the prebend of Duns, including the rectory and vicarage of the parish of Duns.‡‡ Lady Anne Home, the elder of the Earl's two daughters, and her husband, James Home of Quhytrig, had a charter of the same subjects, on 16

* Ibid., No. 1614.

† Ibid., No. 2409.

‡ Ibid., No. 2446.

|| Ibid., No. 2776.

§ Regist. Mag. Sig., Vol. III., No. 2894.

** Vol. v., No. 306.

†† Vol. VI., No. 1446.

‡‡ Ibid., No. 1773.

Dec. 1613,* and about the beginning of the following year they sold them to Sir John Arnot of Bersnick, Provost of Edinburgh,† who, in 1615, bestowed them on his daughter Helen, wife of George Home of Manderston, and her husband, in liferent, and John Home, their son, in fee.‡

“Sir John Home of Crumstane borrowed money from James Stevenson, merchant, burghess of Edinburgh 1650.

James Stevenson's Seisin, 1653.

Sir John Home of Crumstane, Knight, borrowed money from Alexander Spottiswood, Advocate 1659. He married the daughter and sole heiress of Sir John Home of Crumstane, by whom he had a son, Alex. Spottiswood, who died unmarried.

Charter to Sir James Cockburn of that Ilk, 1670.” (G.H.D.)

1605. 18 June.—Charter by James VI. in favour of Patrick Home, junior, of Aytoun, of the lands and town of Dunc, viz., the £20 lands of old extent called Dunc Mains, Cheiklaw, Meikill and Littill Dunc Law, Kaitscheill, Kaitscheilbank, the 4 merk lands of new extent *lie* Knok and Birkinysde, on the southern part of the lands of Kaitcheilwode, the lands called Putoun, £12 lands of Coitlandis, in the town and territory of Dunc, the lands called Knowislandis and Nisbittislandis, with the fortalice and Manor of Dunc, with the mills, etc., the lands called Dunc Park and Cauldsydis . . . which Wil. Home senior, father of the said Pat, resigned.|| By this charter the king ratifies infeftment of the erection of the town of Dunc into a burgh of barony, and of new erects the said town and burgh into a free burgh of barony, with power to elect baillies, etc., to hold a weekly market on Wednesdays, and free fairs annually on the Monday next following the feast of the Trinity, after Whit Sunday, etc. This fair used to be held in the road or lane which led from Bridge End to Peelrig and Cheeklaw, and now forms the avenue to Trinity Lodge, and which is still called Trinity Lane, the name being obviously a reminiscence of the original date of the fair.

A.D. 1639.—Duns comes once more, for a brief space, into the full light of history in the summer of 1639. Charles I., intent on his rash project of forcing Episcopacy on his Scottish subjects, had advanced with an army as far as Berwick, when the Scots, under General Sir Alexander Leslie, converged on Duns in two divisions, from Dunglass and Kelso, and encamped on the Law. The position was admirably chosen. It could scarcely be carried by direct assault, and any attempt on the part of the King to penetrate into Scotland, by way of either Dunbar or Kelso, would have exposed his army to a flank attack. Baillie, in one of his Letters, gives a long and lively account of the Scottish encampment on Duns Law, of which I extract the more interesting portions.§

* Vol. vii., No. 963.

† Ibid., No. 1014.

‡ Ibid., No. 1235.

|| Reg. Mag. Sig., Vol. vi., No. 1628.

§ Baillie's Letters and Journals (Edinburgh 1841) Vol. i., pp. 211-214. I have to a considerable extent discarded the obsolete spelling.

"This our march (to Duns) did much affray the English camp: Dunce Law was in their sight within six or seven miles; for they lay in pavilions some two miles above Berwick, on the other side of Tweed, in a fair plain along the river. The King himself beholding us through a prospect (glass) did conjecture us to be sixteen or eighteen thousand men; we were indeed above twelve thousand; but at one time we were above twenty thousand."

"It would have done you good to have casten your eyes athort our brave and rich Hill, as oft I did, with great contentment and joy. For I (quoth the wren) was there among the rest; being chosen preacher by the Gentlemen of our Shire, who came late with my Lord of Eglington. Our Hill was garnished on the top, towards the south and east, with our monnted cannon; well near to the number of forty, great and small. Our regiments lay on the sides of the Hill almost round about, the place was not a mile in circle; a pretty round rising in a declivity, without steepness, to the height of a bow shot; on the top somewhat plain; about a quarter of a mile in length, and as much in breadth, as I remember, capable of tents for forty thousand men. The crowners lay in kennous (canvass) lodges high and wide; their captains about them in lesser ones; the sojourns about, all in huts of timber covered with divot (turf) or straw. Our crowners for the most part were noblemen. Our captains for the most parts barons or gentlemen of note; our lieutenants, almost all sojourns who had served over sea in good charges. Every company had flying at the Captain's tent-door a brave new Colour with the Scottish Arms, and this ditton, FOR CHRIST'S CROWN AND COVENANT, in golden letters. Our General had a brave royal tent, but it was not set up. He lay at the foot of the hill in the Castle, with Baillie his lieutenant-general.

"The councils of war were kepted daily in the Castle of Dunce; the ecclesiastic meetings in Rothes' large tent. The General and Baillie came nightly on their horses for the setting of the watch. Our sojourns were all lusty and full of courage, the most of them stout young ploughmen; great cheerfulness in the face of all. The only difficulty was to get them dollars or two the man, for their voyage from home and the time they entered on pay; for among our yeomen money at any time, let be then, uses to be very scarce.

"Our sojourns grew in experience of arms, in courage, in favour daily: every one encouraged the other, the sight of the nobles and their beloved pastors daily raised their hearts. The good sermons and prayers morning and even, under the roof of Heaven, to which their drums did call them for bells; the remonstrances very frequent of the goodness of their cause; of their conduct hitherto by a hand clearly Divine; also Leslie his skill and fortune,—made them all so resolute for battle as could be wished. We were feared (afraid) that emulation among our nobles might have done harm when they should be met in the fields; but such was the wisdom and authority of that old, little, crooked souldier, that all, with an incredible submission from the beginning to the end,

gave over themselves to be guided by him as if he had been Great Solyman. He kepted daily in the Castle of Dunce an honourable table; for the nobles and strangers, with himself; for the gentlemen waiters thereafter at a long side table. I had the honour, by accident, one day to be his chaplain at table on his left hand. The fare was as became a general in time of war; not so curious by far as Arundel's (in the English camp) to our nobles; but ye know that the English sumptuousity both in war and peace is despised by all their neighbours.

"Had ye lent your ear in the morning, or especially at even, and heard in the tents the sound of some singing psalms, some praying, and some reading scripture, ye would have been refreshed. True there was swearing, and cursing and brawling in some quarters, whereat we were grieved: but we hoped, if our camp had been a little settled, to have gotten some way for these misorders; for all of any fashion, did regret, and all did promise to contribute their best endeavours for helping all abuses. For myself, I never found my mind in better temper than it was all the time frae I came from home, till my head was again homeward; for I was as a man who had taken my leave from the world, and was resolved to die in that service without return."

A curious incident is related by Gordon of Rothiemay in connection with the occupation of Duns Law by the Scottish army. A landslip which occurred near the Camp exposed a bed of fine gravel—the "stones round for the most part like ball of all sizes from a pistol to field pieces." The occurrence was regarded by many as a direct interposition of Providence on behalf of the Covenanters, till it was found that the stones were "lighter than lead by many degrees, so that they were only for show, but not for use."—*Maitland Club Miscellany*, vol. I., p. 476.

The King, finding Leslie's position too strong to be attacked, had recourse to diplomacy, and a "pacification" was arranged, which led to the withdrawal of the Royalist army from the Border, and the disbanding of the Scottish forces. A year had scarcely elapsed, however, when Charles, in shameless disregard of the provisions of the treaty, raised another army, and prepared again to invade Scotland. The Covenanters acted with promptitude and energy. With Leslie at their head as before, they assembled at Duns to the number of 25,000 men,* and leaving a garrison there, marched into England, by way of Coldstream, and took possession of Newcastle. An attempt was made by the Royalist garrison at Berwick to surprise that left at Duns, but it was unsuccessful. Baillie's account of the affair is brief, but pointed. "The 28 of August as I think the same day, the garrison of Berwick thought to have surprised our garrison and cannon at Dunse; bot being discovered

* In Row's Supplement to the Life of Robert Blair, edited by Dr M'Crie for the Wodrow Society, p. 161, it is stated that "the Covenanters' army lay some time at Chouseley (Choucelee) Wood, not far from Dunce, till the rest of the army came up." Spalding (*Troubles*) calls it "Chelsea Wood, by Dunse." The officers apparently had their quarters in the Castle of Duns, as in the previous year.

they were bravely repulsed; and in the cairts that they brought for our cannon, they returned nought but their own dead bodies." And so the curtain falls on that historic encampment, and the Hill of Duns is left to its old quiet and solitude.

The traces of Leslie's occupation of the Law are still plainly visible. On the level summit, where most of the cannon were posted, and lying well within the lines of the ancient hill-fort already referred to, are distinct marks of a quadrilateral entrenchment, measuring rather more than 70 yards along each side, with small outworks at the angles. Below this redoubt, on the south, a portion of the ramparts of the old fort appears to have been levelled, as if for a battery. A little to the south-east is a spring, which tradition asserts supplied the army with water; and the stone—or what relic-mongers have left of it—on which the Standard of the Covenant is said to have been planted, may still be seen on the north-east side of the entrenchment. Mr Hay, to prevent its further mutilation, has caused it to be enclosed with a fence sufficiently substantial to bid defiance to the vandal tourist.

On the face of Plendernethy Hill, about two miles to the north-west, are some inequalities of surface, apparently artificial, which are said to mark the place occupied by one of Leslie's outposts. I cannot conceive, however, what purpose such a detached position could have served, unless the Covenanting leader was apprehensive of an attack by Royalist sympathisers on his rear.

In 1650, after the battle of Dunbar, Cromwell appears to have placed a garrison in Duns.

We may now pause, and give a list, as complete as the materials at our disposal will allow, of the proprietors of the Manor and Castle of Duns, to the date at which we have arrived.

1.—Thomas Randolph, 1st Earl of Moray. "He died at Musselburgh, on a march against England, July 20th 1332, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

2.—Thomas, 2nd Earl of Moray, who enjoyed the title only 23 days, having been killed at the battle of Dupplin, August 12th, 1332. He was succeeded by his brother,

3.—John, 3rd Earl of Moray, who was killed at the battle of Durham, October 17th, 1346. He was succeeded by his sister,

4.—Agnes, wife of Patrick, 9th Earl of Dunbar and March, who assumed, in addition, the title of Earl of Moray, and succeeded, along with numerous other lands, to the baronies of Morthington, Longformacus, and Duns, in Berwickshire. The Earl died soon after 1368, and was succeeded by his son,

5.—George, 10th Earl of Dunbar and March. He inherited from his mother the baronies of Mordington, Longformacus, and Duns, in Berwickshire. He married Christian, daughter of Sir William Seton of that Ilk, and died 1420, aged 82, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

6.—George, 11th Earl of Dunbar and March. He was forfeited in the Parliament of Perth 1434-5."—G.H.D.

On the forfeiture of the last Earl of Dunbar and March his titles and estates were annexed to the Crown. Duns seems to have been granted to

7.—George Home of Ayton, second son of Alexander, first Lord Home; and, as we have seen, he received from James IV., in 1489 or 1490, a charter erecting the town and lands into a burgh of barony. The history of the family is somewhat confused, but the line of descent after George Home seems to have been as follows:—

8.—John Home of Ayton. There is a charter in his favour in 1513. His son (?)

9.—George Home. His second son,

10.—William Home. 1585. His son,

11.—Patrick Home. 1605. His son,

12.—Sir John Home of Duns died before 1620. His son,

13.—William Home of Ayton, 1627-1641 (?), an ardent Covenanter. His son,

14.—Alexander Home 1641-70.

"The last Home of Ayton died leaving an heiress, and Charles, 6th Earl of Home, was imprisoned in Edinburgh Castle, 1678, for his accession to her clandestine marriage to Home of Kimmerghame. He, or at least one of the Homes of Ayton, sold Duns to Sir James Cockburn of Cockburn, Ryslaw (and Langton) who obtained from Charles II., in 1670, a charter to erect it into a burgh of barony. He married Jean, daughter of Alexander Swinton of that Ilk."—G.H.D. Sir James is said to have rebuilt the Tolbooth of Duns about 1685. It stood partly on the site of the present Town Hall, and had a curious tower, which was taken down about 1820. A drawing of the tower, in the possession of the late Mr Charles Watson, has been reproduced on a small scale by Mr G. Fortune for the Rev. J. Wood Brown of Gordon's work on the Covenanters of the Merse, in which will be found some interesting particulars relating to it, and the use it was applied to in the persecuting times. There is a tradition, apparently well founded, that the notorious Simon, Lord Lovat, was confined for a night in the Tolbooth of Duns, when being conveyed to London for trial in 1746.

The affairs of Sir James Cockburn became so hopelessly embarrassed, and his estates so burdened with debt, that it was found impossible to retrieve them. We learn from the Retours that Sir George McKenzie of Rosehaugh had a bond of annual rent for 25,000 merks over the lands and barony of Duns, with the burgh of barony, and the lands and barony of Crumstane;* and that Ker of Morestoun had a similar bond for 33,200 merks over the lands and tenantry of Crumbstane (or Crnikstane) comprehending therein the lands of Roulimaynes, Sansonwalls, Crumbstane (or Crnikstane) with the mill, and the lands and acres in and around the territory of Duncet.† Another creditor was Thomas Kincaid of Auchinreoch, who had an annual rent of £472, corresponding to the principal sum of 11,800 merks, from the lands and barony of Duns, the

* Retours (Berwickshire) No. 439, 22 October 1691.

† Ibid., No. 445, 30 August 1692.

lands of Rulesmains and Samsonswalls, the lands and barony of Crumbstane, with the teinds, the Mill of Crumbstane, otherwise called Kymmerghame Eister Mill, the lands of Kydeleugh, the lands and barony of Langton, Easter and Wester Borthwick, the lands of Chapel, Caldsyde, and Linthill, and the lands of Grueldykes, etc.* The largest creditor appears to have been Rochhead of Innerleith.† He held a bond for 44,333 merks, over the towns, lands, and barony of Duns, viz. the £20 lands of old extent called Duns Mains, Cheeklaw, Meikle Duns Law, Little Duns Law, Kendsheill (Kidshiel) and Kendsheillbank, the 4 merk lands of new extent called *lie Knock* and Kirkendsyde (Birkenside) lying to the south side of the lands of Kendsheillwood, the lands called Patton, the £12 lands of old extent called Coatlands, lying in the town and territory of Duns, the land called Knoxeslands, the lands called Nisbet's lands, with the manor place of Duns, the lands called Duns within the county of March, the land with pendicles and acres of the same lying within the town and territory of Cheeklaw and Duns, extending to a husbandland or thereabout, a half of 2 husbandlands in Duns the lands and tenantry of Crumbstane, comprising the lands of Rulesmains, Sanisones Coalls (walls) Crumbstane, with the mills of the same, the lands and acres lying in and near the town of Dunse, formerly belonging to George, Earl of Dunbar, with the tithes. The description is somewhat involved and redundant, but it seems to comprise nearly the whole estate as we now know it.

Such a state of matters could have only one issue; and it was reached in 1698, when the "Hon. William Hay of Drummelzier, who was born 1649, and died 1726, bought Duns and Crumbstane, from the creditors of Sir James Cockburn for £228,034 14s. 3d. Scots, or £19,002 17s. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. sterling."—G.H.D.

The subsequent proprietors have been—

ALEXANDER HAY, Esq., 1726-1789. His third son,

ROBERT HAY, Esq., 1789-1807. Married Janet, daughter of James Erskine of Cardross. He restored the Market Cross of Duns, on the upper portion of which he had carved the crest of the Hays—a goat's head, with the motto, "Spare Nought," and that of the Erskine's—"a hand holding up a Boar's head on the point of a dagger," with the motto "Fortitudine." The Cross was removed soon after the erection of the Town Hall. It was a cylindrical pillar, about 12 feet in height, supporting a square finial (on two sides of which were the crests already mentioned, and on each of the other two, a sun dial), and rising from a cubical base on a low stone platform ascended by two steps. Portions of it are still extant in the hands of private owners.

WILLIAM HAY, Esq., 1807-1876.

WILLIAM JAMES HAY, Esq., 1876.

According to the Cess and Valuation Roll of the county of Berwick, made up in 1817, the valuation of the estate was £5178 7s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Scots. In 1853 it was £5642 5s. 10d. Scots.

* Ibid., No. 450, 19 May 1693.

† Ibid., No. 474, 8 December 1698.

The following is a list of the Ministers of Duns since the Reformation.—

1568. Johnn Young, minister.

1574. Johne Straquhyn, reader.

(1581. James Bennet, minister of Heriot, presented by James VI., but demitted before January of the following year.)

1582. Patrick Gaittis.

1585. Peter Danielstoun. He received from James VI. on 2nd Feby. 1588, a feu charter of the ecclesiastical lands of the rectory and vicarage of Duns called Preistisheid (Priestside), extending to 2 husbandlands, with 4 acres of arable land, etc., and a right of pasturage on the lands, moors and marshes of Reulismaynes and Samsonswallis, belonging to George Home of Spott. (Regist. Mag. Sig., vol. v., No. 1447.) There is a charter of the same subjects, 24th June 1606, in favour of Sir George Home of Wedderburn and his son David. (Ibid, vol. vi., No. 1761.)

1607. James Gaittis. During his incumbency there was a proposal to create a second charge at Birkenside, near which was the pre-Reformation chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, but it was not carried into effect.

1613. John Weemse, A.M. In his time, there lived near the town of Dunse, a poor woman, generally believed to be possessed by an evil spirit. The Earl (afterwards Duke) of Lauderdale, when a prisoner in Windsor Castle in 1659, sent an account of her to Mr Richard Baxter, who has published it in his *Certainty of the World of Spirits*. The earl, then a boy at school, used to hear conversations about the possessed woman, between his father and the minister of Dunse, who was fully convinced of the fact of the possession. This clergyman and some other clergymen proposed to the Privy Council a fast for her benefit; but it was not allowed by the bishops. 'I will not,' said the earl, 'trouble you with many circumstances; one only I shall tell you, which I think will evince a real possession. The report being spread in the country, a knight of the name of Forbes, who lived in the north of Scotland, being come to Edinburgh, meeting there with a minister of the north, and both of them desirous to see the woman, the northern minister invited the knight to my father's house (which was within ten or twelve miles of the woman) whither they came, and next morning went to see the woman. They found her a poor ignorant creature, and seeing nothing extraordinary, the minister says in Latin to the knight: "*Nondum audivimus spiritum loquentem!*" Presently a voice comes out of the woman's mouth: "*Audis loquentem, audis loquentem.*" This put the minister into some amazement (which I think made him not mind his own Latin); he took off his hat and said: "*Misereatur Deus peccatoris.*" The voice presently out of the woman's mouth said: "*Dic peccatricis, dic peccatricis;*" whereupon both of them came out of the house fully satisfied, took horse immediately, and returned to my father's house at Thirlestane Castle, in Lauderdale, where they related this passage. This I do exactly remember. Many more particulars might be got in that part of the country; but this Latin criticism, in a most illiterate ignorant woman, where there was no pretence to dispossessing, is enough, I think.'—*Chambers' Dom. Annals*, vol. II., pp. 43-4.

The story is "verified" by a reference to the Privy Council Record, under July 13th, 1630, containing an order for bringing before them Margaret Lumsden, "the possessed woman in Dunse," together with her brother and father-in-law, that order might be taken concerning them "as the importance and nature of such a great cause requires."

1637. Andrew Rollo, A.M.

1652. Andrew Fairfull, A.M., promoted to Archbishopric of Glasgow, 1661.

1663. Andrew Collace, A.M.

1666. William Gray. Deposed by the Privy Council, 3rd Sept. 1689, for not reading the proclamation of Estates after the Revolution, and for not praying for William and Mary.

1693. Alexander Colden, A.M.

1703. Laurence Johnstone, A.M.

1739. Rodger Moodie, A.M. His presentation was strongly opposed, and so high did feeling run, that at his ordination it was thought necessary to have a company of dragoons present to keep the peace. Most of the objectors left the church, and allied themselves with the "Associate (Secession) Presbytery."

1750. Adam Dickson, A.M. He was presented to the living by John Hay of Belton, on 27th August 1748. A question was raised about the right of patronage, and the settlement could not be carried through till the year named. As on the former occasion, a large body of parishioners forsook the communion of the Church of Scotland, and formed themselves into a congregation of the Relief Church. Mr Dickson was well known in his day as an able writer on agricultural subjects.

1769. Robert Bowmaker, D.D.

1797. George Cunningham.

1847. Henry Riddell.

1862. John Macleod, translated to Govan, 1874.

1875. Robert Stewart, B.D., translated to North Leith, 1877.

1878. William Menzies.

1881. William David Herald, M.A.

The church appears to have been repaired in the year 1572—that date having been carved on the front of the Burgess Loft in the old structure removed in 1790. It is said that remains of Norman pillars and arches were found in the walls at the time of their being taken down. The chancel, which had been converted into the Wedderburn burial-aisle, survived till 1874. An old lintel over its south door, bearing the inscription

DEATH CANNOT SINDER

S. G. H. D. J. H. 1608.

is still preserved in the Churchyard. The initials are those of Sir George Home of Wedderburn, and his spouse Dame Jean Haldane, daughter of John Haldane of Gleneagles. The original church contained an altar to the Virgin, but the name of the dedication Saint is unascertained. The Kirklands, sometimes called in old charters "Priestside," seem to have lain to the east of the town, near Berrywell and Cairnbank.

Duns has produced some notable men; besides a host of minor poets, notices of some of whom will be found in the Rev. W. S. Crockett's recently published volume, *The Minstrelsy of the Merse*. Its claim to be regarded as the birthplace of Duns Scotus may be open to question; but no uncertainty exists with respect to the following:—

1. Thomas Boston, (1676-1732), author of the *Fourfold State* and numerous other works in Divinity. An interesting sketch of his life is given by Dr Hardy in Vol. VIII. of the Proceedings of the Club. The house in Newtown Street, in which he was born, has been recently rebuilt. A memorial tablet, built into the wall, erroneously gives the date of his ordination as minister of Simprin as 1705 instead of 1699.

2. Abraham Robertson, LL.D., (1751-1826), Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford.

3. Thomas M'Crie, D.D., (1773-1835), the distinguished biographer of John Knox and Andrew Melville, and one of the ablest divines and controversialists of his day. The house in which he was born stood within what are now the policies of Duns Castle, on the S.W. slope of the Law. It has long since disappeared, but three trees still mark the position of the garden.

4. James Cleghorn, (1778-1838), actuary.

5. John Black, (1783-1855), editor of the *Morning Chronicle*.

6. Stephen Hislop, (1817-1863), a noted missionary of the Free Church of Scotland in India, and an accomplished zoologist, botanist, and geologist.

Duns is also the reputed birthplace of Cadwallader Colden, (1688-1776?), Doctor of Medicine, Botanist, and Lieutenant Governor of New York. He doubtless received his early education in the town; but as his father, the Rev. Alexander Colden, did not become minister of the parish until 1693, and his name does not occur in the Register of Baptisms, he cannot with certainty be claimed as a native.

The late Dr William Cunningham, Principal of the Free Church College, Edinburgh, spent a considerable part of his boyhood at Cheek-law, in the near neighbourhood of the town.

BERWICK MEETING.

THE ANNUAL MEETING was held at Berwick Museum on Wednesday, Oct. 12th, when there were present:—Sir William Crossman, R.E., K.C.M.G., Cheswick House; Major Browne, Callaly Castle; Captain G. D. A. Clark, Belford Hall; Mr W. Askew-Robertson, Ladykirk; Provost Craig-Brown, Selkirk, President of the Club; Col. Milne-Home, Paxton House; Sir George Douglas, Bart., Springwood Park; the Mayor and Mayoress of Berwick; Mr R. Douglas, Town-Clerk of Berwick; Ald. Captain Norman, R.N., Captain Forbes, R.N., Messrs W. Wilson, W. Weatherhead. J. Dunlop (Sheriff of Berwick), R. G. Bolam, E. Willoby, and R. Weddell, Berwick; Rev. Evan Rutter, Spittal; Rev. B. S. Wilson, Duddo; W. T. Hindmarsh, F.L.S., James Heatley, and G. H. Thompson, Alnwick; Dr Chas.

Douglas, Kelso; Mr Gregg Wilson, M.A., B.Sc., Assistant Professor of Natural History, Edinburgh University; Mr Chas. Watson, Duns; Mr James Thomson, Shawdon; Mr P. Loney, Marchmont; Mr James Tait, Belford; Mr J. C. Hodgson, Warkworth; Rev. Joseph Hunter, Cockburnspath; Mr John Cairns, Alnwick; Mr Thomas Graham, Alnwick; Alderman Alder, Berwick; and Dr Hardy, *Secretary*.

The President having delivered the Annual Address, the MAYOR OF BERWICK asked the members of the Club to return a very hearty vote of thanks to their worthy President for the interesting and charming Address with which he had favoured them that morning. Whether they looked at the beautiful pictures he drew so skilfully at the beginning of his Address, or at the history of civilisation of man from his native state till the finished article in the shape of the Provost of Selkirk (laughter) they had enjoyed a very interesting and charming half hour. He was sorry that, in consequence of his own official duties this year, he had not been able to attend many meetings of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, therefore he was not very able to say how their worthy President had fulfilled his duties; but he was sure from what he had noticed, viz., his attendance at every meeting, that he might safely say no former President had filled the office with more satisfaction to the members of the Club than Provost Craik-Brown. (Applause.)

The PRESIDENT said he was bound to acknowledge very thankfully indeed the kind words which the Mayor of Berwick had spoken, and the response from the gentlemen in front of him. He had entered upon the duties of the office with the greatest reluctance, because he felt it exceedingly unlikely that engaged in the hard work of commerce as he was, he would have much time to devote to natural history or antiquities, or to fill the shoes of the Presidents who had gone before. But thanks to the assistance he had received from Dr Hardy, the office had been to him absolutely a sinecure. He had had nothing to do but acknowledge the Secretary's letters, and agree with every suggestion he made. He had no doubt, so long as Dr Hardy remained Secretary of the Club, the man who happened to be President would find the office as easy as he had found it. (Applause.) He ought to thank the members of the Club who had so splendidly turned out to support him in the outing. He was glad to hear from the Mayor of Berwick that these

meetings had been enjoyed. He should also like to thank the gentlemen in the North of England and South of Scotland who had received the Club and dispensed their hospitality. (Applause.) He was glad to notice one of these—Major Browne of Callaly Castle—present at the meeting that day. The thanks of the Club were no less due to the ladies of the houses where they were received. The gentlemen might have been at considerable trouble, but he did not think that was commensurate with the trouble the ladies must have had. (Applause.)

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

The President said it now fell to him to propose for the acceptance of the Club, the name of CAPT. CARR-ELLISON as President for the ensuing year. (Applause.) He was sorry that Capt. Carr-Ellison was not there, and that he had not had the pleasure of seeing him, but from what he heard he was likely to be an excellent President. Capt. Carr-Ellison had pronounced antiquarian tastes, and he was qualified to discharge the duties that pertained to the office. (Applause.)

Sir William Crossman seconded the motion, which was agreed to. The Secretary said he had a letter from Capt. Carr-Ellison saying that he would accept the office.

FIELD MEETINGS.

The Secretary read over a list of the field meetings held during the past year, and stated that, owing to the time spent at the mansions at which the Club had been received, little time was left for work during the visits.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following new members were unanimously elected :—Hon. Mrs Mary Gavin Baillie-Hamilton, Langton House; Mrs M. G. Craig, 22 Buccleuch Street, Hawick; Rev. James Todd, B.D., Duns; Mr Robert A. Munro Somers, Solicitor, Duns; Mr R. Addison Smith, S.S.C., Edinburgh; Mr Adam Laing, Solicitor, Hawick; Mr Andrew Allan, manufacturer, Selkirk; Mr Ralph Richardson, F.R.S.E., 2 Parliament Square, Edinburgh; Rev. John Mair, D.D., Southdean, Hawick; Mr John Scott of Sinton, Selkirkshire; Mr Richard Allan, Eastfield, Greenlaw; Mr Jas. Marr, 6 Ash Place, Sunderland, co. Durham; Dr Oliver, St. Boswells; Mr William Strang Steel of Philiphaugh, Selkirk;

Mr Charles Scott Plummer of Middlestead and Sunderland Hall, Selkirk; Mr Tom Scott, A.R.S.A., Selkirk; Mr Gideon T. Scott, Selkirk; Mr G. B. Anderson, manufacturer, Heatherlie Mill, Selkirk; Mr John Ford, Royal Bank of Scotland, Duns; Mr Ebenezer Erskine Harper, advocate, Sheriff-Substitute of Selkirkshire; Mr Robert Hogg Shaw, Leet Cottage, Coldstream; Dr W. T. Waterson, Embleton; Mr James Laidlaw, manufacturer, Jedburgh; Rev. W. H. Chesson, Alnwick; Rev. J. W. Oman, M.A., B.D., Alnwick; Mr William Frier Robson, Southfield, Duns.

BORDER FORTLETS.

The SECRETARY said he had received a letter from Dr David Christison, Secretary of the Edinburgh Antiquarian Society, stating that he had been on the Borders recently, and had visited, measured, and sketched several of the ancient British Camps and Fortlets in Berwickshire, Roxburghshire, and North Northumberland; this communication also contained a sketch of a very interesting Fort, recently explored on the Castle Land, near Forgandenny, in the N.E. corner of Perthshire. Several Club members accompanied Dr Christison in some of these investigations.

BLACK RAIN.

The President read a letter which had been received from Mr F. J. W. Collingwood, Glanton Pyke, who stated that on the 1st of September, a black cloud was observed, and shortly afterwards dark-coloured rain fell. Next morning, when the gardener went to measure the rainfall he found the water discoloured. Mr Collingwood had a sample of it analysed by Mr Newbigin, chemist, Alnwick, who found by examination with a microscope of high power that it contained no animal organisms. The colour was entirely of vegetable origin. Apparently pond or bog water had been taken up, and formed into a cloud which had burst.

NEW BERWICKSHIRE GRASS.

The Secretary said he had great pleasure in exhibiting a grass (*Milium effusum*) a millet grass which was new to Berwickshire. He had found it in a cleugh in Penmanshiel Wood. The dried specimen was handed round, and was found to have a fragrant smell.

MISCELLANEOUS EXHIBITS.

Mr R. G. Bolam exhibited some old fashioned clay pipes, "Fairy Pipes," which were found at the King's Bastion, on Berwick Ramparts, where excavations are being made for the erection of houses for married soldiers. The Ramparts were built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The pipes are the property of Mr R. Gray, builder, who sent them to the meeting. Mr Bolam also showed a dagger found on Flodden Field; a handkerchief commemorative of the Reform Bill of 1832; and a fine Berwick seal, of white wax, attached to an ancient document of the date 1576. On one side was a representation of the Berwick armorial bearings, and on the other the Royal Coat of Arms of Queen Elizabeth.

The Secretary displayed examples of the Field Voles (*Arvicola agrestis*) which are committing such ravages amongst the pasturage of the South of Scotland; and specimens of the Common and Water Shrews (*Sorex araneus* and *Sorex fodiens*) all from Duns Castle Woods; also examples of *Lycopodium alpinum*, variety *decipiens* from the Lammermoors.

A paper by Mr Ferguson on the injury done by the Field Voles to young plantations at Duns Castle, accompanied the specimens.

Photos of 2 Urns, 1 from near Callaly Castle Camp, the other said to have been found in a Camp near Howick;—both from Major Browne.

Major Browne said, that at one of his cottages, a Partridge laid its eggs in a nest it had made in the garden, and that the old bird allows the children to lift it up, that they may show the eggs. Major Browne also stated that he had recently got a specimen of the Osprey from Elsdon.

Mr Adam Anderson sent specimens of *Festuca loliacea* and *Bromus diandrus*, growing near Cumledge Mill. The *Festuca* is a common wayside grass between Swinton and Ladykirk. The *Bromus* is the *Madritensis* of Linnæus—a native of Spain and Portugal. Mr Anderson states that *Lepidium Draba* has been observed for several years growing about Manderston.

The Secretary also exhibited the late Dr Johnston's MS. Flora, a green book entitled "Natural History of the Eastern Borders," and an autograph book (in which members were asked to write their names) from Mrs Barwell Carter, the Anchorage, Woolmarket.

FINANCE.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr Middlemas, Alnwick, the Treasurer, who stated that the balance in hand at the close of last year, when the accounts were last made up, was £3 19s. 3½d.

Ald. Captain Norman regretted that the statement of accounts had not been produced in the usual form. He should like to know very much whether the Club had paid their debt to Berwick Museum for the library which they kept there.

The Secretary said he had a letter from Mr Middlemas, who stated that he had paid the £2 rent, but he grudged to pay it for the room which held the books; as well as the £2 more for a person to look after them; £4 in all being the annual sum exacted for this small accommodation.

HOSPITALITY OFFERED TO THE CLUB.

The President thought this was a good opportunity to give expression to an opinion he had heard from several members, and this was that the Club had, if anything, rather overdone the acceptance of private hospitality of gentlemen up and down the south of Scotland and north of England. While the members owed the greatest gratitude to those gentlemen who had been so kind, he might express the opinion that however delightful and charming the meetings might have been, the actual work of the Club, to some extent, suffered from the great number of those social gatherings. If the members, by some self-denying ordinance, limited the number of occasions on which they should accept private hospitality, they might be able to devote more time to field work, and to the examination of ruins, which were properly the objects of the Club. He did not know whether it would be proper in him, as retiring President, to propose an actual resolution to that effect, but he could not keep feeling it was his duty to say that representations of this kind had reached him from a considerable number of members, and in giving expression to these representations he must say, to a considerable extent, he sympathised with them.

Sir William Crossman said that, as in the olden time, the acceptance of hospitality from private gentlemen should be the rule and not the exception.

Mr Watson Askew-Robertson, as a former President of the Club, entirely endorsed what the President and Sir William Crossman had said. There were exceptional occasions on which it was very desirable that the Club should most cordially accept the hospitality that was so kindly offered, but he could not help thinking that when this hospitality was offered so frequently, as it had been this year and last, it did in some degree interfere with the work of the Club, and they knew that in consequence of dinners on one or two occasions it had to be abandoned. He, therefore, cordially endorsed what the President and Sir William Crossman had said, and perhaps without passing any definite motion, the Club might bear in mind what had been said, and only accept hospitality under exceptional circumstances. (Applause.)

NEXT YEAR'S MEETINGS.

The Secretary submitted a list of places proposed to be visited next year, and said that in drawing it up he had endeavoured to avoid mansion houses. (Laughter.) The places selected for visitation in 1893 are:—Eglingham and the moors beyond; Netherwitton from Morpeth; Kelso for Stitchill, Smailholm, and Sandy Knowe; Galashiels for Torwoodlee; Langton from Duns; and Berwick.

HILLSLAP TOWER.

On the suggestion of Mr G. H. Thompson, Alnwick, it was agreed to call the attention of the proprietor to the condition of Hillslap Tower, near Melrose, and to ask him to repair it.

The President said this ruin had been rendered interesting by the pen of Sir Walter Scott.

EXPRESSION OF REGRET.

Sir William Crossman said that for many years Mrs Barwell Carter, the Anchorage, Woolmarket, Berwick, had invited members of the Club to her house to see the Drawings of her late mother, and other articles of interest there. Unfortunately, she was laid down with severe illness, and as this was the first year members of the Club had not been able to go, he moved that the President be authorised to write a short note expressing their regret at Mrs Carter's illness. (Applause.)

The proceedings then terminated, and the members of the Club afterwards dined at the King's Arms Hotel.

Amble and Hauxley. By J. C. HODGSON, Warkworth.
[PLATE III.]

TO THE spectator standing on a summer evening on the ramparts of Warkworth Castle, and looking eastward and south-eastward, a fair scene delights the eye. At his feet the Coquet, after embracing the ancient borough of Warkworth, gently flows through fertile fields towards the sea; but before gaining it—meeting the advancing tide—spreads itself over a wide basin or estuary, on whose southern side stands the town of AMBLE. The shipping in this busy seaport enhances the beauty of the landscape; while immediately beyond, the blue sea washes the Island of Coquet, with its dazzlingly white light-house tower. The eye wanders southward and rests on a knoll with a grove of trees which shelters the hamlet of HAUXLEY.

Of the history of these two sister townships, the writer will attempt to give some account in following the course or series of topographical papers on Warkworth parish.

The township of Amble has an area of 1218 acres, of which 36 were detached by the changing of the river's course in March 1765, when it left its ancient channel and mouth, about a mile to the north, and broke for itself a shorter and easier outlet near the hamlet, which has within the last 50 years grown into the flourishing town and seaport of Amble. The township also contains the hamlets of Amble New-hall, Amble Hope, Moor-house, and Amble Link.

The township of Hauxley is 753 acres, including Coquet Island, and contains the hamlets of Hauxley, Hauxley Sea-houses, Bondicar, and Radcliffe Terrace, besides Radcliffe Colliery, where the coalfield, whose royalty is owned by Col. Leslie's Trustees is tapped, and the produce conveyed to the harbour for exportation.

GEOLOGY, &c.—The district occupies the strip between the Millstone Grit and the great Acklington Dyke—which, stretching across the entire width of Northumberland, enters the sea at Bondicar. This strip is in the lowest of the true coal measures, otherwise called the Gannister Beds. The stratification is much broken up by numerous faults. The beach offers many points of interest:—here may be seen a present growth of calcareous Sandstone; a fine fossiliferous

bed of Conglomerate; and (with favouring tides) a submerged forest with trunks and roots of trees in wonderful preservation, and in part overlaid by a glacial deposit with ice-worn boulders. After a storm, much coal is washed up from the breaking up of thin seams, whose outcrop is within the range of the breakers. Good freestone is wrought on Amble Link for exportation as well as for home use.

The soil, a strong loam with a clay subsoil, requires much working; and little of it, save a strip running with the links is adapted for barley or turnips, but produces plentiful crops of fine wheat and very superior pasture ground.

POPULATION.

AMBLE.	HAUXLEY.
1801—152	92
1811—155	113
1821—197 [49 houses]	114 [26 houses] ¹
1831—247 ²	143
1881—2016	972
1891—2857	1031

Amble, as a place name, is found in a village on the Fjord in Norway; at Ambleston—near Milford Haven—a town founded (says Canon Taylor) by the Viking Hamill;³ at Amble-side, in the Lake District, etc.

It has been said that “the one fixed element in the unstable life of a nomadic race is the ancestral burial place.” That of the prehistoric inhabitants of Amble was discovered a few years ago on the links, and the treasures found are described in these pages by Mr G. H. Thompson.⁴ Up to this time about 40 of the graves have been unearthed in the quarrying operations.

Vestiges of the Roman occupation have been found in the adjoining township of Gloster-hill.

Both Amble and Hauxley were doubtless included in King Ceolwulf's grant of Warkworth to Lindisfarne in 737, a grant resumed by his successors.

¹ Parsons and White, Vol. II., p. 546.

² Dickson, Wards, etc. of Northumberland, p. 53.

³ Words and Places, p. 185.

⁴ Proceedings, Vol. X., pp. 523-530. See also Arch. Æl., Vol. III., pp. 36-38.

FEUDAL HISTORY.

Amongst the endowments given to the Priory of Tynemouth—when in 1090 it was refounded by Robert Mowbray,⁵ the Norman Earl of Northumberland, and affiliated to the great Benedictine Abbey of St. Albans—were the great tithes of Amble: this grant was confirmed by King Henry I. The gift of both the manors would seem to have quickly followed,⁶ for, some 20 years after, an apportionment of the revenues was made, and Amble and Coquet Island were awarded to St. Albans. Abbot Richard of St. Albans, who died 1119, relieved the monks of Tynemouth from claims by the parent abbey on payment of a yearly rent of 30s., the abbot of St. Albans reserving to his house Ambell, Coquet Island, etc.⁷ In Richard I's confirmation charter, granted shortly before his departure for Palestine,⁸ Amble and Hauxley are expressly named, as also in King John's charter of 1204. In the taxation of 1292,⁹ Amble is one of the 10 manors possessed by the prior of Tynemouth, to whom it brought in £5 5s. per annum, but immediately afterwards the abbot of the mother house¹⁰ was called upon to show by what warrant he claimed amercement of the men of Ambelle and Hauckeswelle, with wreck of the sea and free-warren there.

The Assize Rolls¹¹ of 40 Hen. III., contain a notice that Ralph, son of Henry of Amble, and William Prill of Amble, finding a chest at Hadston, cast up by the sea, from it took much goods, value unknown, and carried the same into the liberty of Tynemouth [*i.e.* to Amble.]

In the 24th year of Edward I. [1295] on the 'Collection of a Subsidy of an eleventh' is preserved the names of the tenants of the Priory of Tynemouth.¹²

⁵ Gibson, I., pp. 27-40.

⁶ Amble and Hauxley, members of the Barony de Vescy, were held of it in socage by the Prior of Tynemouth. Testa de Nevill, pp. 209, 218.

⁷ Gibson, I., p. 42.

⁸ *Ib.*, I., p. 61.

⁹ *Ib.*, I., pp. 117, 118.

¹⁰ Quo Warranto, Hodgson, Part III., Vol. I., p. 140, and Gibson, I., p. 114.

¹¹ Assize Rolls of Northumberland (Surtees' Society) 40, Henry III., 7, Edward I., p. 78.

¹² Quoted Gibson's Tynemouth, Vol. II., pp. xci, xciii.

HAUKESLAW.

	£	s.	d.		s.	d.
Summa bonorum Rogeri filii Willielmi	1	4	2½	unde regi	1	4¾
Walteri filii Willielmi	0	16	10	„	1	6½
Roberti de Raingtone	1	6	2	„	2	4½
Rogeri filii Willielmi	1	2	4	„	2	0½
Thomæ filii Roberti	0	19	0	„	1	9
Willielmi filii Henrici	1	6	8	„	2	5
Rogeri filii Nicholai	0	11	8	„	1	0¾
Roberti filii Rogeri	0	19	6	„	1	9¼
Ranulfi filii Roberti	1	11	2	„	2	10
Adæ filii Nicholai	1	3	1	„	2	1
Rogeri filii Rogeri	1	10	2	„	2	8¾
Rogeri filii Rogeri	0	18	7	„	1	8¼
Summa hujus villæ	£13	0	1½			
Unde domino regi	1	3	7¾			

AMBELL.

	£	s.	d.		s.	d.
Summa bonorum Nicholai de Ambel	2	17	8	unde regi	5	3

AMBEL.

	£	s.	d.		s.	d.
Summa bonorum Symonis filii Walteri	0	14	4	unde regi	1	3¾
Willielmi filii Willielmi	0	13	0	„	1	2¼
Roberti filii Hug'di	0	12	0	„	1	1
Roberti filii Eliæ	0	13	0	„	1	2¼
Walteri filii Rogeri	0	13	0	„	1	2¼
Ranulphi filii Henrici	0	13	0	„	1	2¼
Symonis filii Ranulphi	0	13	0	„	1	2¼
Ranulphi filii Galfridi	0	12	6	„	1	1¾
Thomæ Punder	0	17	10	„	1	7½
Summa hujus villæ	£6	1	8			
Unde domino regi	0	11	0¾			

King Edward II. came to Amble from Newbiggin 17th August, 13th year of his reign, and was there until the following day, when he proceeded on his journey northward.¹³

The Chronicles of St. Albans have preserved for us an early notice of the connection of the Widdringtons with Hauxley—a connection which still subsists.

In Edward III.'s reign [1327-1377] "Sir Gerard de Widdrington, one of the boldest and most unscrupulous knights in that part of the country [says the ecclesiastical chronicler] being richer than the rest, and, on

¹³ Hartshorn's Itinerary, pub. privately, 1861.

account of his fame, supported by the interest of many, asserted a claim that he had a right to the manor of Hauxley." Widdrington is accused of seeking to kill the prior, and of having seized and put to torture some Augustine friars who were returning from Tynemouth, thinking they were monks of the priory.

Lady Mary Percy, wife of Lord Percy, and sister to Henry, Duke of Lancaster, aided the Prior, who was her confessor, by sending him a certain knight named Thomas Colvill, who had distinguished himself in action in France. She supplemented her champion by sending for sale all her jewels (because she had no great abundance of gold.) In the hearing of the action between Widdrington and the prior, Colvill "rose up in the midst of the pleadings and declared his readiness to fight in the cause of the prior: all were struck with astonishment at his unexpected appearance and his boldness, and no one dared encounter him to try if the cause of the adversary was just: . . . his enemies being out of heart, the prior obtained the termination that he wished to the cause above mentioned."¹⁴

Sometime after the prior [de la Mere] was elected abbot of St. Albans, and rose to the favour of Edward the Black Prince, whose ear he obtained, and "related to him the difficulty of the aforesaid law-suit, and the threats and malice of the aforesaid Gerald." The first time Widdrington appeared in the presence, the prince roughly rebuked him, but after he had hastened home to his native country and given satisfaction to the Abbot, he obtained the pardon which he sought, and in other respects became dear and acceptable to the prince.¹⁵

In 1480 the prior and convent charged the village and territory of Hawkysla with an annuity or pension of £10 per annum, to Nicholas Boston, who had recently resigned the priorship.¹⁶

In 1539 Tynemouth Priory surrendered, and its possessions passed to the Crown. The Ministers' Accounts include details of both townships.

¹⁴ Gibson, Vol. II., p. 45.

¹⁵ Cott. MSS. Claud, E. iv., fo. 236, quoted Gibson's Tynemouth, Vol. II., p. 46.

¹⁶ Gibson, I. p. 184.

MINISTERS' ACCOUNTS,¹⁷ 30 Henry VIII. to 31 Henry VIII.

AMBELL TOWNSHIP.	RENTS OF TENANTS.	{ John Wetherington, the Bailiff there, accounts for xvl. xiijs. vjd. for the rents and farms of twenty-one copyholders of cottages, lands, meadows, feedings, and pastures, in various quantities, at different rents [including a pasture called 'Wylde mere mede,' and a parcel of meadow called 'Hallemede.'] And for cvjs. ijd. for the price of twenty-four quarters of barley, payable by fourteen tenants there, to wit, one quarter and six bushels each, at iijs. iiijd. per quarter.	l. s. d. xxij. xiiij. vj.
		{ And for xxvjs. viijd. for the price of four score of salt fish, accruing from four cobles, to wit, every salt fish iiijd.; and the farm of a cottage xijd.	
		{ And he answers for vjs. for the fines on assize of bread and ale, payable there by ancient custom.	
		{ And for xiijd. for the pannage of swine, payable by the aforesaid fourteen tenants.	
AXELEYE TOWNSHIP.	RENTS AND FINES.	{ John Wetherington ¹⁸ the Bailiff there accounts for xixl. vjd. for the rents and fines of eleven copyhold tenants there, holding tenements, lands, feedings, and pastures, in different quantities, and at various rents.	l. s. d. xx. xiiij. j.
		{ And for xxvjs. viijd. for the price of eighty salt fish, accruing as a custom from four cobles fishing there by ancient usage, to wit, for each coble twenty fish so sold, and for vjs. for the assize of bread.	
		{ And for xd. for the pannage of pigs, or 'le Swyntake,' paid by the tenants there.	

¹⁷ Gibson, I., p. 227.¹⁸ The lands held by John Widdrington's descendant and representative, are yet assessed for the fee farm rent; the holder recovering from the other freeholders their respective proportions. I copy one of the receipts.—

The manors remained in the Crown until 1629. The following extract, preserved in the Rev. John Hodgson's MSS., tells us that under the lord of the manor there were copyholders admitted to and holding their lands in a customary manner.

"At a court holden in the manor of Amble and Hauxley, 25th January, 35 Elizabeth.

Juratores dicunt quod Robertus Howey mortuus est et dicunt quod per ultimum votum etc. dedit [rectum?] suum de et in tenementum [*sic*] in Ambell coram proximis suis Roberto Pater-sone, filio Johannis Patersone, et heredibus suis secundum consuetudinem. Et post defuncti exitum ad opus Edwardi Patersone fratris ejusdem Roberti. Salvo jure uxoris Johannis Patersone, durante viduitate.

Vera copia, etc."¹⁹

Gibson says that the monastery lands appear to have been sold at 20 years purchase; the buildings at 15 years purchase: the buyers to hold of the Crown, paying a reserved rent equal to $\frac{1}{10}$ th of the usual rent or annual value.

Before attempting to trace the subsequent changes in ownership, it may be convenient here to notice certain ancient customary rights common to both townships: they principally relate to the foreshore. The freeholders of Amble and their under tenants had right to take and carry away from the shore of Hauxley both stones and sea weed without payment or acknowledgement, and conversely the freeholders and under tenants of Hauxley had similar right on the Amble foreshore—and these rights extended to the whole coast line, over-riding

¹⁸ continued.—County of Northumberland.

	£	s.	d.	Received this 22nd day of Nov-	
	8	3	0	ember 1870, of Messrs John Wid-	
Income Tax	0	2	8	drington, 'exors' and Freeholders,	
				the sum of Ten Pounds, three	
	8	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	shillings, and 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., being half-a-	£ s. d.
Acquittance	0	0	4	year's Fee Farm Rent, granted from	10 3 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
				the Crown, and due at Michaelmas	
	£8	0	8	1870 unto John Clayton, Esq., for	
				Hauxley Town, and appurtenances	
				[in the said County.]	

Allowed out of the Sum above mentioned, to be received the Sum of £2 0 8, on account of Land Tax.

Edw. Boyd

Recr.

¹⁹ Rev. John Hodgson's Collection, copy of paper 'penes Cookson esq.'

any individual proprietary right. But if a freeholder or under-tenant of either township, carted such stones or ware to any holding he might possess, outside of the townships, *e.g.* to Togston, the proprietary rights of the freeholder, whose foreshore was thus invaded, were acknowledged by payment for value of such stones or ware, or at the least by a payment in acknowledgement.

PART I.—HAUXLEY.

The Township of AUXLEY, with the lands and tenements of tenants at will there, worth yearly £17 7s. 7d.; the fines of assize of bread and ale payable by the tenants there, worth 6s. yearly; the pannage of swine upon "swine banks," worth 10d. yearly; 60 salt fish coming from three fishing cobles (that is to say of every coble 20 fishes) after the rate of 4d. a fish, worth 20s. per annum; the whole, amounting to £20 7s. 5d., were, 25th September, 4 Charles I. [1629] granted to Edward Ditchfield of London, and other persons, in fee farm, at a yearly rent of the like amount.²⁰

The grantees immediately sold to Sir Wm. Hewitt, Knight, but would seem to have reserved the minerals. In 1630 Sir Wm. Hewitt and his eldest son Thomas, conveyed their purchase in parcels, seemingly to the ancient copyholders.

In 1663 the proprietors were—

Robert Widdrington, esq.	rated at £40
William Kirton	24
Mr Nicholas Lewen	20
William Carr	13
John Clark	13
John Hudson	10
Robert Hall	11

Annual value of whole township £131

²⁰ Gibson, I., p. 243.

PEDIGREE OF WIDDRINGTON OF HAUXLEY.

Sir Ralph Widdrington²¹ = Felicia, dau. and coheir of
of Widdrington Sir Robert Claxton, mar.
knighted 1482. before 1480. 1st wife.

Sir Henry Widdrington: died 26th Aug. 1518.	= Margery, dau. of Sir Henry Percy: mar. circa 1492.	Roger Widdrington of Chibburn.	= Mabel or Maud, dau. of Strother of Kirknewton.
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Sir John Widdrington	= Agnes, dau. of Sir Edw. Gower: second wife.	Lucy = Katherine = dau. of . . . Errington of Whit- tington 1st wife.	(else-where called Isabel) dau. and co-heir of Wm. Bennet of Kenton: 2nd wife.	John Widdrington of Hauxley and Chibburn ²² 1575: son and heir.	= Mary dau. of Sir Wm. Ogle: 3rd wife.	Roger = Dorothy
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Isaac Widdrington, 5th son: from whom the Rev. John Hodgson, and also Rad- cliffe the Herald, ²⁵ deduce the Widdringtons of Hauxley.	Elizabeth.	Gerard died sp.	Roger Widdrington, ²³ aged 26— 1575. Robert ²⁴ James	Isabel Barbara Maud Anne
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Though the earlier Widdrington descents have not yet been made clear, there is little difficulty from the 17th century.

In 1628 Henry Widdrington²⁶ of Hauxley was one of the freeholders of the county, and in 1638-9 the name of Robert Widdrington of Hauxley appears in a similar list.

²¹ *Visitation*, with details added. See also Hodgson's Northumberland, Part II., Vol. II., pp. 235 and 297.

John Widdrington of Hauxley had a grant of 3 husbandlands in Shotton from his cousin Sir John Widdrington, to enable him to marry Mary Ogle.—Hodgson, Part II., Vol. II., p. 297.

²² 1539. John Widdrington was Bailiff of Amble and Hauxley at suppression of Tynemouth Priory.

1550. John Widdrington of Hauxley was one of the gentlemen inhabiting in the Middle Marches.—Hodgson, Part III., Vol. II., p. 248.

²³ 1587-8, 23rd March. Inventory of the goods of Roger Widdrington of Hauxley exhibited at Durham.—*Raine Testa*.

²⁴ 1598. Robert Widdrington of Hauxley, executor to the will of Robert Widdrington of Plessey.—Hodgson, Part II., Vol. II., p. 236.

²⁵ Pedigree of Widdrington family by Radcliffe, lent to writer by Rev. Canon Raine.

²⁶ Arch. Æl., Vol. II., pp. 318 and 322.

In 1652, 20th March, Robert Widdrington of Hauxley²⁷ levied a fine, and in 1663 he was rated for lands at Newmoor House and Hesleydean (of the rental of £30) for the Guyzance Tithe, and for lands in Amble and Hauxley. In 1664 he was Deputy High Sheriff for his kinsman, Sir Thomas Horsley.²⁸ He would seem to have had but one son, William Widdrington of Barnhill, Guyzance, who in 1655 was entered at Gray's Inn, and in 1663 was rated for lands at Barnhill, at £40 per annum; whose will, dated 17th September 1664, desires his body to be buried in the chancel of Warkworth, amongst his predecessors, makes his father, Robert Widdrington of Hauxley, esq., supervisor, mentions his wife Barbara, his only child Anne,²⁹ and his kinsman, Sir Ralph Delavel, Bart.³⁰

On 20th December 1675, Robert Widdrington and the other freeholders entered into articles for the division of the township,³¹ and 29th and 30th July, Robert Widdrington the elder settled his lands in Amble and Hauxley, with fishings in Hauxley, upon his nephew, Robert Widdrington, son of William Widdrington.³² His will, dated 28th May 1682, proved at Durham 1696, recites this settlement, and mentions his lands in Guyzance.³³

His nephew and heir, Robert Widdrington, took out a license 30th June 1681, to marry Dorothy Ogle, spinster; and again 26th July 1689, a license to marry Frances Humble, of the parish of Shilbottle. His will is dated 17th January 1716-7. He left two sons, Robert and John, and three daughters, Dorothy,

²⁷ In 1652 administration of the goods of Henry Kirton of Hauxley was granted to his grandson, on the mother's side, Robert Widdrington of Hauxley.—*Durham Wills*.

²⁸ Lancelot Horsley of Brinkheugh, who died in 1660, married Jane, daughter of John Widdrington of Hauxley: from this marriage descend the Widdringtons and Riddells of Felton Park.—*Visitation*, p. 69.

²⁹ 1662, 4th December. Anne, daughter of Mr William Widdrington of ye Barnhill, bap.—*Felton Registers*.

5th June 1665, William Widdrington, gentleman, son and heir of Robert Widdrington of Hauxley, Esq., entered at Gray's Inn. *Communicated by Canon Raine of York*.

³⁰ *Raine Testa.* and Hodgson, Part II., Vol. II., p. 104.

³¹ Hauxley Abstract.—*Rev. John Hodgson's Collection*.

³² This will is no longer to be found at Durham, but is abstracted by the Rev. John Hodgson.

³³ 1696, 14th November. Robert Widdrington of Hauxley, buried.—*Warkworth Registers*.

Ann, and Frances. To Robert the eldest son, he had released, 14th and 15th January 1716-7,³⁴ a messuage and 3 farms in Amble, and 2 farms in Guyzance.

The latter married Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Timothy Punshon of Killingworth and Alnwick, the founder and first minister of the Branton meeting, by his wife Margaret, daughter of Nathaniel Salkeld of Alnwick.³⁵ The marriage settlement is dated 1st and 2nd May 1722. This Robert Widdrington of Bondgate Hall, Alnwick, in 1731 was one of the original trustees of Bondgate Meeting House:³⁶ he voted for Hauxley in 1722, 1734, and 1748, and was buried at Warkworth in 1751. By his will, dated 5th July 1747, he devised his lands in Hauxley, Coquet Island, Amble, Alnwick, and Guyzance, to his brother John Widdrington of Newcastle, and to Richard Grieve of Alnwick, in trust for his eldest son, John Widdrington, and portions of £300 a-piece to his younger children, Nathaniel, William, Frances, Mary, and Elizabeth.³⁷

His eldest son and heir, John Widdrington, described as of Alnwick, attorney, in 1753 conveyed 3 ridges of land at Hauxley to his neighbour, John Clark.³⁸ In the same year, for the purpose of discharging the portions of his younger brothers and sisters, he borrowed £2000 from Percivel Horsley, on mortgage on his lands in Hauxley, Amble, Warkworth, Guyzance, and free fishing in the Coquet and in the sea. By

³⁴ Hauxley Abstract.—Rev. John Hodgson's MSS.

³⁵ In the floor of Alnwick chancel is a grave cover bearing the following inscription, which has been extended by Canon Raine :—

TIMOTHIEO PUNSHON | KILLINGWORTHENSI | Viro Dilecto Merito
AMato Patri VIRO PIENTISSIMO | MARGARETA | CONJUX E GENTE |
SALKELDIANA | GEMENS Posuit | VIXIT ANN 49 | OBIT IMPERANTI
GEORGIO | Pio Fideli III. |

And in the Alnwick Registers occurs the following entry :—" Mr Punshon late minister of Branton, buried 29th December 1716," i.e. the third year of George I.

The Punshons were an old family, owning lands at Killingworth and in Tynemouthshire. The writer has given some account of them in Arch. Æl., Vol. xv., p. 154.

³⁶ Tate's Alnwick, II., p. 172.

³⁷ The Rev. John Hodgson's MSS. 'E,' pp. 21-22-23.

³⁸ Hauxley Cottage Deeds.

His Grace the Duke of Northumberland has appointed John Widdrington, Esq. of Hauxley, His Grace's auditor, in the room of Richard Seamour, Esq., who has resigned.—*Newcastle Courant*, 14th March 1767.

his marriage with Isabella,³⁹ daughter of John Forster of Adderston, and last survivor of that ancient line, he acquired an interest in her large fortune, and by purchases from the other freeholders, was enabled to extend his patrimonial estate. His will, dated 9th December 1779, recites his marriage settlement, and declares that he had borrowed £1000 of his wife's fortune of £8000, in order to complete the purchase of lands in Hauxley and Amble from Mr Cresswell and Mr Taylor. He charges the lands so purchased from Cresswell, with £20 per annum, in favour of his kinsman, Nathaniel Punshon, "now living with me": he mentions the £314 devised by his late sister, Sarah Widdrington, to "Mr Brown's children;" he devises £500 a piece "to Edward Brown, jun., and to Sarah Brown, children of Edward Brown of Broomhill, and of my late sister Frances"; and to the "daughter of my late sister, Mary Teasdale."

He was succeeded by his only brother, Nathaniel Widdrington, who died unmarried, and by his will, dated 28th April 1783, devised legacies to his nieces, Sarah Brown and Sarah Teasdale, to Nathaniel Punshon, to Samuel Bell his gardener, to his maid, Frances Muers. He charged his real estate at Hauxley, with £20 per annum, in favour of his servant, Margaret Muers (to whom he also devised his late mother's wearing apparel) and subject thereto, he devised his lands in Hauxley, Amble, Guyzance, and Alnwick, to his cousin John Widdrington of Newcastle.

A reference to the table will show that Robert Widdrington, whose will is dated 1717, had a second son named John. He practised as an attorney in Newcastle, where he resided in Hanover Square: he married the daughter of John Carr of Newcastle and Dunston Hill. Dr Carlyle, in his autobiography, speaks of "Ralph Carr, an eminent merchant [in Newcastle] and his brother-in-law, Mr Witherington, styled the honest

³⁹ Under the entail created by Mrs Widdrington's father, the real estate of the Adderston Forsters passed to the Bacons of Staward, but under her brother's will [1764] she succeeded to £8000—South Sea Stock—the accumulation of his minority. She was married at Edlingham, from her step-father's house, 26th May 1767. She did not long survive her husband; and by her will, dated 31st March 1780, appointed as her executor, Henry Mills of Willington, co. Durham, the husband of her half-sister, Elizabeth Fenwick, etc.

- I., Widdington of Hauxley=....., dau. of Henry Kirton of Hauxley.
query Robert, son of Isaac Widdington ?
- II. William Widdington of Hauxley. In 1664 deputy High Sheriff for Sir Thos. Horsley. Will d. 28th May 1692. bur. at Warkworth 14 Nov. 1696.*
William Widdington=.....
- III. William Widdington of Barnhill=Barbara dau. of M. 30th June 1681. Dorothy Ogle=Robert Widdington=Frances Humble par Shilbottle B. of M. 26th July 1689 : bur. Oct. 1719.* 31 Aug. 1733.*
'To be bur. in Warkworth chancel.'
Ann Widdington, only child, bap. at Felton, 4th Dec. 1662.
- IV. Robert Widdington=Sarah, dau. of John Widdington=Jane, dau. of Dorothy m. 1st Thos. Smith, Thirston: of Hauxley and of Rev. T. of Newcastle: John Carr of and 2nd. Wm. Carr of Warkworth. Bondgate Hall, Punshon: d. 16th Oct. 1769. Dunston Hill: Ann [mar. Edw. Young.] Alnwick marr. sett. Attorney-at-law. bur. Whickham. Frances died unma. 5th Oct. 1742.* Will d. 5 July 1747: 2 May 1722. John Widdington of New- =Jane, dau. of Rev. Wm. Swinburn bur. 20th March m. 5 Dec. 1722* castle and Hauxley: bur. 14th of Tinden, Sussex: mar. at Mid- 1750-1.* Nov. 1797.* hurst 21st Oct. 1762.
- V. John Widdington=Isabella, dau. of Nathaniel W. of Hauxley Frances=Edw. Mary=Cap. Wm Sarah W. of born 10th March Forster of bur. 9th July 1783.* mar. 30 Teasdale Alnwick: born 1727-8.* In 1753 William bur. 25th Aug. 1751.* June of Alnwick, atty.: at Edlingham: Timothy born 1729. bur. 1734* 1767: d. Broomhill. Alnwick mar. at 17 Mar. 1730.* Elizabeth [ma bur. 5 Jan. 1777 Jan. 1762 Ruthenford] bur. 14 Jan. 1780.* 26th May 1767. Robt born 1723: bur. Nov. 1743* 18 June d. 23rd Sep. 1784.* s.p. bur. 9 Ap 1780*
- VI. Sarah Brown, only surviving child = Rev. Jos. Cook of marr. sett. 4th Aug. 1786. Newton, vicar of Shilbottle.
Assumed the name of Widdington.
- VII. Sam. Edw. Cook assumed=Dorothy dau. of Frances Cook=Capt. S. Jackson. Major Geo. Sidney Henry=Fanny Caroline d. of the name of Widdington, Alex. Davison John W. T. Widdington, of T. Strickland of F.G.S. ob. 1856 s.p. S. F. Jackson assumed the name of Widdington. Cap. 53 Reg Kendal, mar. 1830.

attorney of the north." His death is recorded in the *Newcastle Chronicle* as follows:—"16th October 1769 died Mr John Widdrington, sen., of Newcastle, attorney: he transacted his business with inflexible integrity and strictest honour." His wife was buried with her father's family at Whickham, where a monumental inscription remains to her memory.

The only son of this marriage, also named John, succeeded to the family estates at the death of his cousin german, Nathaniel Widdrington. Of him, the last male representative⁴⁰ of this ancient family, a memoir by Mr Clephan has been printed in '*Archæologia Æliana*.'⁴¹ His literary attainments are also recorded by Dr Alexander Carlyle. He was one of the founders and first President of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle, and made the members welcome to the use of his books and scientific instruments.

He also resided in Hanover Square, and was a member of that congregation of the keenest and best heads of Newcastle, gathered to the Hanover Square Chapel by the ability and worth of the Rev. William Turner, with which church his mother's family was also associated. With his uncle, Ralph Carr, he traded as a merchant and banker,

⁴⁰ A monumental inscription on the south side of St. John's Church, Newcastle, marks the burial place of a family of Widdrington of Newcastle, whose members were cordwainers, *Whitehead's Directory* of 1778 gives Robert Widdrington of Middle Street, Newcastle, cordwainer. A note in Bell's transcripts of the MI. St. John's (with the Soc. of Antiquaries) asserts that Robert Widdrington of Newcastle, cordwainer, who died 21st July 1806, aged 60, was eldest son of Thomas Widdrington of Newcastle, and grandson of Robert Widdrington of Hauxley. And in the Bell Collection at Alnwick Castle are further details that this last named Robert Widdrington, a captain in the Life Guards, after spending a considerable fortune, lived at Quarry-House, Westgate, Newcastle, and had a numerous issue, some of whom were baptized and buried at St. John's, Newcastle.

1709, 15th May. Robert, son of Robert Widdrington of Westgate, buried.

1719-20, 28th February. Esther, daughter of Robert Widdrington of Quarry-House, baptized.

1724, 20th December. Robert, son of Robert Widdrington of Quarry-House, baptized.—*St. John's Register*.

The writer does not consider the connection with the Hauxley family fully established.

⁴¹ *Arch. Æl.*, Vol. x., p. 138.

but after the dissolution of the partnership, he became involved in the affairs of 'the Old Bank.' At his death, his widow and executrix found it imprudent to prove his will, and his affairs were cast into Chancery. His fowling pieces, carbine, pistols, 3 telescopes, microscope, globes, pianoforte, bass violin, fishing rods, bows and arrows, barometers, and swords were advertised for sale by auction,⁴² and his creditors required to send in their claims to a master in Chancery.⁴³ An elegy on his death appeared in the *Newcastle Advertiser* of 25th November 1797, and an entry in the minute book⁴⁴ of the Literary and Philosophical Society records his urbanity, his virtues, and the extent of his knowledge, particularly in natural philosophy.

His wife was Jane, only daughter of Rev. William Swinburn, vicar of Tinden, Essex, son of Surtees Swinburn of Longwitton. They were married at Midhurst, Sussex, 21st October 1762.⁴⁵ The newspaper of the day announces that "on Tuesday Mr John Widdrington and his newly married lady arrived at his father's house in this town."⁴⁶ Tradition says her health was not robust, and that she might have exercise, and for her comfort the long glass-house was built in the garden at Hauxley. A tablet in the chancel of St. Andrew's Church, Newcastle, records her death at the age of 82, on the 6th September 1824.

John Widdrington's will is dated 6th August 1783. He is described as of Newcastle: he charges his lands in Hauxley, Amble, Guyzance, and Alnwick, which were devised to him by his cousins german, John and Nathaniel Widdrington of Hauxley, with the payment of his debts, and with an annuity to his wife: then as to one moiety, he devises the same to Sarah Brown and her issue, and as to the other moiety to Sarah Teasdale and her issue, with cross remainders: failing issue to either marriage, remainder to "William Smith, younger son of my cousin, William Smith of Worcester."⁴⁷ He devised his house in Hanover Square, and his lands in Whickham, to

⁴² Newcastle Papers, 4th August 1798.

⁴³ *Courant*, 31st July 1802.

⁴⁴ Arch. Æl., Vol. x., p. 143.

⁴⁵ *Newcastle Journal*, 30th October 1762.

⁴⁶ *Newcastle Journal*, 20th November 1762.

⁴⁷ Of West Thirston Family.

his wife, whom he made sole executrix. The executrix having renounced the probate, letters of administration with will annexed, were granted, 27th February 1798, to Joseph Cook and David Latimer Tinling, the husbands of the co-heiresses.

As has been said above, a chancery suit ensued; it ended in the dismemberment of the estates, large portions of which were advertised to be sold by auction at the White Swan, Alnwick, 9th October 1807. Amble Moor-House was purchased by Edwards Werge; a field in Hauxley by Rochester, owner of Bondicar; Guyzance by; and Bondgate Hall, Alnwick [ultimately] by John Carr, then of Manchester.

A stone pillar in the midst of the south park in front of Hauxley Hall bears the following inscription.—

This Portion
of the Hauxley Property
was redeemed
To its Hereditary Course
By the Zeal and Exertions
of the Rev. Jos. Cook
of Newton Hall,
Through the Medium
of a Suit
In the Court of Chancery;
Commenced January 1798:
Terminated May 1809.⁴⁸

The *Newcastle Courant* of 26th April 1800 contains an advertisement of the mansion house to be let. "In the gardens are a vinery, peach house, with hot walls well clothed with fruit trees, a considerable part of which is also covered with glass."

The two co-heiresses who succeeded to the shattered estate were descended respectively from two of the daughters of Robert Widdrington and Sarah Punshon. The *Newcastle Courant* of January 1762 records the marriage, at Alnwick, of "Captain Teasdale of General Lambton's Regiment, to Miss

⁴⁸ Somewhat unfortunately the site of this pillar is not of the more ancient Widdrington inheritance (almost the whole of which lay to the north of the town street) but in the land purchased about the middle of 18th century from the Kirton family. Of the old mansion of the Widdringtons there are remains in a cottage of a window with massive mouldings, and a head with the date 1600.

Widdrington of Hauxley, an amiable young lady with a handsome fortune." On 8th August 1763⁴⁹ William Teasdale (who was a son of Christopher Teasdale of Knipe Hall, Westmoreland) and Mary his wife joined in a release to her brother for her portion under her father's will. Of the marriage, there would seem to have been issue one daughter only, Sarah Teasdale, mentioned in the wills of her uncles, John and Nathaniel Widdrington, and now heiress to a moiety of the estate. She married Captain David Latimer Tinling, afterwards known as Major-General Sir David Latimer Tinling-Widdrington.⁵⁰ Their eldest son, George John Widdrington Tinling-Widdrington, Major 83rd Regiment, died in his 26th year, of wounds received in the battle of Vittoria.⁵¹

The Tinling-Widdringtons subsequently sold their moiety to the family of the other co-heiress.

Mrs Teasdale's elder sister Frances became wife (30th June 1767) of Edward Brown⁵² of Broomhill. He was of an old family in the Chapelry of Chevington, and son of Edward Brown⁵³ of Broomhill, who had once farmed Cresswell's lands at Hauxley. His family owned and, in the elections of 1722, 1748, and 1774, voted for the grain tithes of Ellington.

Mrs Brown left issue a son Edward, born 1770, died 1781, and a daughter Sarah, who became sole heiress to her father.

⁴⁹ Hauxley Abstract of Title.

⁵⁰ The *London Gazette* of 4th March 1809 contains royal license to David Latimer Tinling, Lieutenant-Colonel late of 17th Regiment, and Inspecting Field Officer, out of respect to his wife's uncles, John and Nathaniel Widdrington, to take the name of Widdrington in addition to his own name, and for his children to assume it in substitution. He was afterwards knighted by King George, and was a Knight Commander of Hanover.

⁵¹ Local Papers, 30th June 1813.

⁵² Edward Brown of Broomhill died 23rd September 1784, aged 41 years.—MI. Warkworth. He is said to have been accidentally shot by a neighbour and friend.

⁵³ Edward Brown (the father) was son of Nicholas Brown of East Chevington by his wife Isabella, daughter of . . . Brown of Hawkhill. His will was dated and proved 1748; his father was then living. Besides his son he left three daughters; Alice married first to William Richardson of North Seaton, and second to Edward Bennet of Morpeth, and third to John Wilson of Morpeth, surgeon; Isabel married Thomas Davies of Morpeth, a retired officer; and Jane married Thomas Clark of Woodhorn and Broomhill.

She married the Rev. Joseph Cook, then of Sheepwash, but afterwards vicar of Shilbottle and Chatton,⁵⁴ eldest son of Samuel Cook of Newton-on-the-Moor.⁵⁵ Under the instrument under which she succeeded to the Widdrington estates, Mrs Cook was required to assume the name and arms of Widdrington. Her husband preferred to retain his own patronymic. Her second son, the Rev. Joseph Cook,⁵⁶ died in 1825, near Mount Sinai, whilst travelling in the Holy Land. Dying in 1840, aged 71, she was succeeded by her eldest son, Samuel Edward Cook,⁵⁷ Captain R.N., F.G.S., who also assumed the name of Widdrington, but dying without issue, was succeeded by his nephew, Mr Shalcross Fitz-Herbert Jacson, now Mr S. F. Widdrington of Newton Hall and of Hauxley, who is the owner of both moieties.

The Widdrington Arms are:—Quarterly. Argent and Gules,

⁵⁴ Marriage Settlement, 4th August 1786; Sarah Brown was then of Morpeth, and was possessed of £3420, charged on the estate of John Widdrington of Hauxley:—a moiety of the Ellington tithe, etc.—*Newton Hall Papers, for the inspection of which the writer is obliged to Mr Widdrington.*

⁵⁵ The family history of the Cooks shall be reserved for another occasion.

⁵⁶ He was of Christ's College, Cambridge, and to his memory the Master and Fellows erected a monument bearing the following inscription.

MI. | Viri reverendi Josephi Cook A.M. | Collegii hujus socii | Quem per Arabiam Petræam itur facientem | mors subita et immatura abstulit | V non Mart A.D. MDCCCXXV ætatis suæ XXXV | In sepulchreto prope fontes Elim | Sacris literis celebres | Conditus est amicorum viæ comitum lacrymis | Hoc marmor | Quo desiderium suum testentur | Posuerunt magister et socii |

⁵⁷ In 1808 Samuel Edward Cook, eldest son and heir of Sarah [Cook] Widdrington and Captain George John Widdrington Tinling, eldest son of Sarah Tinling Widdrington, joined with their respective mothers in a release of messuage in Bondgate, Alnwick.

"Lieutenant-General Sir David Latimer Tinling Widdrington, Military Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, died 30th July 1839, in the 82nd year of his age. He served his country with honour and great credit during a period of 60 years, beginning at the memorable siege of Gibraltar, afterwards in every part of the world, and received from his country an annuity for distinguished services. . . . He expired in this parish, at the temporary residence of his son, Rev. Sidney Henry Widdrington, A.M., of Hauxley Hall, Northumberland."—*MI. Bexley Kent, communicated by Mr Widdrington.*

a bend sable. Crest—A Bull's Head on cap of Maintenance. Motto, Joye sans fin.⁵⁸

KIRTON'S ESTATE.—The second freeholder in the list of 1663 is William Kirton, who held over $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the land, and was taxed on a rental of £24. That he was akin to his neighbour Widdrington is shown by the grant of administration to the goods of Henry Kirton⁵⁹ of Hauxley, in 1653, to Robert Widdrington, the grandson on the mother's side. He was succeeded by Edward Kirton,⁶⁰ who married first Isabel, daughter of Matthew Curry of Bedlington, and second Jane, sister of Thomas Kelly of Whorlton. Edward Kirton was buried in Warkworth Church, 11th March 1694-5: his will⁶¹ mentions his wife, and her brother, Thomas Kelly—his daughters, Sarah⁶² and Rachel: he devises his lands to his son Matthew. The latter married Hannah Smith⁶³ of Togston, and by her had a son Edward, a daughter Dorothy, and perhaps other children. Before and at the time of his death, which was in 1735, he was involved in a Chancery suit respecting the fishery: in it, and in his lands, he was succeeded by his son Edward.

Matthew Kirton would seem to have rebuilt or renovated the mansion: his are the initials which remain over the north door of Hauxley Hall, as shown on next page.

⁵⁸ Monument, Warkworth Chancel and Churchyard.

⁵⁹ Henry Kirton of Hauxley, gentleman, was a freeholder in 1628 and in 1638.—Arch. Æl., II., pp. 318, 322.

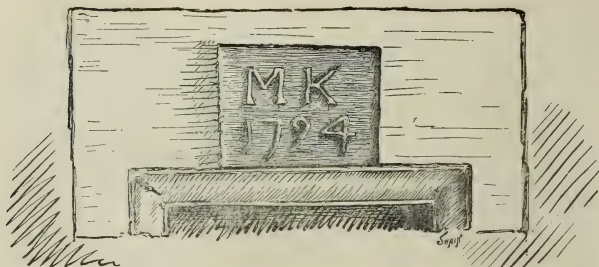
1653. Administration of the goods of Henry Kirton of Hauxley committed to Robert Widdrington, grandchild on the mother's side.—*Durham Wills and Administrations.*

⁶⁰ 1673. Bond of Marriage, Edward Kirton of Hauxley, gentleman; and Isabella Curry, spinster.—*Raine's Marriage Licences.*

⁶¹ 1694. Will of Edward Kirton of Hauxley, gentleman—to be buried in parish church of Warkworth—to loving wife, Jane Kirton, £160—£100 of which is part of the fortune my said wife brought to me, and is at present in security in the hands of her brother—the other £60 to be paid out of my personal estate—my lands in Hauxley to my son, Matthew Kirton, on condition that he pay £70 each to my daughters, Sarah and Rachel Kirton, at majority or marriage. Executors, my trusty friends George Lawson of Gloster Hill, and Robert Valentine of Wooden. Proved at Durham 1695. Amount of inventory £268 10s. 2d.

⁶² 1702. Ralph Fenwick of Rothbury and Mrs Sarah Kirton of Amble, parish of Warkworth, married.—*Rothbury Registers.*

⁶³ 6th June 1707. Matthew Kirton of Hauxley and Hannah Smith of Togston married.—*Warkworth Registers.*



His lands stretched down to the link, and on the shore is a rock which yet retains the now forgotten name of Kirton:—to the west of the township lay Kirton's Moor, evidently an allotment or apportionment of some undivided or common lands. In 1710 he had mortgaged his estate to William Wharrier of Birling—the mortgage being subsequently set over to Thomas Ord of Newcastle. After his death, the Ords would seem to have foreclosed, for in 1762 John Ord of Fenham sold Kirton's lands to John Widdrington. Kirton's onstead was where now stands the hamlet of Sea-houses.

HALL'S ESTATE.—The freeholders' list of 1638 contains the name of Wm. Hall of Hauxley, gent.⁶⁴ In 1663 Robert Hall was rated at £11 for his lands. On 8th Feb. 1698 John Hall conveyed his lands in Hauxley to William Cresswell. Wm. Cresswell the younger married Grace, daughter of Joseph Forster of Low Buston, in whose favour (2nd Sept. 1727) a jointure was charged on the estate. This was followed 19 years after by a settlement dated 28th Oct. 1746, by which Wm. Cresswell the elder settled his Hauxley estate upon Wm. Cresswell the younger, and Grace his wife. Space will not permit any digression into the history of the Chancery suit which followed the death of the elder Wm. Cresswell: it may be remarked that much confusion has arisen from the fact of several contemporary individuals in the respective positions of father, son, and cousins—proprieters and tenants—bearing the same christian and surnames. The Court confirmed to John Cresswell of Cresswell, son of William and Grace, the possession of the estate: this he in 1775 sold to John Widdrington.

⁶⁴ Arch. Æl., Vol. II., p. 323.

William Cresswell of Hauxley (the tenant) who disputed the validity of his kinsman's settlement had issue—Henry, baptised⁶⁵ 10th Feb. 1742: Jane, who married . . . Story of Blyth, butcher: and Dorothy, who married 14th July 1769 Wm. Hall of Bondicar, to whom she had issue.

The homestead of Cresswell's estate was at the south side of the road at the west end of the village. Its site is marked by two old cottages standing a little back from the road.

HUDSON'S ESTATE.—John Hudson of Hauxley, gent., appears in the freeholder's list of 1638.⁶⁶ In the list of 1663, John Hudson's lands were rated at £10 per annum. His descendant Robert Hudson, in 1738 sold his lands to Robert Widdrington.

CLARK'S ESTATE.—In 1663 John Clark and William Carr were respectively rated at £13. Clark's homestead stood at the east end of the village on the north side of the town gate—the lands stretched south-eastward to the sea. It is now known as Hauxley Cottage.

John Clark in 1682 settled his lands in Hauxley upon the marriage of his eldest son William Clark, with Elizabeth, daughter of Matthew Curry⁶⁷ of Bedlington, whose other daughter was wife to Edward Kirton. He died in 1693, and is buried at Warkworth. John Clark, eldest son of William and Elizabeth, in 1712, married Ann Tate⁶⁸ of Sturton Grange when his father gave up to the young couple his life estate in Hauxley, and removed to Chevington, where he apparently had a leasehold farm. The will of this John Clark is dated 1728, and mentions his two sons William⁶⁹ and John, and a daughter Elizabeth. William the heir died in 1739, and was succeeded by his brother

⁶⁵ *Warkworth Registers.*

⁶⁶ Arch. Æl., Vol. II., p. 323.

⁶⁷ 8th March 1682. Will of Matthew Curry of Bedlington—copyhold farms in Bedlington—lease of Bedlington mills—lands in Hamsterley, sons, William and Matthew Curry, my son Edward Kirton of Hauxley, my daughter Isabel Kirton.—*Raine Testa.*, see also Hodgson, Part II., Vol. II., p. 359.

1692. Bond of Marriage, Wm. Clark of Hauxley, gent., and Elizabeth Curry of Bedlington, sp.—*Raine's Marriage Licences*

⁶⁸ 1712. . . . John Clark of Hauxley and Ann Tate of Sturton Grange mar.—*Warkworth Reg.*

⁶⁹ 1734. Wm. Clark of Wellheads voted for lands in Hauxley.—*Poll book.*

John,⁷⁰ sometime of West Chevington, who in 1750 married his kinswoman Phillis Tate of Sturton Grange. In 1754 he purchased a small close of land from his neighbour John Widdrington, and died in 1757, leaving a daughter and heiress Margaret, who in 1779 became wife of Wm. Richardson⁷¹ of North Seaton. Mrs Richardson died in 1784,⁷² leaving two daughters—Phillis, who died (it is said) of a love disappointment, at the age of 18; and Margaret, who thus became sole heiress, and married Ralph Clark,⁷³ presumably a kinsman to her mother. Having no issue she devised her estate to her husband, who in 1815, being then of Clanville, Hants, sold the Hauxley estate to Edwards Werge of Horton⁷⁴ in Glendale.

The latter had already, in 1808, purchased part of the Widdrington estate. He was the son of John Werge of Horton, by his wife Margaret Younghusband of Elwick, and great-grandson of John Werge, sometime vicar of Kirknewton. He was a Lieutenant in the Royal Cheviot Legion, and his brother Major John Werge, 38th Reg., was killed at the storming of St. Sebastian in 1813.

⁷⁰ 1750. . . . John Clark of Hauxley and Phillis Tate of [Sturton Grange] South Side mar.—*Warkworth Reg.*

John Clark of Hauxley died 27th Sept. 1757, aged 33. Phillis, his wife, died 19th Sept. 1780, aged 61.—*MI. Warkworth.*

⁷¹ 1779, 7th April. Wm. Richardson of Woodhorn parish and Margaret Clark of Hauxley mar.—*Warkworth Reg.* By her marriage settlement her real estate was settled upon her issue in tail with remainder to William, son of George Tate of [Sturton Grange] South Side. Stephen Watson of North Seaton, trustee.

1722. Wm. Richardson of Woodhorn voted for lands there; and John Richardson of Woodhorn voted for freehold in Cowpen.

1734 and 1748. John Richardson of North Seaton voted for freehold in Cowpen.—*Poll Books.*

⁷² Margaret, wife of Wm. Richardson of North Seaton, died March 1784, aged 26. Wm. Richardson died 28th April 1803, aged 57 years.—*MI. Warkworth.*

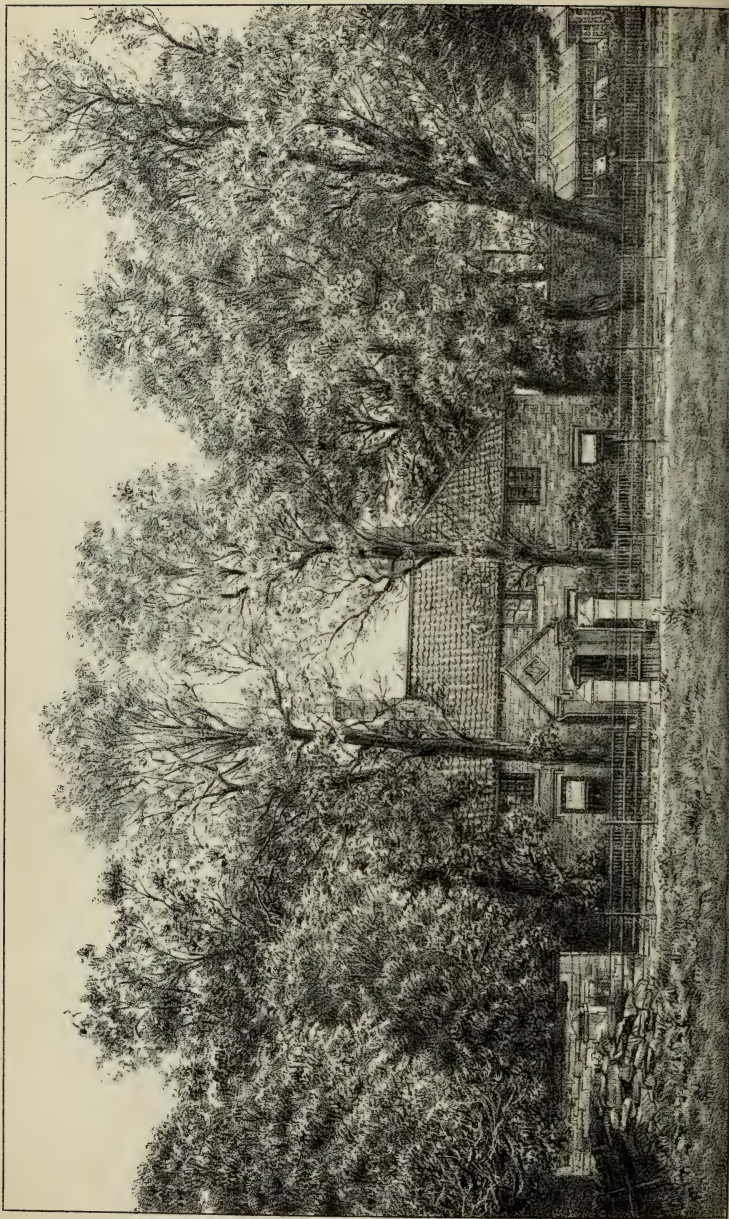
⁷³ 1803, Nov. 8. Ralph Clark of Chapelry of Ulgham, and Margaret Richardson of this parish mar.—*Warkworth Reg.*

1803. Marriage settlement, trustees John Clatterbuck, Warkworth, and John Lawson, Longhirst.

Margaret, wife of Ralph Clark of Hauxley and daughter of William and Margaret Richardson, died 13th Feb. 1805, aged 23 years.—*MI. Warkworth.* Ralph Clark married secondly Mary Christian Mount of Merton, Surrey; and thirdly.....

⁷⁴ Muniments with Mr M. H. Dand.





His estate was advertised for sale in the *Newcastle Courant* of 17th Feb. 1820, and is described as Hauxley Cottage, with 50 acres of land, and a farm of 295 acres in Hauxley and Amble. In a subsequent issue of same newspaper, his farming stock and household effects were advertised for sale on the 4th, 9th, and 10th May respectively.

The purchaser of the estate was Mr James Dand of Gloster Hill, a scion of an old Bedlingtonshire family, which settled in this parish about 1770. His wife was of the ancient family of Grainge of Sunnyside, parish of Whickham. He made the Cottage his residence until his death in 1844: he devised Gloster Hill and lands in Amble to his eldest son, Mr Robert Dand of Lesbury Field-house; Togston-hall and Amble New-hall to his second son, Mr James Dand of Togston-hall; and Hauxley Cottage and Amble Moor-house to his youngest son, Mr Middleton H. Dand. The latter is one of the oldest members of our Club, and to his constant friendship and ever-ready help the writer is greatly indebted. He presents the print of his residence. [Plate III.]

LEWEN'S ESTATE.—In 1663 Mr Nicholas Lewen was the third landowner in point of value, his lands being rated at £20 per annum. It is presumed that this estate is identical with that part of the township afterwards owned by the Radcliffs, and Lady Newborough, and now held by Col. Leslie's trustees. Further notices of this family shall be reserved for the account of Amble township.

BONDICAR.—The will of John Carr of Lesbury dated 17th Oct. 1587, devises his lands at Walwick, Woodhall, etc., to his eldest son William, and lands in Hauxley and Longhoughton with 'the seed sown thereon with 8 oxen and 2 nagges,' to his son Roger. In 1620 Roger Carr⁷⁵ of Newmoor-house near Felton, devised two leasehold farms in Lesbury to his eldest son Thomas, and "after his mother's death my farm in Hauxlawe." In 1657, Thomas Carr⁷⁶ of Hauxley devised his crop at Hauxley and his

⁷⁵ 1620, 1st April. Will of Roger Carr of Newmoor-House—to be buried in the church of Lesbury, wife Ann—sons Thomas, John, Mark, William, and Roger, pr. 1622.

⁷⁶ 1657, 27th June. Will of Thomas Carr of Hauxley—lands at Lesbury to eldest son William—crop at Hauxley to sons John and Robert—my brother Lancelot Carr.

crop at Hadston to his wife Ann: he names three sons—William, John, and Robert, and desires that his body may be buried in Warkworth choir. In 1661 John Carr of Hauxley Link-house desires to be buried in the choir of Warkworth, mentions his uncle William Widdrington of Todburn, and devises ‘all’ to his brother William, he paying his funeral charges and debts. In 1663 Wm. Carr was rated at £13 in respect of his lands in Hauxley. In 1722 Thomas Carr of Nunriding voted for Bondicar, and at same period Horsley writes:—“The small house and estate of Bondy-Ker belongs to a family of the name of Ker.”⁷⁷ From an affidavit made for the Hauxley fishery case, dated 24th Sept. 1735, we learn that Oliver Carr, the then owner of the estate, was son and heir of Thomas Carr recently deceased. Both Thomas⁷⁸ and Oliver Carr would seem to have been bailiffs to the Fenwicks of Nunriding, for the bridge which spans the ravine in front of Nunriding-hall bears the date 1745, and the names of Robt. Fenwick, Esq., as builder, and Mr Oliver Carr⁷⁹ as Steward. In 1748 Oliver Carr of Nunriding voted for Bondicar.

The estate was afterwards acquired by the old Whalton family of Rochester: its present owner is Mr Thos. Rochester of that place. It was long rented by the old yeoman family of Hall, originally from the parish of Elsdon,⁸⁰ whose tenancy probably beginning at the end of the 17th century, only expired in 1870.

⁷⁷ Material for History of Northumberland by Rev. John Horsley.—Hodgson-Hinde, p. 26.

⁷⁸ The following are from the *Mitford Registers*.

1704, 21st June. Mr Wm. Carr and Sarah Brewhouse, Nunriding, mar.

1709, 11th August. Robt., son of Mr Thos. Carr, Nunriding, bap.

1713, 13th August. Oliver, son of Mr Thos. Carr of Nunriding, bap.

1733, 25th September. Mr Robt. Carr, son to Mr Thos. Carr of Nunriding [died at] Newcastle, bur.

1734, 5th July. Mrs Eleanor, wife of Mr Thos. Carr of Nunriding, bur.

1744, 15th March. Benjamin, son of late Mr Thos. Carr of Nunriding [died at] Newcastle, bur.

⁷⁹ 1736-7, 12th February. Bond of Marriage, Oliver Carr, parish of Mitford, and Joan Ord, parish All Saints, Newcastle.—*Raine's Marriage Licences*.

⁸⁰ 1748. Joseph Hall of Bondicar voted for lands at the Shaw in Elsdon parish.—*Poll Book*.

To be sold a freehold estate called the Shaw in Elsdon parish, of 196 acres; enquire of Mr Jos. Hall of Bondicar, or Messrs Widdrington and Richmond, attornies, Newcastle.—*Courant*, 2nd Jany. 1762.

In 1769 William Hall married Dorothy Cresswell,⁸¹ in the direct line of the ancient family of Cresswell of Cresswell. From Ann Hall, who in 1758 married Thos. Pallister, is descended the Rev. Marcus Dods, the eminent Presbyterian divine, and his brother the late Mr Thos. Pallister Dods of Hexham, land agent. William, the eldest son of William⁸² and Dorothy Hall, became head cashier in the Bank of England, whose notes bore his signature. Another son, John Hall, Capt. R.N., died in 1877, aged 92: one of his daughters is wife to Sir William Gray, the well-known Hartlepool shipbuilder. Henry, another son, succeeded to the tenancy of the farm, and died in 1861.

There were in the township 10 'ancient farms,'⁸³ on which by the old system of rating the church rate was levied until 1835, and the customary wages of the parish clerk and sexton until 1842. In 1794, when the parish churchyard wall at Warkworth was rebuilt in sections, township by township, for every 'farm' two yards—Hauxley rebuilt 20 yards at the south side. In 1826 the ancient farms⁸⁴ were held as follows:—

Mr Robert Huggup [tenant of Hauxley Hall]	4 $\frac{2}{3}$ farms.
Mr Hall of Bondicar [tenant]	- - 3 $\frac{1}{3}$
James Dand, Esq. [own lands]	- - 2
<hr/>	
10 farms.	

The fee farm rent above-mentioned was also collected by the ancient farm.

TYTHES.—It will be remembered that in the 11th century the great tythes of Hauxley as well as Amble were possessed by

⁸¹ 1731. Jos. Hall of Bondicar and Frances Huntly of Birling, mar.

1758. Thos. Pallister of Shilbottle, par. and Ann Hall of Bondicar, mar.

1769, July 14. Wm. Hall and Dorothy Cresswell, both of this parish, mar.—*Warkworth Reg.*

1726. W. Hall of 'Haxley,' overseer for highways.—*Churchwarden's Book.*

1728. William Hall of Bondicar had acquired a burgage in Warkworth from John Collingwood.—*Warkworth Court Rolls.*

1751. Jos. Hall of 'Haxley,' churchwarden.—*Churchwarden's Book.*

⁸² William Hall of Bondicar died 2nd May 1795, aged 62 years. Dorothy, his wife, died 10th Dec. 1793, aged 49 years. Their son Henry Hall of Bondicar died 17th Oct. 1861, aged 92 years.—*MI. Warkworth.*

⁸³ See Mr F. W. Dendy's admirable paper on "The Ancient Farms of Northumberland."—Arch. *Æl.*, Vol. xvi., p. 121.

⁸⁴ *Warkworth Churchwardens' and Parish Clerk's Books.*

Tynemouth Priory. Under what circumstances they were re-annexed to the rectory of Warkworth does not appear, but with that rectory they formed part of the endowment of the see of Carlisle. The Bishop of Carlisle was used to let his tythes out to farm; the Ridleys of Blagdon were the farmers for a considerable period. In 1842 the small tythes of the township belonging to the vicarage of Warkworth, were commuted for £34 4s 3d per annum, and the great tythes for £104 12s 7d. The landowners at that time were—

Hauxley Hall and lands—the Messrs Widdrington	392
Hauxley Cottage and land—Jas. Dand, Esq.	146
Bondicar—Miss Ann Rochester	114
Hauxley Fields—The Countess of Newborough	94

Acres 748

The Bishop of Carlisle afterwards transferred his tythes to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. After the cutting off of Amble for an ecclesiastical parish or district church in 1869, the great tythes of Hauxley were by the Commissioners assigned to the minister or vicar of Amble as part of his stipend.

THE FISHERY.—A portion of the possessions of Tynemouth Priory in Hauxley was a fishing of four cobles: this passed to the Crown at the Dissolution, and with the lands was afterwards granted out. “These grants do not include the Crown rights to land between high and low water mark, which the Queen’s subjects have right to use as a common highway by boats at high water, and by carriages and on foot at low water; but they have no right to advance above high water mark at ordinary tides.” The salmon or stell fishery belongs to the Duke of Northumberland, whose rights are set forth in 1 Vic., chap. xxvii., where it is stated that his Amble stell fishery extends from a place opposite to “the grey stone of Helsey on the north, to the pan [elm] bush near Bondicar burn-mouth on the south.” This includes the whole of the shores of both townships. The Duke’s ancestors would seem to have purchased fisheries from various individuals. The Well Nuke Fishery in the water of Coquet and the sea adjoining, parcel of the dissolved monastery of Tynemouth, was conveyed in 1638 by Sir Francis Brandling⁸⁵ and George Wrey to

⁸⁵ In 1634 there were proceedings in the Court of High Commission, Durham, respecting the fishery in which the servants of Sir Francis Brandling and Mr George Wrey were concerned.—34, Surtees’ Soc., p. 103.

Algernon, Earl of Northumberland. A stell fishery in Coquet water-mouth was in 1766 acquired by the Earl from Mr Zacharias Tyzack, and another fishery was purchased from Mr Smith of Togston.

In the Record Office remain the papers connected with a Chancery suit begun in 1735, about the Hauxley white fishery, when Robert Widdrington claimed that time out of mind he and his ancestors had enjoyed exclusive rights to the white and lobster fishery from the [old] mouth of the Coquet to Bondicar burn. Matthew Kirton, William Cresswell, Oliver Carr, and Radcliffe admitted Widdrington's right, but denied his exclusive right to fish, and alleged that they too had fished time out of mind. Widdrington also claimed to keep as many boats as he saw fit, and to ground them on the shore whether his own freehold or not; also exclusive right to bait. The affidavits disclose the following information:—that the Duke of Somerset owned the salmon fishery, and his right was unchallenged: that the common landing place for boats was on widow Clark's lands: that Cresswell and Kirton had employed foreign or strange fishermen to catch the lobsters (apparently for the London market.) The defendants answered that there were several freeholders whose lands are contiguous and adjoining to the sea, and that each has a right of fishery in the seas over against his estate: that the lands of Kirton, Clark, Carr, and Radcliffe—were so contiguous to the sea; that defendant Cresswell's lands were half-a-mile distant; and that Widdrington's were divided from the sea by a link or coney-warren belonging to Ralph Radcliffe: that within ten years, the last past, a certain ship had stranded on the Bondicar liberty, being then the estate of Thos. Carr, deceased; that Widdrington had demanded and obtained a payment of 6s 8d⁸⁶ from the master of the ship for groundage, which—on coming to his ears—Carr demanded and recovered from Widdrington. That Widdrington was alleged to be steward or manager for all such lobsters as were caught by the fishermen for one John Cooper of London, fishmonger: that seven or eight years before he had seized the nets of one of Cresswell's fishermen, who was fishing for lobsters on the main sea opposite Hauxley; was indicted at next Quarter Sessions at Morpeth, when he submitted and paid his fees. That Wm. Cresswell had in his employ 26 cobles to fish for lobsters upon the main seas

⁸⁶ John Widdrington was a lawyer by profession.

all along the coast of Northumberland, off 'Colour-coats,' Blyth, Newbiggin, Cresswell, Hauxley, New-Town, Boulmer, etc., and that he had agreed with Kirton for the landing of his boats on Kirton's land. Kirton was apparently involved in financial difficulties, for in 1730 we find that he raised £200 on mortgage of his lands to Anne, daughter of Robert Lisle of Weldon. He died in 1736, after which his son and successor, Edward Kirton, withdrew from the suit; and 26th June 1736, so far as he was concerned, admitted Widdrington's claim; accordingly the Master of the Rolls made his decree 5th May 1737. The decision was not contested by the other freeholders.

As before related, Widdrington subsequently purchased Kirton's lands from the mortgagees. Some 20 years ago the fishers' cottages, which until then stood in the village, were pulled down by Mr Widdrington and removed to the Sea-houses, a hamlet near the haven erected on lands, formerly Kirton's. Here reside some 16 families, who with 5 line boats work the fishery. The lobsters caught are of the finest in quality and quantity. Hauxley is a lifeboat station, and possesses a boat-house built by Algernon, Duke of Northumberland, which houses the Royal National Lifeboat Society's lifeboat, the Algernon and Eleanor.

VILLAGE.—Besides the two mansions, there may be seen on the north side of the village street, in a one story cottage, all that remains of the original mansion house of the Widdrington⁸⁷ family, a window—with strong massive mouldings—a heavy door head, and a stone with the date 1600. If this be the date of the building, we may venture to think that its builder was that Robt. Widdrington, who in 1598 was executor to his uncle.

An alehouse, under the sign of the 'Plough,' was long kept by a family of Lockey, but was closed in 1860.

⁸⁷ The following note, omitted from its place in chronological order, is the Order of the Watch, 6th year of Edward VI.

The watch [was] to be kept from Wetherington-park-nook to Cokket, with fourteen men nightly, and thereto is appointed inhabitants of Wetherington, Drereghe, Est Chevingtone, Hadston, Aiklington, Toxden, HAXLAYE, Warkworthe, Ambell, Gloster-hill, and Moryke: Setters and Searchers, John Fenwyke, Edward Tromble, John Harford, Edward Clark, John Wilson, and Perseval Wylkynsone. Overseers of these Watches, Ser John Wetherington, Knight, John Heron, John Wetherington, and Thomas Finche.—Bishop Nicolson's *Border Laws*, p. 197.

Until 60 years ago there was a herony in the park or south pasture, and there is a rookery at the Hall.

At the beginning of this century the hall was occupied by one of the Surtees family,⁸⁸ a partner in one of the unfortunate Newcastle banks: so fearful was he of arrest, that he only emerged on Sundays; and in one of the outer doors of the hall was a small shuttered lattice, through which a caller could be reconnoitred and his credentials examined.

In the early days of the century, sea-board folk thought it was an ill winter that brought few wrecks to their shore; after a longer interval than usual, an old fisherwife is remembered to have shut her cat up in her cupboard, to bring better luck.

THE MILL.—That any mill had ever existed has been forgotten, but in 1663 Hauxley Mill paid 2s yearly in lieu of tythe to the vicar of Warkworth.⁸⁹ Mr Dand identifies its site in a field called Mill field, now belonging to Col. Leslie's Trustees, about half-a-mile west of the village.

INDUSTRIES.—Until the beginning of this century, the inhabitants of the township helped their livelihood by preparing and burning kelp.⁹⁰ The system is thus described:—The algæ cut from the rocks at low water during the summer months was carried in panniers on back of horses and ponies to the link and dried in the sun. A hollow was dug in the ground 3 or 4 feet wide, and around its margin was set a circle of stones: on them was the seaweed placed and fired, quantities of the weed were continually added, and from it exuded a liquid, which dropped into the hole below. This in the evening was worked into a uniform consistence with iron rakes, and on cooling consolidated into a heavy dark coloured alkaline substance. In this state it was sold to the glass manufacturers, who put it through a refining process, under which it became transparent. It was then ready for use. It was also used in the manufacture of toilet soap.⁹¹

⁸⁸ 1810. Mary, wife of Albone Surtees of Hauxley, and daughter of Roger Altham of Doctors Commons, buried.—*Warkworth Registers*.

⁸⁹ Terrier dated 23rd October 1663.—*Warkworth Parish Chest*.

⁹⁰ The women earned about 2s 6d per day.

⁹¹ The laminaria sheds its upper part in broken weather, about the end of month of May—this, when washed ashore, is known as 'May-tops':—the stems themselves become detached from their rocks about October, and are locally named 'belks' or 'wassal.'

In 1837 a company was promoted to work the Hauxley coal-field: the undertaking has since been carried on with varying success until it has reached the present flourishing condition. The proprietors have recently sunk a new shaft, but it is in the township of Togston, immediately beyond the township boundary. About 300 hewers are employed, and the output averages about 700 tons per day.

ANCIENT WELLS.—Public and Private.

Hauxley Hall: a very deep well in garden; a well in stable yard; and another in croft, now filled up.

Old Hall: a well in stackyard now filled up.

Hauxley Cottage: a well in yard never dry; and two wells in pasture field, between High and Middle Heads, now drawn by windmills.

The Loaning: formerly a drawwell sunk through the rock, now a pump.

The Black-well: a strong chalybeate; never freezes.

The Elm Bush: a well which supplies Bondicar, though actually within the boundaries of Togston township; the water is good, but will not keep over one night.

PLACE-NAMES.

Cresswell's Close.	} All lying together near Radcliffe Colliery, evidently the last common lands ⁹² to be divided, and retaining the names of the then owners or their tenants.
Steward's Moor.	
Rochester's Moor.	
Hewitson's Close.	
Kirton's Moor.	
Clark's Moor.	}

Beacon Hollow.

The Black-well-field.

The Red Gates.

The White Gates.

Hundsheugh.

Tom Forsyth's hill on link. He was a smuggler at end of last and beginning of this century. More than 40 horses have been seen awaiting the arrival of the lugger.

⁹² About the middle of last century, from Amble southward to Coldrife, the land was overgrown with whins, hence the name of *Amble Moorhouse*, and *Smith's Moor*, as East Togston was formerly called.

Whitehouse Sands, preserving the recollection of a wood house or hut painted white, and neatly kept, which housed a lieutenant and a few blue jackets during Buonoparte's threatened invasion. From it an extended view was obtained of the coast from Dunstanburgh to Tynemouth. The mortar which stood near it is now in front of Hauxley Hall.

Rocks on the shore.—Bondycarrs, Silver-Carrs, the Wilderts, Hauxley Head, Kirton's Rock, and Wilcars.

COQUET ISLAND, a detached portion of Hauxley.

"Cocket Island lieth six leag. from Tinmouth Castle, and above a Mile off shore, and is a good Road for southerly Winds. From the south end of the Island to the shore it is all rocks and broken ground, where, at low water, at one place there is 8 or 9 foot, and dangerous; but the North Side is bold, only from the north-west part of the Island lie off some rocks, about half-a-mile: small vessels may bring the Island south, and anchor in three or four fathom, but greater ships must bring the Island south-east, and anchor in five fathom at Low Water. The Road is clean sand."⁹³

It is said that a monastery or cell for Benedictine monks existed here in St. Cuthbert's time, as early as 684. It belonged to Tynemouth Priory in the time of Abbot Richard de Albini, 1097-1119, and the Chronicler of St. Albans records the burial at Tynemouth of Henry the Hermit of Coquet Isle.⁹⁴

Roger Thornton, the eminent and opulent merchant and benefactor of Newcastle, died 3rd January 1430: amongst other charitable benefactions devised by his will was 'It'm to Coket-eland j fother leed.'⁹⁵

In "The Old Northern Runic Monuments of Scandinavia and England," Mr Geo. Stephens gives a ring found in Coquet Island, bearing "in the usual Old-English runes, the common olden mansname OWI." dating perhaps from the 9th century.⁹⁶

The Duke of Northumberland's collection at Alnwick contains an enamelled ornament of metal with a cross in the centre—the colours of the enamel being dark green, light green, and yellow.

⁹³ Great Britain's Coasting Pilot by Greenville Collins, Captain R.N., Hydrographer to the Admiralty. London 1693. p. 18.

⁹⁴ The Chronicles of St. Albans quoted by Gibson, Vol. I., p. 38.

⁹⁵ Welford, Newcastle and Gateshead, Vol. I., p. 282.

⁹⁶ To which the attention of the writer has been called by Canon Raine. See also Arch. Æl., Vol. VI., p. 195.

Also a circular bronze buckle. Both were found on Coquet Isle in the lighthouse keeper's garden, and are figured in the Catalogue of Saxon Antiquities on page 74.

After the suppression of Tynemouth Priory, the following particulars are entered in the Minister's Accounts, 31 Hen. VIII.

THE ISLAND OF COKETT	FARM RENT.	{	Thomas Bennett, Chaplain, answers for xxs. for the farm of Cokett Island, situate in the sea opposite to Warkworth Castle, containing four acres of pasture, with buildings and a chapel, and also with a tenement, barn, and three selions of arable land in Axely to the same Isle pertaining, leased to the said Chaplain, who is bound to keep the same in repair at his own expense, and to dwell there, performing divine service daily, receiving only the pension granted to him by the King. And for xl. received from the heirs of the Earl of Northumberland issuing out of Warkworth Castle, for the support of a Chaplain in the aforesaid Island, by ancient grant. ⁹⁷	£ s. d. 15 4 8

Besides the pension from the Earl of Northumberland, of £10 per annum, the chaplain held a tenement called Donkayne Rigge, in the tenure of Edw. Fenwick of Rothley, he had also a tenement in Woodhorn Seaton [North Seaton] a garden in Woodhorn, a cottage in Meresfen, a cottage in 'Wisto' or Westow, and a water mill⁹⁸ in Ellington, etc. Bennet would seem to have continued to farm the island from the Crown.

With the site of Tynemouth Priory it was granted by Edw. VI. to the Earl of Warwick, afterwards Dudley, Duke of Northumberland.⁹⁹

Subsequently it became the resort of the lawbreakers and the unruly. In 1569 Rowland Forster, captain of Wark, on examination admits or states that "he had in his house at Wark about two years past, before the going of the soldiers to Newhaven, one Thomas, a Scotts man, and then the said Thomas did take in hand to coyne *hard heddes*, the which he cowld not bring to any perfection then, and required me to get him a place of more secretness to work more at liberty. . . . before I had got hym another place one Barber, a soldier of Barwick, which was acquaynted with the said Thomas before, did bring one Arthur in the night time to my house to the said Thomas, and said he could skill in the same art, and they both did there put in use to

⁹⁷ Gibson's Tynemouth, Vol. I., p. 229.

⁹⁸ Gibson, Vol. I., pp. 233-4. Vol. II., clxvi.

⁹⁹ Mackenzie, Vol. II., p. 121.

have stamped *hard hedds*, and could bring it to no perfection, and thereupon I put them in a place called the Cokett Jland, and there was the space of twenty days and more, and yet could not bring it to no perfection that was good, and having made thereof to the value of ten pounds, I took the same and threw it away, and caused them to swear on a book that they should never use that art again, and so they and I departed and had never more to doo."¹⁰⁰

A Civil War Tract, after relating other doings of the Scots in Northumberland, says "they have taken the isle of Cocket, and the garrison thereof, with 70 commanders and other common soldiers, 7 peeces of ordnance, and all their ammunitiion, and have placed a garrison of their own men thereon."¹⁰¹

Possibly about this time the island became the property of the Widdringtons.

The following curious account of some of the old inhabitants of, or dwellers in the island, is from a French source.

"Les Tryon étaient alliés aux Coquet, barons de la Roche de Guimps, etc., en Guienne, qui se disaient, eux, venus, de l'île de Coquet sur la côte de Northumberland. DE COQUET: d'azur à un chevron d'or accompagné en pointe d'un coq. de même, crêté et barbé de gueules, et un chef cousu de gueules, chargé de deux étoiles d'argent."¹⁰²

In 1730 the isle was uninhabited, though there were remains of houses and the tower: there was a seam of coal near the clay, a yard and a-half thick. A coin of the Emperor Valerian had not long before been found.¹⁰³

In 1747 Bowen¹⁰⁴ writes "Coquet Island lies at the Mouth of the River of that Name, where was anciently a castle with a Monastery: but both have been long demolished, and here are no Habitations but Hutts for the Diggers of Sea-coal,"¹⁰⁵ of

¹⁰⁰ State Papers quoted in Richardson's Rare Newcastle Tracts, No. 4.

¹⁰¹ A true Relation of the Scots' taking of Cocket Island, 1644, London, printed for Andrew Coe according to order: reprinted in Richardson's 'Newcastle Tracts.'

¹⁰² Les Ecosais en France, etc., par. Francisque Michel, Londres, 1862, p. 457; a reference given to the writer by Dr Hardy.

¹⁰³ Materials for the History of Northd., by Rev. John Horsley, p. 27.

¹⁰⁴ Complete System of Geography. By Emmanuel Bowen, London, 1747, Vol. I., p. 207.

¹⁰⁵ Leland says "The Isle of Coquet standeth upon a very good wayne of secoles, and at the ebbe, men digge in the shore by the clives and find very good." *Itinerary*, Vol. VI., p. 67.

which here is great Plenty. Vast Flocks of Wild Fowl continually harbour and lay their Eggs on this Island, by the sale of which the Fishermen make great Advantages as well by the Fish which they catch here in Abundance. Its Air is reckoned unhealthy by reason of the frequent Fogs that rise here: the soil is barren, and the Island is often attacked by Tempests."

In 175.. the island was sold by John Widdrington to the Duke of Northumberland.

In 1815 it was advertised to be let, and was described as containing 13 acres with rabbit warren and sea-ware.¹⁰⁶

It was subsequently rented by the father of Mr Dand: the latter can remember the richness of the milk produced by the cows pastured there; the cream standing the old time dairy maid's test of excellence, by carrying unbroken the old copper penny piece.

Later the island was the scene of the Duke of Northumberland's experiment in the breeding of the white Angola rabbit—the result was unsatisfactory. The rabbit, the tern, and the eider duck were banished after the building of the lighthouse.

Seals inhabited the north part of the island, and were sufficiently numerous to causes the fishers great trouble by taking the salmon from the nets. They were shot down by the pleasure seekers, brought from Tyneside by the steam boats some 25 years ago.

The island is now leased to the Trinity House, which maintains a lighthouse—a granite tower eighty feet above high water, with a revolving light, which occults three seconds in every minute, and is said to be at its brightest at a twenty mile radius. It requires the attendance of three men, who with their families are the present inhabitants.

In the present building is incorporated the vault of the old tower: in the curtilage is a grave cover which makes a capital table for the children to beat sandstone, under which operation the cross has become almost obliterated. There is also a very curiously cut stone—a so-called confessional.

The Plate of 'St. Cuthbert's Hermitage, or Oratory, on Coquet Isle,' given by Grose, is undoubtedly of the chapel and buildings on the House Island—one of the Farnes—and

¹⁰⁶ Local Papers, 29th April 1815.



LIGHTHOUSE AND REMAINS AT COQUET ISLAND.







Vincent Brooks, Day & Son lith

URN FOUND AT AMBLE.





Vincent, Brooks, Day & Son Lith.

FLINT FOUND AT AMBLE.

to that island must be transferred much of his description. The Island has an area for over 14 acres.

The Haven at west side of island has evidently been partly formed by the skill of man.

The place-names on the island are—

The Kinch Rock.

The Dovecote Hole.

The North Steel.

The South Steel.

The Horse Haven.

Betty's Well, so named from the old woman (Betty Stanton) who, with her husband, an old Boulmer fisherman, resided on the island about 1840.

POSTSCRIPT.—Captain Sidney Widdrington, mentioned on page 99, subsequently entered holy orders, and became a popular preacher and minister of the Octagon Chapel, Bath, and afterwards incumbent of a church at Maida-hill, London. In 1841, being then of London, he voted for moiety of freehold lands in Hauxley. In the *Times* of 14th April 1893 appeared the following obituary notice: "On the 12th inst., at Ashleigh, Upper Beulah-hill, Upper Norwood, Harriet Widdrington, widow of the late Rev. Sidney Henry Widdrington, aged 77."

Notes on Urn and Flint Spear Head found at Amble.

By GEORGE H. THOMPSON, Alnwick.

(Plates IV. and V.)

TEN years ago, in extending the workings of a quarry at Amble, a British Barrow was met with, and several Urns and also a Skull were found. A notice of them, with engravings, appeared in the Club's Transactions for 1884. About six months ago, another Urn was discovered, of which an engraving from a photograph is now given. It was found in a grave of the usual shape and dimensions, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad, about sixty yards distant from the site on which the others were obtained. There were some portions of the

leg bones, but no ornaments or weapons. It measures $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height, and $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches across the mouth. The ornamentation shows considerable taste in the design, but is rather rude in the execution.

Lately a very fine specimen of a flint Spear or Javelin Head has been found, of which an engraving (from a photograph also, as nearly as may be the actual size) is also given. It measures $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, by $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches in breadth. Along with it was an Urn, but in lifting the cover of the grave it fell and broke it. With their usual want of thought, the workmen threw the pieces away, else it might have been put together again. There was also found a portion of a Skull, which, from the description given of it, would appear to have been of the brachycephalic type. It is in every way probable that further discoveries may be made; and as the lessees of the quarry, Messrs Green & Douglas, now take an interest in the proceedings of the Club, as members, there is every reason to look for the greatest care in the further opening up of this most interesting locality.

In addition to the particulars given in the former notice, I may add that probably 36 cists in all have been opened, with remains in them, either bones or urns, or both. Probably 12 of them were in the Barrow, about 60 feet long, and 30 feet wide, covered with boulder stones, and these were mostly small and square shaped, the remains showing that the bodies had been cremated. The remainder of the graves had been formed in the "Rab," or loose broken and shivered stratum of stones lying above the solid stone of the quarry. They were mostly large sized, and, where the skeletons had not altogether decayed, showed that the bodies had been laid on the side, and the knees drawn up towards the breast. Very few of the "Rab" graves showed signs of cremation.

Since the former notice was written, eight additional pit shafts have been found, having, as usual, a depth of about 30 feet. Also it may be noted, what was then omitted, that the bottom of the Urn (Fig. 3, Plate III.)* is ornamented in the same style as on the body, which is not of very common occurrence.

* Ber. Nat. Club's Proceedings, 1884.

Notice of a Cist containing an Urn found near Eckford in February 1889. By JOHN G. WINNING.

THE PARISH OF ECKFORD, in the County of Roxburgh, lies between the base of the Cheviots and the River Teviot. Geologically it is interesting from the number of upper drift deposits of sand and gravel within its bounds. These deposits form mounds or rounded banks, and are chiefly situated within the triangle formed by the junction of Kale Water with the Teviot near Eckford village.

Whether owing to this district having been thickly populated in early times, or that the dryness of these banks and the easiness of their excavation formed an inducement towards their selection as places of burial, there appears to be hardly a prominence in this part of the parish which has not been used for ancient cist interments.

The Statistical Account of the parish states that stone coffins had been frequently found, and particular mention is made of one found in Priestcrown field in 1831. See Dr Hardy's notes regarding this Cist in Vol. XI., page 178 of the Club's Transactions.

The Cist to which this paper applies was found in February 1889, in the field adjoining Priestcrown on the west. The field is numbered 429 on the Ordnance Survey, and its local name is "Blackman's" Field. This is the third Cist found in the locality since 1885. It, like the others, was brought to light by the plough, and was opened by Mr Purdom, the tenant of Easter Wooden Farm, on 5th February. He found it filled with sand, probably caused by the displacement of the cover. Some fragments of an Urn were obtained, and these were handed to me by Mr Purdom when I visited the place on the 9th. I found the cist had been roughly cleared out, but the ground was frozen too hard to admit of a satisfactory re-examination. Further pieces of the Urn, however, were found. No charred remains were found.

The Cist is placed on the ridge of the field, lying east and west; the length at top being 33 inches, width 20 inches, and depth 18 inches. The side stones inclined in towards the top, and the inside bottom measurements were 41 inches by 25 inches. It is constructed with six rough slabs of red sandstone, two forming the bottom, and the others the sides and ends. The cover (of the same material) was in three pieces, and had been packed round the edges with small stones. There was nothing to indicate the position of the Urn in the cist. By careful

drying and cementing, the parts of the Urn have been put together, so as to enable a photograph to be taken.

Fully half of the Urn has been recovered. It is formed of reddish brown clay, is of the "drinking cup" type, and finely ornamented. The outline is elegant, narrowing from the mouth to slightly above the middle, then gradually swelling and again narrowing towards the base. The ornamentation consists of bands of incised lines enclosing hatched or notched bands; and the spaces between these bands are filled in with herring-bone ornament in triangular form. The bands are artistically placed with regard to the shape of the urn. The bottom is also ornamented with triangular lines. Instances of bottom ornamentation are now and then found on "food vessels," but Canon Greenwell says he met with only one case of a drinking cup being so treated. See Greenwell's *British Barrows*, 1877, p. 98.

The dimensions of the Urn are—height $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter at mouth 5 inches; and at base $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.



[This handsome Urn has since been presented to the National Museum of the Society of Antiquaries, Edinburgh, who have favoured the Club with the loan of their cut. Mr Winning contributed the paper to both Societies.]

Reminiscences and Desultory Notes of Morpeth Social Customs now obsolete.* BY WM. WOODMAN, Morpeth.

"Old times were changed, old manners gone."—

Lay of Last Minstrel, Introduction.

BIRTHS, CHRISTENINGS, &c.—A huge Cheshire cheese and a spiced rye loaf quite as large as the cheese were provided, which the doctor cut immediately after the birth; afterwards the friends and acquaintances of the parents were invited to visit the house, and partake of the bread and cheese.

On the christening day, the nurse carrying the child had in one hand slices of bread and cheese, which she gave to the first person met on the road to the church. On the child's first call at a house, an egg, a piece of bread and salt were given to it.†

MARRIAGE.—A veil, white favours, an old shoe thrown after the bride: showers of rice are a modern innovation. After appearing at church, the bride with her maids received company; in the evening the bridegroom's male friends called and drank wine.

FUNERALS.—Montague Williams, in his *Reminiscences*, says that in the London Hospital, is a wing built and supported by the Rothschilds for Jews, and that on the death of an inmate a "watcher" (an officer appointed for the purpose) takes possession of the body, and "watches" by it until the burial. This would carry the custom back to pre-Christian times. We all remember the Irish Wakes, which is watching the dead;—nor in England is the custom quite extinct.‡

* All the customs are within my recollection, except those of the Lord of Misrule, etc., Bull-baiting and Midsummer fires.—W.W.

† Sometimes called the Aamus or Almous=alms.

‡ "If a corpse were left in a house with *the door ajar*, it was supposed to be at the hazard of being carried off by malevolent sprights;—the spiritual part being separated from the corporal, and the latter no longer hallowed by the blessing pronounced at baptism, it was supposed to be incapable of invoking the aid of higher powers, and was therefore exposed to the machinations of the imps of darkness, unless carefully watched and guarded by the living. The custom once established, continues, though people are no longer under the influence of the superstition from which it originated."—*Chambers' Journal*, 15th Sept. 1832.

Like the door ajar, there is still an objection to an open window in a house in which there is a corpse.

Immediately after the death, the looking-glass was covered with a white linen cloth, two unlighted candles were placed upon the dressing table, the windows were closed and the blinds drawn. The first thing was to cause the bell to be tolled; this originally was that all who heard it might pray for the passing soul.

In 1738 it was ordered by the Court Leet "that whereas the great bell or alarm bell that rings when there is any fire, very often rings for persons after they are dead, and falls out to be at dead of night, which very much affrights and disturbs the inhabitants, we doe order that the said great bell shall not be tolled from ten o'clock at night until six o'clock in the morning." So that at this time the purpose of tolling the bell was forgotten. When the bell had tolled, it stopped for a few minutes, and then nine strokes were given for a man, six for a woman, and three for a child. Gloves were sent to lady relatives, gloves and hat-bands, with an invitation to attend the funeral, were sent to gentlemen: in the case of a young woman the hat-bands were tied with white ribbon, and light coloured cake was sent. Ladies did not attend funerals. All persons present at the funeral, except the doctor and clergyman—who had silk scarves—wore long black camlet cloaks with their hat-bands. Each of the several guilds or trades had a large supply of cloaks for the brethren.

In 1732 a bye-law was passed as follows: "It is ordered that one hour before the time fixed for a funeral, Robert Mitford the bell-man, shall goe with his bell and give notice to the people to gather, and when that hour is expired he shall *tingle* his bell to give notice to the people to move out of the house, and the corpse to be brought forth and move away. And we doe further recommend that there shall be noe service of bread or ale or any other liquor, but only mourning to be given to such as the managers of the funeral shall think fit." The parish clerk and sexton, in their gowns and silver-tipped staves, stood at the door of the house from which the body was to be carried, while the company were assembling, and in the procession, walked before the hearse. Wine and cake were on the table, the latter wrapped in paper, each person taking a piece with him. Immediately following the hearse, walked two women called servers, with hoods. The bell in the town tolled until the procession was supposed to reach the Stoney-cross-bank—on

which formerly stood a cross—when the church bell began to toll; the officiating clergyman met the body at the church gate. No persons except felons, suicides, and the unbaptized were buried on the north side of the church, which was regarded as less holy—the gargoyles on that side representing ugly demons, while on the other side they were angels. At the conclusion of the ceremony, money was given to poor women waiting in the churchyard to receive it—the writer remembers this being done at the funeral in 1820, of an old lady of 85, a rigid Presbyterian.

Here we have memorials, long continued, after the objects for which they were established are forgotten. The candles in the death room, and the burial with feet to the east, surely were originally sun worship; and we cannot wonder at untaught people reverencing the great globe which arises to light up worlds. And now “there heaves the turf in many a mouldering heap,” where a large mound or heap of stones once marked the grave. And most curious of all we find, until the end of last century—a custom from the most remote times—stone chambers erected over the grave, exactly the same as the kist-vaen—as it were a chamber for the dead, in which the body would have been placed with a large mound above it.

STANG.—The Stang (a single pole) was rode in the early years of the 19th century, the offender who had been taken *flagrante delicto*, against the marriage vow, was mounted upon a stick and carried the length of the town, accompanied by a mob, one of whom proclaimed the name of the offender and his offence.

FLOGGING.—Formerly, flogging was not uncommon, the man was tied to the tail of a cart, shoulders bare, and taken from the gaol through all the streets. His punishment did not appear very severe.

HOLIDAYS.—The Christmas holidays began on “O Sapientia,” the* 16th December, when the schoolboys brought horns (bored

* “The time of vacation shall be from O Sapientia to Monday after Epiphany, and no other.”—*Rules of Morpeth Grammar School*, No. 42, 1725.

The designation which marks this day is often omitted from the Prayer Book calendars. It was taken from the first words of the antiphon proper to the day in use in pre-Reformation times. “O Sapientia quæ ex ore Altissimi prodisti, attingens a fine usque ad finem, fortiter suaviterque

and polished) to school, with which they made sweet music as they went homewards. Christmas and New Year's days were universal holidays. On Christmas Eve, boys called at well-nigh every door asking for "Hog-mena." Goose pies were a few days before seen at the confectioners: the general fare on Christmas day was roast beef, turkey, plum pudding, and mince pies. Wherever were children, Yule doughs* were sent. Sword-dancers† visited the town. The bells, which usually were rung at 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. to mark the working day, ceased from Christmas to New Year's day, the curfew bell continuing to be rung.

Collop Monday.—The last Monday before Lent was styled Collop Monday. In the early part of this century, almost every house killed a mart, or shared in part of a mart,‡ or at the least had joints of beef salted and dried, a steak of which with eggs was cooked on this day. Lent was suggested for the health of the people, fresh meat was not to be had during winter, and abstinence from salted provisions was salutary.

Pancake Tuesday.—At half-past eleven, the pancake bell rung, when schools and shops were closed, that pancakes might be made and eaten.

Lent was not generally observed. On some days a few women attended service at the chapel at the Bridge end, but seldom more than half-a-dozen, except on Ash Wednesday and Good Friday, when the attendance was general.

Carling Sunday.— "Tid, mid, miserra,
Carling, palm, and paste egg day."

Everyone had a dish of carlings, peculiarly a north country

disponens omnia, veni ad docendum nos viam prudentiæ." "O wisdom, which didst come forth from the mouth of the Most High, reaching from the one end of all things to the other, and ordering them with sweetness and might: Come, that thou mayest teach us the way of understanding."—Vide *Book of Wisdom*, viij. 1.

* The Yule doughs, doubtless a remnant of the great ante-Christian winter festival, as with Hogmena.

† The sword-dancers we still have occasionally. Who can say whence they originated?

‡ When the Mart was killed, from the blood were made black puddings, and from the tallow, candles.

"And Martinmas beef doth bear good tack,
When countrie folks do dainties lack."

custom. On the Saturday before, carlings were shown in the windows and sold at all the grocers' shops; at the public houses the landlord provided salt fish, and the working class went to spend the "carling groat." Now they are seldom seen, and there is difficulty in procuring the peas to be steeped.

Easter Monday and Tuesday.—The great holidays were Christmas and Easter, the former was of the family and household, but at the latter were out-door sports.

On Easter Monday and Tuesday the young people resorted to the North Field to play ball, "doun the lang lonnin'," and other games. Dyed paste eggs were freely distributed amongst children.

The Guild of St. George formerly existed in the church of Morpeth: it was styled the Chantry of St. George. In Stainsby's Northern Journeys we are told, "A custom in the towne of Morpeth to choose one out of the young men in the towne to be St. George, and all the rest of the young men to attend him; and upon St. George-day all come to church, and at the rehearsing of the creed to stand up and draw his sword."

At Midsummer, after sunset, the lads and lasses resorted to the woods to beat each other with branches of rowan tree. From the use of the rowan, it must have been of northern origin: the Scandinavians believe this tree to have magical power, and in their ships have a stick of it. On the eve of Midsummer day, fires were formerly lighted in every township: except in Elsdon parish they have in recent years been discontinued. In the end of last and beginning of this century all the country was in a blaze. Here it may be noted we have the earlier custom, of the day beginning at 6 p.m., and so in our Prayer Book, where the Collect for Sunday is directed to be used at evening prayer the day before.

"Old times *are* changed, old manners gone."

Royal Oak Day.—At the Grammar school on this day the boys were up before 3 a.m., and with their band of wind instruments went round the town to collect all the boys, and thence to the Chapel Wood, where they cut large branches of oak—each boy having one—marched to the school, which they ornamented with the oak, the master heard the lessons and gave holiday after 8 a.m. This was an old custom, and a continuance of that of the companies.

"*Menteith.* The wood of Birnam!

Malcolm. Let every soldier hew him down a bough, and bear it before him:

Messenger. As I did stand my watch upon the hill, I looked toward Birnam, and anon, me thought, the wood began to move."*

BRIDGES.—A bridge stood upon the site of the old bridge from distant days. In the bed of the river, at low water, may yet be seen the *starlings* and remains of a wooden bridge. This was doubtless built by the society of Bridge Builders, the 'fratres ponti,' who wore white dresses with a badge of a bridge and a cross upon the breast. In many instances a chapel was built upon the bridge, as at London and Wakefield; or a wayside chapel stood at one end for the convenience of pilgrims, as at Morpeth, and tolls were levied, so that a bridge was a valuable investment. Here, at Morpeth, the bridge was repaired by the Chantry priests, and afterwards by the Bailiffs, as trustees of the property of the Grammar School, who held the Chantry lands. A Lord of Misrule† was chosen at Easter to continue to the Wednesday, and keep a barrel of ale upon the bridge, make all passengers drink thereof, collect money for the repairs of highways, and give a just account at Whitsuntide.

The two arches of the old stone bridge were of different dates, the south arch being the earlier, and having the finest mouldings. The north arch was built in 1640, when Lord William Howard "allowed the farmers of the milnes at Morpeth, for twelve weekes wanting of the proffitts of them, whilst the damme was put out, when the bridge was building xxli."‡

A chain was fixed to the bridge, which, on a given day in every year, was stretched across the road, and toll exacted from every passenger. Tradition says that when the great Duke of Argyle was on his road to London, in the days of

* Macbeth, Act V., Scenes 4 and 5.

† We find in 1588, when Mr Dacre attempted at Easter to hold a Court Baron at Morpeth, Lord William Howard's steward held a court, at which one of the Jury was the Lord of Misrule.—Lord Wm. Howard's Household Book, Surtees' Soc., Vol. lxviii. p. . . .

‡ Lord William Howard's Household Book, page 359.

Queen Anne, he refused to pay toll, and the river being flooded, he was detained until the flood abated.

FEASTS AND PASTIMES.—Waits*. Until the passing of the Municipal Reform Act, the waits perambulated the town between 2 and 3 o'clock a.m. They consisted of a piper and fiddler; earlier, these were preceded by a man carrying a lantern on a pole. On Christmas day they did not go their rounds until seven o'clock, because no evil thing was then abroad. When the waits came to the house of one of the Bailiffs,† the music stopped a minute, one of them called "a fine frosty morning, good morning Mr Bailiff," and then on they went again.

Trade Feasts.—Every tradesman must of necessity have been a member of one of the guilds or companies in Morpeth, each of which had its feast on some Saint's day—the Merchant Tailors' on Corpus Christi, the Tanners' on Trinity Sunday. In the early morning a branch of a tree was planted before the Alderman's‡ door, then the company met at the Town Hall, whence they walked in procession to church, headed by the waits, each one bearing a branch of the accustomed tree, the tanners the oak, the merchant tailors the birch. After the business of the day was finished, the company feasted, the tanners' company having a pie of veal, ham, and fruit. They were not only entertained by the waits but by 'minstrelles,' and received strangers, upon one occasion Lord William Howard. Carrying branches of trees was customary in former days. At Wiggenhall, in Norfolk, was a Bye-law. "At the general daye yat ilke a brother be redy wit a garlond of hoke lewes."§

Bull-baiting:—was usual in Morpeth to the end of the last or the earliest years of the present century, more frequent than elsewhere from the great cattle market here. The Serjeant provided the rope. The shoemakers kept the bull dogs. The bull-ring was taken from its place in the Market-place, when

* One of the Waits of Morpeth being dead, any Person that can play well upon the Hautboy and Fiddle will, on Application to the Magistrates of Morpeth, meet with encouragement. N.B.—It is a place of considerable Profit.—*N. Journal*, 5th May 1746.

† From immemorial times, Morpeth was ruled by two chief officers, chosen annually on Michaelmas Monday, and styled 'Bailiffs.'

‡ i.e. the chief officer of the company keeping feast.

§ English Guilds (Early English Text Soc.) p. 117.

the cross was removed, and is now in the writer's possession. He has been told that ladies from the country came to Morpeth and sat in the windows of the Market place to witness the bull-baits, like the Spanish women. All proclamations were made from the Bull-ring. Mr Orde, when Sheriff, proclaimed George IV. here, drank his Majesty's health, and threw the glass away that it might not be polluted with a meaner use.

Cock Fighting:—was common here until the last thirty-five years. It was put down by repeatedly summoning and fining the owner of the pit. Sir Charles Monk, shortly before his death, told the writer that at Morpeth the county gentlemen came into the town on the Tuesday morning of Morpeth Race-week—the first week in September—and attended the pit where “a long main” was fought.

The Races:—at Morpeth was a county meeting; Lord Grey, Mr Cresswell, Sir Charles M. Monk, and Lord Durham having four horses in their carriages. Gentlemen came on the Tuesday and left on the Thursday after the races.

CONVEYANCE.—It will appear extraordinary that a mode of conveying land in the days long ago, when writing was not generally known, was continued down to this century at Morpeth. The writer took part in this in two instances; one in a house where the seller went in and locked the door, the buyer then demanded admittance, when the seller opened the door and handed the key to the purchaser. The other case was a few years subsequent, of land estimated to be worth £20,000; there the parties, with witnesses, went upon the land; the vendor dug a turf and gave it to the purchaser, in the name of all the estate, and a note of this was written upon the deed which was given to the purchaser, and the sale was complete. This, called the livery of seisin, was abolished in 1845.

MARKETS, FAIRS, &c.—Throughout the year on week days at 6 a.m., a bell was rung to commence work, at 6 p.m. a bell to leave work, and at 8 p.m. the curfew bell. On Sunday in the morning the church and sermon bell.

The Market was granted in 1199 by King John, and from that time to the first half of this century was the principal, indeed the only, place of supply of butcher meat for the great seaports on the Tyne and Wear. The cattle and sheep were brought into

the town on Tuesday, from Scotland by Messrs Humble and Elliott, great dealers; and from Cumberland by Messrs Curwen and Blamire. The Greys, Culley, Adam Atkinson, Johnson, and Fenwick, large farmers of Northumberland, brought their own stock to market, most of them arriving on Tuesday night, as did the principal butchers—Mr Radcliff of North Shields, Messrs Hewison, Swan, and Forster of Newcastle; others came in coaches from Sunderland, Shields, and Newcastle, reaching the town at the commencement of the market, almost as soon as it was light in summer, and in winter before the sun rose. Every purchaser, after “handling” the stock, took from his pocket a shilling, which he spit* upon and offered to the seller, who if he accepted the bid, took the shilling or ‘arles,’ and the bargain was binding. The buyer then marked his purchase by cutting a few hairs from the animal’s hip. A man stood at the north end of Morpeth bridge to levy the tolls for the lord of the manor, viz. for every head of cattle 1d, for a score of sheep 4d, and for a pig or calf $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

At eleven o’clock the market bell rang, sacks of wheat being pitched on the north side of the market place; barley, rye, and oats on the east: Lord Carlisle, by the hand of freemen’s wives, dipped a wooden dish holding more than a quart, into each ‘poke,’ which the lord was entitled to as toll.

Anyone buying, and selling again at the same market, was guilty of regrating; and anyone buying before the market bell rang, was guilty of forestalling. In 1719 the Treasurer of the county paid £2 5s. for prosecuting forestallers.

The Bailiffs were Judges of the court of *Pied poudre*, and many disputes were settled by them.

Lord William Howard, when at Naworth, bought and sold at the market.† Wooden milk bowls, creaming dishes, and spoons were, until recently, made at Lightwater House, near Mitford, and sold in the market.

* The spitting was a protection from witchcraft.

† 1620, June 8th. Received of George Clematson for xx ewes sold at Morpeth, iiijl.

1652, September 21st. Received of William Grayme for 40 sheep sold at Morpeth, xli. vis. viijd.

1629, December 5th. For bringing a horse load of trenchers from Morpeth, vs.—Lord Wm. Howard’s Household Book, pp. 120, 121, 156, 158, 270, 346.

The great fair on the eve of and on Ascension day was vastly different from that of the present day. Men and women servants attended in great numbers to be hired from Whitsuntide to Martinmas, instead of for six months. Each lad and lass had in their hats a green leaf, generally of holly, to show "a place was wanted." The stalls were more numerous and of a better class than now. Some came year after year, among them was a very large one of jewellery and Birmingham goods, then there were some big stout men with short arms, who sold West of England cloth, there was always a stall for ballads, and a great number for toys and gingerbread, Billy Purvis's, and two or three penny shows. Goods formerly could not be sold until the market bell rung at 11 a.m. At that time all the tenants of the lord, with the steward, attended to proclaim* the fair at the Bull-ring, Fair-moor, and lime kiln, at the S.E. corner of the terrace. These were followed by the Bailiffs and Officers of the Corporation, with their insignia of office, who also proclaimed the fair at the Market-place, Buller's Green, Cross, and the terrace.

* Proclamations are now rare; they were as follows:—

Whereas it is enacted that every lord of a fair shall make, or cause to be made, open proclamation how long the said fair shall endure, now know ye that the [*Right Honourable Frederick Howard*] Earl of Carlisle, Viscount Howard of Morpeth, Baron Dacre of Gilsland, and Lord of this present fair, doth strictly charge and command all manner of persons, coming and repairing to this present fair, that they keep the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King; that no manner of persons during this present fair shall commit or make any riot, route, or unlawful assembly, or any other misdemeanour within the precincts of this fair; and all manner of persons are required peaceably and quietly to pay their tolls, due or accustomed, and that no person or persons bring to the said fair any infected goods, and all such persons as shall buy sell or exchange any horse, gelding, mare, or filley within the said fair, shall enter them with the clerk of the tolls, with the colours, age, and marks of the said horses, geldings, colts, and filleys, together with the names, surnames, and dwelling places, as well of the buyer as the seller thereof. And it is the will and pleasure of the lord of the said fair coming, and repairing to the said fair, shall have free egress and regress, to and from, the same; and if there should happen any difference, or controversy, to arise between party or parties, within the said fair, the party or parties, grieved may repair to the officers of the said fair, when they shall have justice administered unto them according to the court of Pied poudre; and lastly know ye that the said fair shall continue for the space of three days whereof the present day is one. God save the King.

The Lord of the Fair.

THE RIDING OF THE BOUNDARIES:—once universal, has almost ceased from the enclosure of land, but was continued, and has not entirely ceased in Morpeth. On St. Mark's day, 25th April, the boundaries of the common were rode at 2 o'clock. After meeting in the Market-place, the corporation, on horseback, proceeded to the common, the waits going first, then the serjeant carrying the purse on a staff, after him the Bailiffs, and lastly the mob; they passed round the boundaries of the common until they reached a well, east of the road to the High House, when the younger ones raced to the winning post. There was then a race for a silver cup. At 8 o'clock the Serjeant's Supper took place; a very merry party when A. R. Fenwick was serjeant, not rising from table until 7 a.m.

"We've fallen in evil times, men read and think
Our good forefathers used to fight and drink."

On days of Court Leet and Court Baron the Lord's Jury walked the boundaries of the borough, sometimes the short boundaries, *i.e.* the boundary of the borough before the grant of the North Field, and more rarely the long boundaries, which passed to the Quarry Bank, and by the south side of the river.

HARVEST.—What an extraordinary change! instead of more than one hundred lads and lasses reaping, one man driving three horses cuts and binds a field. In the first quarter of this century the workers at harvest were generally residents. A few Highlanders came from Scotland, and half-a-dozen from Cumberland, the latter tall muscular men who used the Hainault scythes. The joiners, smiths, shoemakers, and weavers left their ordinary occupations, and maid servants generally had "a week's shearing." The farmer's carts came into the town in the early morning for the workers. On the last day's shearing they had a "kern baby," *i.e.* a small sheaf of corn dressed as a child, upon a fork, carried by the prettiest girl, all shouting "Kerney, Kerney hoo," and when the last riggs were being cut there was "kemping" which was to finish first. When all were done the kern baby was taken from the stook in which it was placed, and carried to the farmhouse, with loud cries of "Kerney, Kerney hoo." The workers had then supper and sometimes a dance. When the last load of corn was to be taken into the stack garth, the horse

was to be driven by a young girl; the farmer's daughter was sometimes asked to perform this task: was it luck to the corn? or luck to the girl? After the first quarter of the century the Irish came literally in the thousand: almost every citizen was sworn in, a special constable, and dragoons were stationed in the town to preserve order.*

NEWS.—Of all the changes which have taken place in our habits and customs during the last two hundred years, none is greater than the transmission and distribution of home and foreign news. In the beginning of last century news was sent by MS. news-letters to the county families who could pay for them. There is one before the writer, dated "London, 3rd April, 1700," and written on three sides of a sheet, in which are the following paragraphs:—

"The Lettrs from Muscovy are very different from those we lately had concerning ye mighty Levies yt were making by ye Czar for these last doe not speake of above 1800 men yt are raiseing in Lieu of the like number of the Strelitz wh have been beheaded and are continued to be put to death by different ways for their sedition. These Lettrs add yt ye Czar is gone to Vernewik in order to continue there some time to hasten by his p'sence the building of sev'l more ships of war to be Employed against the Turkes at the end of the 2 yeares truce, if the same be not prolonged and converted into a peace."

"No petitions for saving clauses; and this day yr Ld-ships spent going through the remainder of ye bill wh admitted of great debates, and upon a division Yeas 56 Noes 33 they flung out the clause Impowering the King the revenue of the Excise and have allowed ye clause investing the fee of the forfeited Estates in Ireland and ye 13 Comrs. in trust for the King."

In the first years of this century, George Burn, the only one of the old barbers, in the early morning went around his few customers to shave them: periwigs and powder being no longer fashionable, there were then in the town but one cocked hat, two pig-tails, and one powdered head. He passe'd away, and his place was taken by barbers and haircutters, each of whom had a shop where the *Newcastle Courant* supplied the smaller tradesmen with the events of the day.

At the end of the 18th century and afterwards the Earl of Carlisle sent to the Bailiffs the *Evening Mail*, published three times a week. When it contained any extraordinary news the

* V. Sir R. Rawlinson's Report, 40-1-2.

Serjeant was sent to request a few of the principal inhabitants to meet at the Queen's Head, where the despatches were read and wine was drunk: this was done at the battle of Leipsic.

The great battle of Waterloo was not known at Morpeth until after a week: there was a rumour of a great battle, but the victory was given to each side. The arrival of the mail on the following day was looked for with no little anxiety, and when it drove up street with two flags and branches of oak upon the roof, the enthusiasm was unbounded, the bells rang, the cannon fired, and the health of the Duke of Wellington was drunk by the Bailiffs and their guests: yet withal there was a feeling of sorrow for the terrible loss of life. About a year after, the writer sat in the Emperor Napoleon's carriage—a small brougham—with half the seat extended to the front, to serve as a bed, with all the articles for use or refreshment of plate.

Thus we have three periods distinctly different in the receipt of news. The first in the beginning of the 18th century, when a MS. sheet was sent to the wealthy—the many being left in ignorance; the second at the end of last century, when all Europe was in arms, and newspapers were common; the third, the present day, when we find on our breakfast table the intelligence of the occurrences of the previous day from all parts of the world—the debates in our own Parliament, in the Chamber of Deputies in France, and in the Senate in America. Every one can now read the papers, which come in numbers from all parts; and Morpeth publishes a weekly paper, sent in numbers to the surrounding villages.

In the first quarter of this century, the letters were delivered in Morpeth once each day about 3 o'clock by one man, who expected one half-penny as a delivery fee for each letter, besides 1s 2d for postage. Letters were not sent to the country, but from time to time reached their destination by a carrier; though, if necessary, a special messenger was sent; three or four got their living by this employment. On the 25th January 1894, 64 bags were sent to the Post Office at various times, containing 2,599 letters, 735 book packets and circulars, 359 post cards, 119 parcels, and 394 newspapers. There were 4 deliveries by 6 messengers; and the letters to the country were despatched by 12 messengers. In addition there were 57 telegraph messages delivered by 4 messengers. In the Morpeth district 100 persons

were employed in the post office. In the money order and postal order department there were last year 40,468 transactions, and in the savings bank 2,491. In addition we have the newspapers delivered by Smith & Co. and other newsagents. What a tale does this tell of business, education, and literature.

“ Then farewell Morpeth, ancient town,
 May blessings on thee shower,
 As sweet as flowers around thee blown,
 In Spring's propitious hour.”

Dodd.

The Rule Water Ca' Trail. By WALTER DEANS,
 Hobkirk.

THE starting point of this ancient roadway or “Trail,” is from a large oval camp on the estate of Wauchope, and situated nearly half-a-mile to the south of the mansion house. The shepherd's cottage, called the “Dyke heads,” is a short way below the camp; and the appellation of Dykeheads to the cottage may have been derived from the camp.

The camp, which has consisted of an outer and inner rampart, is composed entirely of earth; there is no appearance of any stone-facing, excepting what may have been loosely thrown out during the excavations.

The Fosse may have been originally 10 feet deep in some parts; but as the whole area has in recent times been planted, and now affords shelter for cattle and sheep, together with the debris of the plantation, the greatest depth of the fosse is now only about 6 feet, and the circumference of the vallum 160 yards. A strong and pure spring of water is situated a few yards below, at which the constructors of the fort could abundantly quench their thirst. On the side to the north-east the vallum opens, and for nearly 50 yards, owing to the soft nature of the ground, the road or “Trail” is shallow but perfectly distinct; but coming in contact with and probably joining the old loaning that ascends from Wauchope to the hill part of the estate, the “Trail” for several hundred yards is entirely lost. It however again appears deep and broad in the old plantation at the back of Wauchope onstead, and after a direct course of 100 yards to

near the site of the old tower of Wauchope, the Trail then takes a sudden bend to the west, and crosses the Wauchope burn, where it enters on the farm of Temple Hall, on the estate of Harwood. On emerging from the burn, the Trail ascends the steep bank to the west; and as the ground is hard, it appears here both broad and deep, and has for generations been partly used as a road to the Temple Hall farm.

On passing the shepherd's cottage, the Trail begins to get more shallow, and for about 50 yards is scarcely traceable. On a rising ground in a field a short distance to the right of the Trail, on which are growing a few gnarled ash trees, are the remains of an earthwork; but the lines of this entrenchment are now difficult to trace, as the ground has been subjected to cultivation, and I could find no trace of the Trail having any communication with it; but the old "Peth," (*Pech* originally) again appears on a stretch of dry ground at the foot of Temple Hall hill. Here it suddenly curves to the south, and measures 22 feet by 7 feet deep. The Trail then ascends the hill in a curved form; its course is marked partly in a single rampart and partly in a double.

The Trail becomes more conspicuous here than in any stretch of its course, for it can easily be viewed for a distance of several miles, owing to the west rampart being covered for a considerable way by a luxuriant belt of whin. The south side of the ditch in that respect is less prominent, having only a bush here and there. On its route up the hill, the Trail passes the foundations of some old buildings, the stones of which are partly above the ground. I lifted one of them, and found it to be the upper stone of a quern which had doubtless been used by the workers on the Trail. On nearing the summit of the hill, the Trail takes a sudden swing (*i.e.* alters its direction) to the west near a large cairn of stones. It is here both broad and deep, though covered with heather and fern, and pursues a due west downward course, till it enters the Harwood burn; but before crossing the burn it traverses a plot of dry ground, where at a short way above, "Pines burn" and the "Whuskie" syke meet the Harwood burn. Here the Trail is very conspicuous both in depth and breadth; and a person on horseback riding up it would be little seen except the hat and shoulders.

After crossing the burn, the Trail enters rather spongy land, which has recently been drained and cultivated. Although

shallow, its course is still distinct and traceable; and after running up this field still due west to the march dyke, between the lands of Harwood and Stonedge, the Trail enters Stonedge farm, where the land at this part is wet and marshy; but after being traceable for 50 or 60 yards, I entirely lost tract of it; but still persevering in search of its course, I suddenly came upon the old "Peché," near the west corner of the Stonedge farm, where the land was dry and heathery, and the Trail broad and deep. At this part the Trail was making for the parish of Cavers in a south-west direction by the foot of a place called the Hazeley Cleugh, where the march dyke runs between the parishes of Hobkirk and Cavers on the south side of the Peatlaw.

Here on the Cavers side of the march, and on the farm of Earlside, runs the old now disused road from Jedburgh to Liddesdale by the Slitterick; and it is probable that the road may have formed a junction with the Trail at this point, and continued on the Trail's course downward to a place called the Gap, where on the left side of the public road there are the conspicuous remains of a camp, which the Trail may possibly have joined. The lands here are called the South Berry Fell; but in the twelfth century were named Ring Wode Feld, from the still positive appearance of the rings or forts on the farm, which is on the estate of Stobs. Marching on the north side of Berry fell is a large extent of pasture land on the farm of Earlside called the "Haitts," but which anciently bore the name of Ring woode hatt. This shows that the names of these localities have not made a very important change since the twelfth century. These ancient earthworks are generally known in the Border districts by the names of Roundabouts, Rings, Brougs, Trails, Ca' Trails, and Pech warks.

The Piets or Pechs are traditionally said to have been men of rather low stature, but strongly built, with exceeding long and powerful arms. Learned archæologists have laboured in conjecturing the etymology of "Catrail," syllablizing it with Cat and Rail, as a fence, a military bulwark between hostile tribes; but a fosse of that nature would be but a spider's web to our gallant forefathers, who could tumble down Roman walls of lime and stone, and drive the invaders beyond the Border. The fact is that many learned men never make themselves acquainted with the language of the Border districts, and often ignore it,

which is certainly the most national part of Scotland, and which has preserved its traditions, customs, and language in a more conserved form than any other district in the kingdom; and the word Catrail is as plain as a pikestaff, composed of the two Scottish words Ca' and Trail, which are plain Border expressions—"Ca,' to drive, and "Trail" a road; for example "Ca' out the kye," drive out the kye; "Ca' the Yowes to the Knowes." "Ca'" is an every day expression, and the prefix "Trail," is a word equally as common, as "Ca' Trail," a road, a walk, a drive; thus "Ye've had a lang trail the day," you have had a long walk. "I'm fair trailled oot," I am tired with the road. Thus we have the signification of Trails or Ca' trails, roads or drives intersecting the country from one fortified station, camp, hamlet, village, or town to another; and when we know that the Border districts in primitive ages were covered with swamps and a trackless forest, trails or roads, though of a rough construction, were as necessary in those ages, and more so than they are now, as our high latitudes are now in modern times clear, and our swampy land is fast disappearing.

With regard to the Rule Water Trail, it is equal in dimensions with the Great Ca' Trail, and entirely on the same uniform plan, and may have been a branch line of the former; and conjecturing its termination at the South Berry fell, the camp there would form a station for another branch, which possibly might cross down to the Slitterick, and form a junction with the Great Trail at the foot of the *Maiden Paps*. Allowing the zig-zag formation of the Rule Water Peeh work its plainly traceable length from the camp at Dykeheads on the Wauchope estate to the Stonedge farm, may be a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; but from its starting point to its supposed termination at the Gap, we have an addition of one mile, making the whole length of the Rule Water Trail nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

And in concluding this account of this ancient roadway, we may remark that roads and fences throughout the Borders constructed two or three hundred years since, were in many respects imitations of the old Ca' Trails. Though now disused, many of these old roads and fences can still be seen in old plantations where they remain intact and perfect, consisting of two huge walls of earth on each side, while the road itself had little regularity in breadth, varying from 10 to 30 feet. Old marches between proprietors 150 years ago, were also constructed

of earth with a deep ditch on each side, on which was planted a double thorn hedge, with a row of beech trees placed at intervals. Such a waste of land on these old fences, may lead us to conjecture that as well as a fence, beild or shelter would be one of the main requirements.

[This paper being a useful survey of an unknown tract of country, I have preferred giving Mr Deans' own account of it, although it would have been preferable that the author had given the old track-way its proper name, a "Pech-work," (apparently) instead of an impossible one. The latest dictum on Cat-rails is "CAT-RAIL or Picts' work Ditch." Dr J. A. Murray, a Border man himself, informs me that this is an invented name for an invented rampart, both due to imagination of Chalmers, (*Caledonia*, 1807; Johnston's *Place-Names of Scotland*, Edinr. 1892, p. 60) *Cat-rail* has not yet been ascertained to be a word of common use among the shepherds, who are the arbiters here. A genuine word closely resembling it, "the Railzie," is the name of an ancient fosse or artificial bank of earth, on the land of Liddel-bank, Dumfriesshire, as recorded in Morton's *Monastic Annals of Teviotdale*, p. 57, note.

The word *Cat-rail* first occurs in Gordon's "Itinerarium Septentrionale," p. 103, London, 1726. He says: "It passes the village of Bredly in Teviotdale, and crosses the Borthwick water; here it is known by the name of the *Cat-rail*, but to the northward of this place it is called the *Picts-work-Ditch*." *Trail* in English is the track or spoor of a wild animal followed in the chase; but I have never heard of "trail" in Mr Deans' sense used for a road. His "lang trail," and "trailed out," are the effects of physical fatigue, causing the feet to drag along the ground. Mr W. E. Chatto (Stephen Oliver the younger) in his "Rambles on the Scottish Border," p. 172, says: "Towards the head of Jed water there are paths called the *Cat roads*; but, though they may have formed the communication between the hill-forts in the neighbourhood, I can find no trace of their having extended to the *Cat-rail*. There can, however, be little doubt that the term *Cat*, as applied to those roads, is derived from an ancient British root."—J.H.]

The Chapel of St. Cuthbert's on the Slitterick and Chapel Cross, Roxburghshire. By WALTER DEANS.

THIS old church and parochial district has for many ages remained in oblivion. The church is said by old Monkish writers to have been a ruin 700 years ago. Many Romish legends were anciently rife anent it, which we refrain to enter upon, and it is mainly the historical bearings of the Chapel and its localities that we venture some account of. The site and graveyard of St. Cuthbert's can still be seen in a field a little above Cogsmill School and school-house, and the field in which the locality is situated is on the estate of Adderstone, and on the farm of Adderstoneshiels. A former proprietor of the estate, to prevent the site and graveyard from being blotted out of existence, had wisely planted it with trees, some of which are of considerable size, and appear to be aged.

The chapel, which has been of small dimensions, has been erased from the foundations, though the site can still be distinguished on the green turf. In the graveyard not a single stone can now be seen; all have been removed, probably to erect stone dykes. The only portion which is a relic, and said to have been a pillar of the churchyard gate, now forms a pillar in the garden gate, of Adderstoneshiels. The pillar is surmounted by stone, dressed in the form of a vase, around which is carved some delicate tracery. Some rounded eminences near the school are called Cogs Knowes, a corruption of God's Knowes; and Cogsmill, also a corruption of God's Mill, or the mill that was held in sacred use for the priesthood of the chapel. To the south of the chapel is a tract of marshy land called the Shiplaw Bog, which is properly the Chapel bog; and on the south-east, on the farm of Langburn shiels, is a stretch of heathery land (where three lairds' lands meet, named the Duke of Buccleuch, Stobs, and Harwood) vulgarly called Goks part or Cocks part, which ought to be rendered God's part, as a part or pendicle of the chapel, as the commonty for use and wont, for turf and divot. Standing high on a rising ground, two miles north of the chapel, is the old cottage of Chapel Cross, corrupted into Shiplaw. This is perhaps the oldest named locality on the estate of Cavers. On its elevated situation a cross was erected in ancient times as a guide to St. Cuthbert's, which was at that age necessary, as the way to the chapel at that period would be dense forest, and the

cross was in keeping with the Romish customs of the present day on parts of the continent. The old house has been occupied as a shepherd's cottage for the last 113 years, though for some time back it has been tenanted by a roadman. It was rebuilt in 1826, and now, doubtless far from comfortable; it was occupied in 1780 by a shepherd named John Rutherford, whose great-grandson is Thomas Rutherford, blacksmith, Bonchester. On the west of Chapel Cross is a hollow in which is a peat moss, which formerly supplied the cottage with fuel, but we understand is now disused. The pasture around Chapel Cross is remarkable for being fresh and green early in the spring and through the summer. The old road from Jedburgh to the Slitterick passed the cottage to the south and over by the Peatlaw. Some years ago Lady John Scott of Spottiswood made a pilgrimage to Chapel Cross, and took a sketch and drawing of the cottage. It was occupied by an old man and his wife of the name of Blake, who remarked that her ladyship "was a gude crack."

The main part of the district around St. Cuthbert's Chapel bore the names of Ringwoodefild and Ringwood Haitt, and these localities can be dated as far back as 1153 in the days of Malcolm Canmore. In Ringwoodefild we recognise the South and North Berryfells—the two farms on the banks of the Slitterick, on the estate of Stobs; and in Ringwood Haitt we have still that name in a stretch of pastureland still called the Haitts, on the farm of Earlside, on the estate of Cavers, and the Haitts marches all along the north side of Ringwoodefild or the Berryfells. The term *ring* can at least be applied to the South Berryfell, as a considerable portion of a *ring* or earthwork can still be seen a short way on the right side of the road that leads to Shankend Station, and near the march between the parishes of Cavers and Hobkirk. This district became subsequently to be called the parochial district of Great Cavers. It formerly included in its boundaries the localities named Cauldeleugh, Stennishope, Ringwoodefild, Ringwoode Haitt, Chapel Cross, Brough, Penangushope, Bowandhill, Stobit Cote, Grange, Priestthaugh, Westtour, and Northouse, the whole valuation of which amounted to £52 6s 8d. Several of these are now in the parish and district of Teviothead. In 1358 the district was in possession of William, Earl of Douglas, who granted it to the Abbey of Melrose; but after the Reformation the lands came into the hands of the Crown, and in 1608 were again disposed of by James VI. to the family of Douglas.

In 1370 Stobs was granted by David II. to Thomas Cranston. Old Stobs was situated on Ringwoodefeld, and its proprietor still possesses the land. No part of the above-named places now belong to the estate of Cavers except Ringwood Haitt, but the parochial district of Great Cavers still comprehends the Stobs, Penchrise, Berryfells, Shankend, Greatmuir, Stennishope, Williamrigg, Langsyde, and several others.

AFRICA AND SPAIN.

IN ORDER to accommodate a few members who wished to catch trains, the visit to Wauchope was far too hurried, and a return route had to be abandoned, which would have allowed other places of interest to have come into view, among others, "Sheeplaw Cross," and its vicinity, treated of in Mr Deans' notice, which it is desirable to preserve here. There were two other localities, which from the peculiarity of their names I enquired about, and have this statement from Mr Deans.

Africa is a farm on the Stonedge estate. It was formerly a bleak and barren farm with a poor soil and "peasweep" locality, and from its sterility got the name of Africa, though the real name is *Midburn*.

Spain is on the Wolfelee estate; its proper name is *Braidhaugh*; the steadying was removed from Old Braidhaugh, which was a quarter of a mile lower down, as noticed in a previous article in the Club's Proceedings, on Bonchester. The name *Spain* was given in a frolic by the uncles of the late proprietor of Wolfelee, Mr James Spencer Elliot; but when a name is once given, no matter how ridiculous, it is ill to eradicate.

STONEDGE.

The key of the old Tower of Stonedge was lately discovered, but was taken away by Mr Barrie, to present to the Marquis of Lothian's collection. Stonedge belongs to Lord Sinclair.

BIRDS ON THE RULE.

Mr Deans also writes: There are plenty of Coots on the river banks, but they hide their head among the willows as soon as they view a person. Herons are often seen. They nestle on the tall beeches at Wells. It is considered that when they fly up the district, it is a sign of good weather.—Nov. 8. 1892.

P.S.—These notices came after the Report of the Meetings had been in type.—J.H.

*Measurements of some of the largest Trees at Nisbet House,
Berwickshire. By PETER LONEY, Marchmont.*

Name of Tree.	Height in Feet.	Diameter at 1 Foot.	Diameter at 3 Feet.	Diameter at 5 Feet.
	FEET.	FEET.	FEET.	FEET.
1. Beech - -	80	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11
2. do. - -	90	13	10	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
3. do. - -	95	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	10
4. Ash - -	94	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
5. Silver Fir - -	100	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	10
6. Sycamore - -	80	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12
7. do. - -	90	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12
8. Copper Beech - -	60	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
9. do. - -	56	10	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9
10. Sycamore - -	90	17	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14
11. do. - -	95	14	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	10
12. do. - -	98	20	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	15
13. Ash - -	100	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	16

REMARKS.

1. A clean straight stem to the height of 50 feet.
2. do. do. do.
3. do. do. do.
4. A clean stem to the height of 45 feet.
5. A very good specimen, and well grown.
6. At 8 feet this tree is much branched.
7. A very fine straight stemmed tree.
8. A very fine tree with two limbs—branched.
9. A fine tree. I believe these to be the largest trees of the kind in the county. I never saw finer.
10. A good straight stem.
11. A fine tree, branching into two limbs at 20 feet.
12. A fine Park tree of three limbs at 12 feet high.
13. A very fine Park tree branching into two limbs at 6 feet high.

The Sycamores are very fine old trees, but they are showing symptoms of decay. They cannot be less than 300 years old, from their appearance. There are several other fine old trees in the Park near the mansion, but these are a few of the largest.

Mr Loney's measurements at West Nisbet had been made before it was recollected that there was a previous record of the dimensions of several remarkable trees there of date

1795, by the Rev. John Walker, D.D., Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh (*Essays on Natural History and Rural Economy*, Edinr. 1808.) The girth was taken at four feet above the ground. An extract is subjoined from this scarce book.

ACER PSEUDO-PLATANUS, Lin. *The Plane.*

A Plane at Nisbet, in Berwickshire, on the south side of the walk in the shrubbery, leading to the garden. On the 15th of September 1795, it was about 60 feet high, and measured 3 ft. 6 in. (p. 23.)

A Plane at Nisbet, in Berwickshire. It stands on the lawn behind the house, and is the largest tree about the place. It is between 60 and 70 feet high, and measured on the 19th of September 1795—12 ft. 3 in. (p. 24.)

This is again repeated in a "List of Scottish Trees of remarkable magnitude as they existed in 1812," given in the *Edinburgh Topographical, Traditional, and Antiquarian Magazine*, Edinr. 1848.

POPULUS NIGRA, Lin., var. *Pyramidalis.* *Lombardy Poplar.*

A Lombardy Poplar at Nisbet, in Berwickshire. It grows on the north side of the canal, opposite to the garden, and measured on the 15th of September 1795—6 ft. 1 in.

This tree was then 26 years old, and was 50 feet high, so that its growth for such a period of time was certainly very great. (*Walker's Essays*, p. 63.)

CEDAR OF LEBANON at Cheeklaw, near Duns (see p. 50).

Height 52 ft.; girth at one foot, 12 ft.; at three feet, 11 ft. 9 in.; at five feet, 14 ft. This tree branched off into twelve branches, from 5 to 8 feet high, two of which were cut off some years ago, making it rather one-sided. Still it is a very fine specimen, with the branches spreading out horizontally to the distance of 37 feet from the trunk towards the south. It is in good health.

List of Paintings at Nisbet House, Berwickshire, the seat of Lord Sinclair.

Nos. 1 and 2.—MARY AGNES and AGNES CHISHOLME, above the door. Of the family of Chisholme of Stirches, Roxburghshire. A short note of some of the family of the Barons Sinclair, may help to explain the relationships of certain of the names that are to follow. Charles St. Clair, 12th Lord, only surviving son of Andrew, *de jure*, 11th Lord, and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Rutherford, Esq., of Edgerston, co. Rox., married 13th Feb. 1802, Mary Agnes, only daughter of James Chisholme of Chisholme (now Stirches and Stonedge, co. Rox.) who died 16th July

1814. Lord Sinclair died 30th Sept. 1863, aged 95. Their son James was 13th Lord Sinclair, and died 24th Oct. 1880; being succeeded by the present Lord, Charles William St. Clair, born 8th Sept. 1831. Matthew St. Clair of the Herdmanston family, who died 1728, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Carre of Cavers, and had two sons, one of whom, Charles, 10th Lord, *de jure*, who died in 1775, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Andrew Hume of Kimmerghame (Lord Kimmerghame). It was their son Andrew, 11th Lord, *de jure*, who married 28th Dec. 1763, Elizabeth Rutherford of Edgerston, Rox. These were the parents of Charles, 12th Baron. John, Master of Sinclair, son of Henry, 8th Lord, joined the Rebellion of 1715, and was attainted; James, 9th; Charles, 10th; and Andrew, 11th Lords, *de jure*, did not assume the title.—See *Barke's and Foster's Peerages*.

No. 3.—Lady Ker, mother of Lord Somerset, a friend of Queen Mary.

No. 4.—Sir Thomas Ker.

No. 5.—Lord Kimmerghame's children—Patrick, John, Mrs Waite, Mrs Clair of Herdmanston, Mrs Carre of Nisbet, Mrs Wauchope of Niddry. Sir Andrew Hume of Kimmerghame was 2nd son of Patrick Hume of Polwart, and Grizel, daughter of Sir Thomas Ker of Cavers; advocate 25th July 1696; sheriff-depute of the county of Berwick; about 1704 general collector of tonnage on foreign vessels; M.P. for burgh of Kirkcudbright from 1700-2, 1702-7; supported the Union, and sat in first Parliament of Great Britain, 1707-8. He succeeded his brother, Sir Alexander [Hume] Campbell of Cessnock, afterwards 2nd Earl of Marchmont; as an ordinary Lord of Session, 23rd Nov. 1714. He died 16th March 1730. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Douglas, Esq.—Haig's *Hist. of Senators of the Court of Justice*, p. 495; Foster's *Members of Parliament, Scotland*, p. 181. Foster says "He had a son and two daughters."

Nos. 6 and 7.—General and Mrs Carre of Nisbet.

No. 9 (*sic.*)—Mrs St. Clair of Herdmanston (Elizabeth Rutherford.)

No. 10.—Mrs Carre, Lord Kimmerghame's daughter.

No. 11.—Lord Somerset, son of Sir Thomas and Lady Ker. He was Robert, the youngest son by Sir Thomas's second marriage, his mother being Janet, sister of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch. He was the well-known favourite of James VI. Somerset's only daughter, Lady Anne Carre (for this was the orthography he adopted, and was followed in by his kin) married the 5th Earl of Bedford, afterwards created Duke of Bedford. He died in or near London in 1645, and was buried in Covent Garden. Mr W. Riddell Carre, in his *Border Memories*, pp. 128-9, says: "In the Exhibition of Pictures in 1866, there was a portrait of Robert Carre, lent by the Duke of Devonshire, whose ancestor no doubt bought it with Chiswick House, which belonged to Somerset, and which he sold in order to provide a suitable fortune for his daughter Anne."

No. 12.—Lord Marchmont.

No. 13.—Lord Nisbet.

"George Carre of Nisbet, eldest son of John Carre of Cavers, passed as advocate 9th January 1725, obtained a charter of the lands and barony of

West Nisbet, dated 12th February 1733 (Reg. Mag. Sig. Lib. xcix. No. 1,) and was appointed Sheriff of the county of Berwick in 1748. He was elevated to the Bench, and took his seat by the title of Lord Nisbet, 31st July 1755. He died at Edinburgh, 21st February 1766 (*Scots' Mag.*)—Haig's *Senators of the College of Justice*, p. 522.

"George Carre of Nisbet," says Mr Riddell Carre, *Border Memories*, p. 213, was "fifth son of John Carre of Cavers, Nisbet and Houndalee. His father was twice married. His son, by his first marriage, inherited Cavers and Houndalee; while George Carre, Lord Nisbet, his surviving son by his second marriage, finally got Nisbet. The Nisbet Carres are long since dead, and the two last, who were ladies, bequeathed the property to the late Lord Sinclair, who possessed it for nearly fifty years, and who died lately at the advanced age of 94." [A list of the Nisbet Carres is not obtainable at present, nor have the inscriptions on the tombstones in the vault been copied.]

No. 14.—Honourable Eleanor St. Clair, sister of Charles, 12th Lord Sinclair.

No. 15.—Lord Polwarth.

No. 16.—Lord Binning:—above the side door.

No. 17.—Mr Carre of Cavers.

P.S.—The names in this present list of Portraits have been supplied by Mrs Watts, the custodian.

List of Pictures in Duns Castle.

I.—PORTRAITS.

1. George, 7th Lord Seton, and his sons Robert, 1st Earl of Winton, Sir John Seton of Barnes, Alexander, 1st Earl of Dunfermline, and Sir William Seton. Also his daughter Isabella or Margaret (one of the Queen's Maries) married Lord Paisley, eldest son of the Earl of Arran and Duke of Chatelherault.

2. Robert, 1st Earl of Winton, Lady Margaret Montgomerie, Countess of Winton, Lady Isabella Seton, wife of James, 1st Earl of Perth, and of Francis, 2nd Earl Bothwell.

3. George, Earl of Winton.

4. Lady Isabella Seton, married Francis, 6th Lord Sempill.

5. Alexander Seton, Earl of Eglinton, commonly called "Grey Steel."

6. Lady Ann Hay, Countess of Winton, daughter to the Earl of Errol.

7. Major-General The Hon. Robert Montgomery.

8. Alexander Seton, First Viscount Kingston.

9. Elizabeth Douglas, Heiress of Whittinghame, First Viscountess of Kingston.

10. First Viscount Kingston after the battle of Worcester (in dining room.)

11. First Viscount Kingston (oval in dining room.)
12. Sir John Seton of Garleton, Bart., eldest son of George, 3rd Earl of Winton, by his 2nd wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Lord Herries, born 1639, created Baronet of Nova Scotia, married Christian, daughter of Sir John Home, died 1686 leaving 6 sons.
13. John, 1st Duke of Roxburgh.
14. Isabella, Marchioness of Montrose: Lady Isabella Douglas, daughter of William, 3rd Earl of Morton, of the house of Lochleven, by Lady Agnes Keith, daughter of George, 3rd Earl Mareschal. Married (1st) Robert, 1st Earl of Roxburgh; (2) James, 2nd Marquis of Montrose (son of the great Marquis.) She was mother of the 3rd Marquis.
15. Alexander, 5th Lord Blantyre.
16. Ann Hamilton, wife of Alexander, 5th Lord Blantyre.
17. Earl of Linlithgow.
18. Countess of Linlithgow.
19. James, 7th Lord Yester.
20. John, 1st Earl of Tweeddale.
21. John, 1st Earl of Tweeddale (in dining room.)
22. Hon. William Hay of Drummelzier.
23. Hon. Elizabeth Seton, daughter of Viscount Kingston.
24. Alexander Hay of Drummelzier (De Nune.)
25. Hon. Anne Stuart, daughter of 5th Lord Blantyre.
26. Margaret Hay, daughter of the Hon. William Hay of Drummelzier, and 2nd wife of Alexander, 7th Lord Blantyre.
27. William, eldest son of Alexander Hay of Drummelzier.
28. Captain William Hay of Iddington.
29. Robert Hay of Drummelzier (by Raeburn) married Janet Erskine of Cardross.
30. James Erskine of Cardross.
31. Lady Christian Bruce, his wife. } by Raeburn.
32. Lady Sarah Bruce married James Drummond of Lunden, representative of the attainted Earl of Perth.
33. David Erskine of Linlathen.—Raeburn.
34. Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Erskine, 92nd Regiment, younger of Cardross.—Raeburn.
35. William Hay of Drummelzier and Duns Castle, by Sir Francis Grant.
36. Mr Andrew Ross, Master of Horse to Queen Anne. His daughter Christian married Mr Hay of Hopes.
37. Mr Ogle of Eglingham.
38. Miss Ogle.
39. A Lady with roses.
40. Two Ladies with dog and flowers. } Isabel, Anne, and Mary,
3 daughters of George,
3rd Earl of Winton.
41. A Lady Unknown: *Ætatis* 19, 1625. Lady Jean Drummond.—See Mr Home-Drummond's Notes.
42. Prince of Nassau, A.D., 1688.

43. Chevalier St. George (James III. and VIII.)
44. Prince Charles Edward.
45. Prince Henry Benedict.
46. Princess Clementina Sobieski, consort of Chevalier St. George.
The above four Pictures were painted at Rome in 1739, by
G. Blanchet, and presented by the exiled Royal Family to
Alexander Hay, Esq., of Drummelzier.
47. James I. of England and VI. of Scotland, by Cornelius Jansen.
48. A Lady by Cornelius Jansen.
49. Napoleon Buonaparte after David.
50. Duns Scotus.

II.—LANDSCAPES, etc.

51. Landscape by Vernet.
 52. Do. by Rev. J. Thomson of Duddingston.
 53. Do. after . . . Salvator Rosa, by Rev. J. Thomson.
 54. Fox in a Poultry Yard.—Hondecutor.
 55. The Woman taken in Adultery.—Annibal Carracci.
 56. Vestal Virgin by Paul Veronese.
 57. March of Troops by Bloemart.
 58. Banditti, presented by Late Marquis of Queensberry, purchased
from Louis XVIII's Collection.
 59. Old Henwife at Whittingham, by Sir George Chalmers, 1760.
 60. Head of Man by Titian.
 61. Do. by Rembrandt.
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*Notes by G. Home-Drummond, Esq., on Family Portraits,
etc., at Duns Castle.*

STUART PORTRAITS AT DUNS CASTLE.

1. Chevalier St. George in armour, profile to the left, red cloak lined with ermine on his left shoulder, round the right side, and holding it up with his left hand on his haunch, right hand gloved resting on a baton, wig down to the bottom of his neck, ribbon of the garter.

2. Clementina Sobieski, full face, low dress, right arm in front, short sleeve tucked up to the elbow, trimmed with lace, red cloak lined with ermine on right shoulder, round the left side, fastened with a blue ribbon, left hand resting on a crown on a blue cushion, hair powdered, clasped with pearls, with a brooch in front of her face.

3. Prince Charles Edward, in armour to the left, looking round in front, blue ribbon of the garter, green ribbon of the thistle round his neck, with order hanging to it, left hand gloved resting on the hilt

of his sword, leather sleeve from below the armour above his elbow, right hand resting on his helmet, red cloak lined with ermine round his loins, short wig tied behind with black ribbon, white neckcloth trimmed with lace.

4. Prince Henry, in armour to the right, looking round in front, blue and green ribbon as Prince Charles, white sash round his waist, over the armour a dark red cloak with 6 gold frogs 2 2 2, lined with white fur, right arm extended to the front behind, sleeve turned up with white fur, and fastened with 2 gold frogs, shirt sleeve full trimmed with lace, red cloak on his left shoulder, left hand gloved resting on his helmet, wig and neckcloth as Prince Charles.

SETON PICTURES AT DUNS CASTLE.

1. George, 6th Lord Seton, succeeded 1545, died 1584, and his wife Isabella, daughter of Sir William Hamilton of Saughbar, Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, reign of James V., and their children.

Robert, 1st Earl of Winton.

John, ancestor of the Setons of Barns.

Alexander, 1st Earl of Dunfermline.

Sir William.

Margaret married Claud, 1st Lord Paisley.

From an original by Cornelius Jansen, in the possession of Lord Somerville, who has a memoir about how it came into their possession, in which memoir there is mention of tables of which they know nothing. Mr Hay supposes the tables to allude to a silver backgammon board in his possession, the squares alternately silver and silver gilt. The men are said to have been gold and silver, but these have long since disappeared, the present ones are light hollow silver and silver gilt. The dice are still in his possession, and are of gold. They are said to have been presented by Queen Mary to Mary Seton, her maid of honour. A quarter length of VI. by Cornelius Jansen, is in Mr Hay's possession, and was one of the Seton Collection of Pictures. The original picture had probably been removed by the Trustees when Lord Winton was in France on his forfeiture, against which Trustees there was a process afterwards.

2. Robert, 1st Earl of Winton, died 1608, and his wife, Lady Margaret Montgomery, daughter of Hugh, 3rd Earl of Eglinton, and their child.

Isabella married (1st) James, 1st Earl of Perth, (2nd) Francis Stewart, 3rd Earl of Bothwell.

3. George, 3rd Earl of Winton, died 1650; *Ætatis* 40, 1625, December.

4. Lady Anne Hay, daughter of Francis, 9th Earl of Errol, wife of George, 3rd Earl of Winton; *Ætatis* 32, 1625.

5. A Lady with fair hair covering her ears and turned up behind them, a black cap on the top of her head, with a large button on the right side, a ruff round her neck, a black dress open in front, turned up with lace over pink, sleeves slashed with white, turned

back at the wrist with the same material as the ruff, round her neck a bit of black cord, coming out between the ruff which she is holding with her right hand, on it a ring; *Ætatis* 19, 1625.

Lady Jean Drummond, daughter of James, 1st Earl of Perth, and wife of John, 17th Earl of Sutherland.

6. Alexander, 6th Earl of Eglinton, 3rd son of Robert, 1st Earl of Winton—"Grey Steel," died 1661.

7. Major-General Hon. Robert Montgomery, 5th son of Alexander, 6th Earl of Eglinton.

8. Alexander, 1st Viscount Kingston, 2nd son of George, 3rd Earl of Winton, in armour with a baton, after the Battle of Worcester, $\frac{3}{4}$ length.

9. The same, oval in a black dress.

10. The same, oval in armour, died 1691.

11. Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir Archibald Douglas of Whittinghame, 2nd wife of Alexander, 1st Viscount Kingston.

12. Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander, 1st Viscount Kingston, and heiress of her brother James, 3rd Viscount Kingston, married Hon. William Hay of Drummelzier.

13. Sir John Seton of Garleton, 3rd son of George, 3rd Earl of Winton.

14. Isabel, daughter of George, 3rd Earl of Winton, married Francis, 6th Lord Seafield. She has a necklace on her shoulders of pearls in fours.



There is a necklace like it at Duns Castle, and another similar in the possession of the Earl of Eglinton.

15. Two Ladies in low dresses, with hair in ringlets, one with brown hair, the other with reddish hair, holding a wreath between them with their left hands, the brown haired holding a dog on her knee with her right hand, the other holding her right hand to its nose, pearls in their hair and pearl necklaces, pearls and enamel clasps on each shoulder, and also one in front; the brown haired has a tight green dress with yellow bows down the front, loose sleeves fastened up in front of the elbow, trimming studded with pearl and enamel clasps.



The one in blue has pearl and enamel clasps to loop up her sleeves. [See note in brackets to No. 16.]

16. Lady with light brown hair holding a nosegay in her left hand, pearl necklace, pearl earrings, hair in ringlets dressed behind with black velvet and pearls, evening dress, blue, sleeves as the other two, cloak on her left shoulder.

(Three daughters of George, 3rd Earl of Winton; Isabel married Francis, 6th Lord Sempill; Anne married John, 2nd Earl of Traquair; Mary married James, 4th Earl of Carnwath.)

The following letter from Sir William Fraser to Mr Home-Drummond seems to have reference to No. 15.

"Mr Sempill showed me copies, which he has got made from the originals at Traquair House, of Lady Isabel and Lady Jane Seton, daughters of the third Earl of Winton; one of these ladies was Lady Sempill with the necklace, and the other lady has a small dog under her left arm: both portraits are much out of proportion, and have a dwarfish appearance, perhaps the feature of the dog in the portrait may help you to one of your unknown ladies.

I remain, dear Sir, your very faithfully,

(Signed) WM. FRASER.

(This letter is not dated.)

17. James, 5th Earl of Linlithgow, and 4th Earl of Calendar, son of Alexander, 3rd Earl of Calendar, 2nd son of George, 3rd Earl of Linlithgow, son of Alexander, 2nd Earl of Linlithgow, whose sister, Lady Ann Livingstone, married Alexander, 6th Earl of Eglinton.

18. Lady Margaret Hay, daughter of John, 12th Earl of Errol, wife of James, 5th Earl of Linlithgow.

19. Lady Isabel Douglas, daughter of William, 2nd Earl of Morton, married (1st) Robert, 1st Earl of Roxburgh, died 1650, (2nd) James, 2nd Marquis of Montrose, died 1669, by whom she had daughter Lady Anne Graham married to Alexander, 3rd Earl of Calendar, father of James, 5th Earl of Linlithgow, and 4th Earl of Calendar.

HAY PICTURES AT DUNS CASTLE.

1. John, 1st Earl of Tweeddale, died 1653.

2. Hon. William Hay of Drummelzier, 2nd son of Earl of Tweeddale.

3. Hon. Elizabeth Seton, daughter of Alexander, 1st Viscount Kingston, sister and heiress of her brother James, 3rd Viscount, wife of Hon. Wm. Hay. Supposed by Mr Hay to be painted by Runciman.

4. John, 1st Duke of Roxburgh, died 1741, 2nd son of Robert, 3rd Earl of Roxburgh, by Lady Margaret Hay, daughter of John, 1st Marquis of Tweeddale, eldest son of 1st Earl of Tweeddale. *Hic ille est Dux Roxburgh, Illustris et inclitus, qui terras Whittinghame ex manebnas (sic) Reipublici salvit.*

5. Alexander Hay of Drummelzier, son of William Hay. De Nune, Pinx, 1743.

6. Hon. Anne Stuart, daughter of Alexander, 5th Lord Blantyre, wife of Alexander Hay; probably painted by De Nune.

7. Alexander, 5th Lord Blantyre, died 1704.

8. Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Hamilton of Presmennan, Senator of College of Justice, a sister of John, 2nd Lord Belhaven, 2nd wife of Alexander, 5th Lord Blantyre.

9. William Hay of Edington, 2nd son of Hon. William Hay, painted by Sir H. Raeburn from a miniature.

10. Margaret Hay, daughter of Hon. William Hay, 2nd wife of Robert, 7th Lord Blantyre.

11. William Hay, younger, of Drummelzier, eldest son of Alexander Hay of Drummelzier. Sir George Chalmers, Esq. and Bart., pinxit, 1770.

12. Robert Hay of Drummelzier, eldest surviving son of Alexander Hay of Drummelzier, by Sir H. Raeburn.

13. James Erskine of Cardross, father of Janet, wife of Robert Hay of Drummelzier, by Sir H. Raeburn from a miniature, and from recollection.

14. Lady Christian Bruce, daughter of William, 8th Earl of Kincardine, wife of James Erskine of Cardross, by Sir H. Raeburn.

15. Charles Erskine, younger, of Cardross, Lieut.-Col. of 92nd Regiment, son of James Erskine of Cardross, by Sir Henry Raeburn, from a miniature by Mrs Mee.

16. David Erskine of Linlathen, brother of James Erskine of Cardross. [See note to No. 17.]

17. Lady Sarah Bruce, daughter of Earl of Kincardine, sister of Lady Rachel Bruce, daughter of Thomas, 7th Earl of Kincardine, wife of James Drummond of Lunden, 10th Earl of Perth, with the miniature of her grand-niece Clementina, daughter of James Lord Perth, 11th Earl of Perth, wife of Peter Robert, 20th Baron Willoughby de Eresby, and 2nd Baron Gwydir; [painted by a gardener. A similar picture at Drummond Castle, Cardross and Kingston Grange.]

16. By Sir H. Raeburn, but not from Mr D. Erskine. There is another at Cardross by Sir H. Raeburn, which was originally painted with the same white coat that is represented in the one at Duns Castle, but was changed by Mr D. Erskine of Cardross, for a coat of blue cloth with brass buttons. They are neither of them supposed to have been painted from life.

Mary Greenshiel: dark velvet low dress, sleeves to the elbow, white ones below fastened at the elbow, red cloak on her right shoulder and left arm, hair parted in the middle off her face, her right arm extended holding a wreath, her left across on the top of the wreath.

Unknown: a man in armour, $\frac{3}{4}$ length, with a sword on, hands bare, a white neckcloth, and lace ruffles at his wrists, a black full bottomed wig hanging behind, a cloak of flowered silk lined with ermine, fastened by a pearl and topaz brooch on his right shoulder, pointing forward with his left hand.

A Lady head size, green dress open in front trimmed with lace, red cloak fastened on the right in front, with a pearl brooch, two long curls on the top of her head with a pearl brooch between them, hair pulled off her face, dressed with pearls and black velvet, two long curls hanging down on her shoulders, pearl earrings.

Notes on the Injury done by Field Voles (Arvicola agrestis) to young Plantations on Duns Castle Estate.
By JOHN FERGUSON, F.S.A. Scot., Duns.

THE FIELD VOLE has always been more or less plentiful on the higher grounds lying to the north-west of Duns Castle, but it is only within the last two years that its numbers have increased to such a degree as to constitute a serious danger to the young plantations near its haunts. Hitherto its ravages have been confined to a portion of what is known as the Duns Wood, about 20 acres in extent, and situated from 500 to 700 feet above sea-level; but there can be no doubt that it is present in considerable numbers in the adjoining grounds, and it is probable that the infested area is increasing. During the past season, while a glade in the policies opposite the N. end of the Lake was being cut for hay, numerous nests were turned up by the mowers, and 235 Voles, of which the great majority were young, destroyed. They have also been observed in a piece of recently planted ground near the Geans Cottage at Clockmill.

The Voles were first observed to attack the young trees in the spring of 1891. When the snow had disappeared, it was found that many young, hard woods were dying or dead, and a closer examination showed that in almost every instance the tender rootlets had been eaten, and the bark round the main roots gnawed away by the vermin, which had tunnelled the ground in all directions. Attempts to destroy them by traps having failed, Mr Menzies, Secretary of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, was communicated with, and he advised that pits, wider at the bottom than at the mouth, should be dug in the lines of the runs, all over the infested area. This was tried, but the soil proved to be too loose and stony to retain the pit form, and a plan was hit upon of sinking 3-inch drain tiles vertically in the ground, so as to leave the edges of their upper ends exactly on a level with the surface. This method has been attended with considerable success, and since it was adopted, numerous mice of various species, of which fully three-fourths were Voles, have been captured.

The causes of this sudden and alarming outbreak of the Vole plague must, as yet, be largely matter of conjecture.

Of late years it has been observed that the Common Owl has become much scarcer in the Duns Castle Woods than formerly; and though it would be rash to attribute the increase of the Vole to such a cause, the coincidence deserves to be noted. It is also worthy of remark that hawks—especially Kestrels—and Weasels have been more frequently observed in the affected parts of the woods during the past summer than in former years, and it is hoped that they may be of service in the mitigation of the pests.

Memoir of the Rev. R. H. Williamson, M.A. By the
REV. E. H. ADAMSON, M.A., St. Alban's Vicarage, Felling-
on-Tyne.

THIS estimable clergyman was born July 12th 1813, at Killingworth, Northumberland, where his father, of the same name, the Rev. Robert Hopper Williamson, M.A., afterwards Rector of Hurworth-on-Tees, was then residing. His grandfather was Robert Hopper, Esq., a provincial lawyer of great ability and eminence, who held the offices of Recorder of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Temporal Chancellor of the Diocese of Durham. He belonged to a family long seated at Shincliffe, near Durham, and assumed the name of Williamson, in addition to his own, on marrying Ann, daughter and heiress of the Rev. W. Williamson, D.D., sometime Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, and Rector of Whickham, a younger brother of the fourth Baronet Sir Hedworth Williamson of Monkwearmouth. Mr Williamson received his early education at Hazelwood, near Birmingham, under the Messrs Hill—one of whom, we believe, became afterwards so much distinguished as the originator of the Penny Postage scheme, Sir Rowland Hill, K.C.B. and D.C.L. Among his co-temporaries at the school were Montague Villiers, afterwards Bishop of Durham; Sir William Bowman, Bart., the celebrated oculist; and Gathorne-Hardy, Earl of Cranbrook, who still survives. After reading for a time with a private tutor in Yorkshire, he was entered at Gonville and Caius College in Cambridge, whence he graduated B.A. in 1835, and M.A. in 1838.

Before engaging in the duties of his destined profession, he spent considerable time in foreign travel, visiting France, Switzerland, Italy, and Germany. He was ordained deacon in 1836, and priest in 1838 at Auckland Castle, by Bishop Maltby. His first curacy was Gateshead, under the genial rector, the Rev. John Collinson, M.A. In 1839 he was nominated by Archdeacon Thorp, first incumbent of the new parish of Holy Trinity, Darlington, where he was actively and usefully employed until 1847, when the then Lord Ravensworth presented him to the living of Lamesley. Here it was that Mr Williamson stayed longer than in any other of his ministerial appointments, and gave conspicuous proofs of earnestness and zeal in his Master's service. Not content with taking two full duties in the parish church every Sunday morning and afternoon, he soon started a third service at an outlying hamlet, where he gathered a congregation, to whom he preached in a simple and homely way the Gospel message. This labour of love led in no long time to the erection of St. Thomas' Church, Eighton Banks, to which a separate district was assigned, and another clergyman appointed.

He then turned his attention towards supplying the spiritual needs of those of his people who lived in the opposite extremity of his parish. He would sally forth, with lantern in hand, be the night ever so dark and stormy, to hold a service four miles off, in a disused Methodist Chapel. He lived to see a church built at Marley Hill, through the exertions of his friend the Rev. H. B. Carr, M.A., to which a district was assigned, including that part of Lamesley bordering upon Whickham.

Nor should we omit to notice how, during a severe visitation of Cholera in 1849, he calmly and fearlessly devoted himself to duty, ministering relief and comfort to the sick and dying, allaying the panic, and committing the numerous victims to their last resting-place in Lamesley churchyard.

We must also allude to the great care bestowed on imparting religious instruction to the children of the school, supported by the Liddell family, and presided over by Mr Elliot, an excellent teacher, between whom and Mr Williamson the most friendly relations always existed. The latter was always pleased to come across any of the scholars and hear of their success in after-life.

On Mr Williamson's leaving Lamesley in 1865, the late Earl of Ravensworth presented him, on behalf of himself and the

other parishioners, with massive silver candelabra, costing upwards of £100, in a genial and appreciative speech, expressive of their gratitude for his past services, and regret at his departure.

His departure from Lamesley was occasioned by the decease of his respected father, whom he succeeded in the family living of Hurworth-on-Tees. The most noteworthy occurrence during his residence here—1865-75—was the re-opening of the parish church on 6th November 1870. After a complete and thorough restoration at the Rector's sole expense, costing him no less than £3600, Mr Williamson's indefatigable labours at Lamesley began to tell upon his health; and at length, after a long and protracted illness, he came to the conclusion that it would be better for him to resign his living, and relieve himself from the never-ceasing anxieties of a parochial charge. Most opportunely whilst he was in search of a new home, a house belonging to himself at Whickham fell vacant, and hither he repaired to pass the remainder of his days. He had no idea of dropping the clerical character; but after his health was restored, he was at all times ready to assist in the Sunday services whenever the absence or illness of either the rector or curate rendered help desirable.

He was an admired preacher, having a fine voice and a good delivery, and his sermons were always well composed, sound, and practical. He spent most of his time in reading and study. He had a valuable library, to which he was continually adding, for he liked to keep au courant with the literature of the period. He was a fair classic, and understood German, French, and Italian. He was an original thinker, and had a most retentive memory. His conversation was alike instructive and entertaining, interspersed with humorous anecdotes and good stories inimitably told. He was ever kind, generous, and hospitable; and was highly esteemed by all who knew him, especially by those who were on terms of friendship and intimacy with him. To the poor of Whickham where he resided, he was a liberal benefactor. A clergyman of one of the eight or nine parishes in the county of Durham, where Mr Williamson owned property, told the writer that he invariably, at the commencement of the year, received a cheque for £25 towards the curate's stipend; and there is every reason to believe that this was only a sample of what he did in other places that had a similar claim upon him.

His death was sudden and unexpected. He was at Whickham Church on the morning of Good Friday, 27th March 1891, and had reached home, when early in the afternoon he was attacked by an apoplectic seizure, from which he never rallied, but lingered on in an unconscious state until 1st April, when he died, in his 78th year. On the following Saturday, 4th April, the funeral took place with every demonstration of sorrowful respect, in the presence of a large assemblage in Whickham churchyard; among the clergy present were the Revs. Canon Carr, Dr Waite, Canon Bromley, E. H. Adamson, G. H. Ross Lewin, James Colling, and others. His life-long friend and college contemporary, Canon Ilderton, was prevented attending by illness.

Mr Williamson became a member of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club in 1877, and was a pretty regular attender at the Summer Meetings. The present writer, whose happy privilege it was to accompany Mr Williamson on several occasions both before and after his own election as a member, can testify how greatly he enjoyed those excursions, which afforded him an opportunity of holding intercourse with so many agreeable friends, men of culture, well-informed, and keen observers. Mr Williamson was also a member of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, and well acquainted with one of the Vice-Presidents, the late Mr Clayton, whom he often visited at the Chesters. He was likewise a member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle, as well as of the Natural History Society, and took much interest in the Museum at the Barras Bridge.

Mr Williamson's own literary productions were sermons, several of which were printed for private distribution amongst parishioners and friends. The list includes a Farewell Sermon, preached at Gateshead, 27th January 1839. A sermon preached at Lamesley during the prevalence of the cholera, 15th Sept. 1849. A sermon preached at the consecration of the church of St. Thomas, at Eighton Banks, 6th Sept. 1854. A sermon preached after the funeral of Thomas Henry Lord Ravensworth, 18th March 1855. A sermon preached on the re-opening of All Saints, Hurworth, 6th Nov. 1870; besides other single sermons or series of sermons preached at Darlington, Lamesley, and Whickham.

The Gaelic Element in the spoken Language of the South of Scotland. By MISS RUSSELL, Ashiesteel.

It is generally recognised, on the whole, that there is a large Gaelic element in the names of places in the south of Scotland; that is, Scotland south of the Firths of Forth and Clyde; in fact, the doubts as to the nationality of the Picts, who are the only people that can well have left them there, must apparently have originated in the north of Scotland.

But it is certainly not generally known, nor it is evident without some study, how large a proportion of what are called Scotch words in common use, are Gaelic; that is to say, they are used, or known to have been used, in Gaelic, and they do not occur in German or Anglo-Saxon.

The same thing applies, in a less degree, in English: it has many words which can only be derived from the Celtic languages; while it should be remarked that the Scotch words, which are not Gaelic, are generally to be found in some English dialect.

The following list contains a number of the commonest and best known words used in Scotland, particularly for all sorts of country business, which are either exactly the same as in Gaelic, or have not varied much, and which cannot have been borrowed by the Gaelic, as there is nowhere they could be borrowed from. A few words, in common use, were common to Anglo-Saxon and Gaelic, so that it is hard to say whether they were borrowed by either, or not; though such as *gair*, *spear*, and *ath*, and *ford* have dropped out of both English and Scotch.

PLAID: *plaide*, *plaidie*, means *blanket* in modern Gaelic. The word for plaid is *breacan*, meaning spotted or variegated; it is used for tartan in general. Plaid is used for a woman's shawl in Scotch.

MAUD: the regular word for the shepherd's plaid, made of wool, from which the natural oil has not been washed, must be the old Gaelic *maudal* or *maundal*, *mantle* in fact, now only used in poetical Gaelic.

INGLE: meaning *hearth*, is evidently from *uingeal*, fire.

BANNOCK: Gaelic *bonnach*, from *bonn*, flat.

BONNET: *bonaid* in Gaelic, may be from the same, but the old Scotch bonnet was not necessarily flat.

The French *bonnet* may be a Celtic word, though there are not very many remaining in French which are not Celto-Italic words common to Latin.

STANK: a ditch with stagnant water—Gaelic *stang*.

CRUIVE: for an *enclosure* or a salmon-trap, probably refers to the wood it is made of, for the word, spelt *craobh*, is Gaelic for a tree.

DUB: the Scotch word for puddle, sometimes for a pool in a river, is an old Celtic word for river.

GEENS: for wild cherries is the Gaelic *gingis*; garden cherries are *sireis*. Geens, with the spelling *guignes*, is used for wild cherries in French also. It seems essentially a Gaelic and not a Cymric word, for the word used in Brittany is quite different, and geens is not an English word.

GRIEVE: for a farm bailiff, Gaelic word for factor, or more literally *actor*. The likeness to the Saxon *gerefa* and English *reeve* seems to be accidental.

BOTHY: for a workmen's barrack, or a shed for calves, is, of course, the same word as the English *booth*, but is apparently a Celtic one. *Bod*, in Welsh names, is supposed to have meant the house of the chief; and in Northumberland *bottle* means the house of the landlord. A *both*, pronounced *bo*, is a drystone herding hut in the Highlands.

TEE: for the starting point at golf, and the goal at curling; is probably the Gaelic *tigh* house, or rather, perhaps, the Welsh *ty*, pronounced *tee*. *Tigh* is sounded more like *tie*.

CADIE: formerly a professional messenger, now usually an attendant at golf; in common with the English *cad*, I have no doubt is a degraded Celtic word for *warrior*! *Cad* and *Cath* mean battle in Welsh and Gaelic. Conan is called Cath Conan in the West Highland Tales, and this use of the word would explain the Cat Stanes, of which there are at least two known. The present Gaelic word for warrior is *ceathairnach*, *cateran*.

DAWTIE: "darling child" is certainly the Gaelic *delta* used for foster-child and godchild; also for the chapel, in contradistinction to the Annat or Mother Church.

BODY: meaning *person*, seems to be the Gaelic *bodach*, an old man.

BRAT: for a coarse working apron, is a word for a cloth, still meaning a *flag* in Gaelic.

MART: a beast killed to salt for winter; seems to be the Gaelic *mairt*, commonly used for a cow. The word does not seem to have originally any connection with Martinmas, which the meaning would suggest.

BROCK: badger; Gaelic, Welsh, and Breton.

STOUP: a wooden vessel for wine, ale, or water, *Stopan* in Gaelic; but I am not certain it is not to be found elsewhere.

CRACK: chat, Gaelic *cracarached*.

CRUMMIE: for a cow, evidently meaning "crooked horn," *crom* meaning *bent* in Gaelic and Welsh, as does *cam* also.

FLOURISH: for fruit blossom, Gaelic *flurich*, flowers.

CESS: *rates*, Gaelic *cis*; however, *cess* is used in England.

CAIN: for rent in kind, Gaelic *cain*, rent or tribute.

MOTE: the mound which was the old place of assembly, is probably from the Gaelic *mote*, spelt *mod*, a court of justice or assembly of any kind. *Motte* is a *hillock* in French, and a *circle* in Wales, a *sod* in Brittany, while in Devonshire a *moot* means a large root of a tree. Moat, in England, has come to mean the ditch out of which a rampart was digged; dyke exchanges meanings in the same way. The Saxon "Gemote" meant *met*, the modern *meeting*. The Ward-Mote goes on in London.

AIRT: point of the compass, same in Gaelic.

CRAIG: Scotch for cliff, Gaelic for *rock*.

LOCH: for lake, Gaelic word; *loch* in Welsh.

LINN: for a pool or waterfall, sometimes for a ravine; Gaelic word for lake.

CAIF: tame, Gaelic *caomh*, pro. *cuve*, gentle.

BRAW: fine, Gaelic *briagh*.

TO SKAIL: come out of a building in a crowd, Gaelic *sgaill*.

TO KEP: catch something falling, Gaelic word.

TO TOOM: empty, Gaelic *tumadh*, clear out.

GRUZING: shivering, Gaelic *gris*, shiver.

TO SHOUCH: plant in a temporary way, Gaelic *suidhe*, to plant, or bury, or sit.

TO CRINE: shrink, Gaelic *crion*, very small. tiny.

STIRK: for a young ox or cow, Irish *sturk*, meaning any large animal.

SOME WORDS USED IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF SCOTLAND.

FANK: a Gaelic word for sheepfold, used in Stirlingshire, also in Galloway and Dumfriesshire.

MANT: Gaelic for stammer, used in Fife.

BOYN: a tub or barrel in Lanarkshire, etc.; apparently an Irish word for a wooden vessel.

SCHWANK: smart, in use in Aberdeenshire, Gaelic *seang*.

GRUE: used for floating ice on the Tweed, is the Gaelic word for *curds*.

THE SCOTCH GULLY: for a large clasp-knife, seems to be the Welsh *cylllel* knife.

KIRN: for the harvest-home festival, seems equally related to the Gaelic *cuirm* for a feast, and the Dutch and German *kirmesse* for a fair.

CLACHAN is still used for a small village in Dumfriesshire.

I have heard a Roxburghshire woman use a word which seems to explain one which puzzled Mr Campbell; she called the cat a *fiznick* for fondling her. At other times she called her a *sleekie*, this being the common word, and *fiznick* seems to be the same thing, only more so; she certainly was nearly putting her head into her mouth.

It seemed to me I had heard something like *fiznick* before, and after a day or so it recurred to me that the conventional salutations of the heroes of the West Highland Tales, in one of them at least, are called *fisniche fosniche*: Mr Campbell says he does not know the meaning of these words, and

will not attempt to translate that part of the sentence, which stands something like this [he greeted him with] “*fisniche fosniche*, and soft flowing peaceful words of wisdom.” The idea suggested is not unlike that of the blandishments of a cat, and I quite believe *fiznick* is derived from *fisniche*.

These words, of course, are not in the ordinary Gaelic dictionaries.

NOTE.—Besides *caif*, meaning *tame*, the Shakespearian *chief* for *intimate* is in use.

I find that the Saxon *aed*, for *ford*, is still used in Cumberland, in the shape of *wath*, that is *ath*, with the addition of the English *digamma*; and that, while *ath*, pronounced *aa*, is the usual Highland word, *clachairan*, referring to the stone causeway, is used in Argyleshire.

A philological point of some general interest may be mentioned, which is quite unconnected with Gaelic, as far as I am aware. The meaning and derivation of *Lollard*, as a name for the early reformers, is a standing question with scholars, which it is odd that it should be, considering that *loll* is used for a cat's mewing in Scotch; they were evidently called the Caterwaulers, as being Psalm singers. The only writer who has got on the track of the word at all, is the author of a paper in the Proceedings of the Scottish Antiquaries, who says that *laullen* means Psalm singing in Dutch; while he asks for a further explanation. *Lol*, in Welsh, I find, is idle chat.

This list, for the most part of terms used in Selkirkshire, is curiously full in comparison with the small number of Gaelic names of places, even in that country, though they increase rapidly in Peeblesshire. In fact I can only account for the disparity by the circumstance that the north bank of the Tweed must at some time have belonged to Northumbria, as far up as Inverleithen. The terms in which Malcolm IV. confers the right of sanctuary on the church there, show that it must have been one of the outposts of the Archdeaconry of Lothian; it was to have exactly the same privileges as Wedale; that is, Stow and Tynningame, which were ecclesiastically on the borders of Lothian.

I am inclined to think Eddleston, where the patron saint was St. Finbar, and Kilrubie Hill, that of Maelruba's Church, occurs, has been the furthest point of this ecclesiastical

Lothian towards Peebles; for about a generation Northumbria was strongly Columban.

Glenkinning, the name used by Sir Walter Scott for the Peel Burn, is given in a map of Selkirkshire of 1772, and there is a Glentanner Burn among the tributaries of the Caddon; while the name of the Gala Water, which joins the Tweed lower down, is the Gaelic *geala*, white, and applied to land, meaning grassy or pastoral, and eminently descriptive.

But, on the whole, there is a certain analogy in these respects between Selkirkshire and Roxburghshire, and the Western Isles, where the language is, or has been till lately, entirely Gaelic; and yet the great majority of the place-names are strange variations, or mispronunciations of Scandinavian ones. This, Captain Thomas made out, with great labour and research, and exceptional opportunities for them.

SOME PLACE-NAMES IN SCOTLAND.

OF the limited number of Gaelic names in Berwickshire and on its borders, I am inclined to think some have been introduced by the church, of which Gaelic was the language for about thirty years. *Melrose*, the hill promontory, or bare promontory, seems suspiciously good Gaelic; it was probably descriptive of the original Old Melrose, in the wooded valley. The only name which at all keeps it in countenance in the neighbourhood is that of Clackmae, which should mean the village of the plain, but which stands on the rather high right bank of the Leader. The Dunian, or Hill of St. John, near Jedburgh, is clearly a Gaelic church-name. The best Gaelic name, perhaps, in Berwickshire is Airhouse, *Airie* being a shieling for summer herding, as may be seen in Airie of Ballinluig, and many other northern names.

In the name of Airlour in Galloway, it seems to duplicate the old Basque *lur*, land, which occurs as a name by itself, and in names like Lorebottle and Loreburn.

Roxburgh is an interesting case; I had come to the conclusion that it was a translation of the old name, Marchmont or Marchidun, and meant the Horse's Hill, or perhaps rather *Horsa's Hill*, before I knew that it was called *Roseburgh* by the people of the neighbourhood. It has, I think, been

recognised that *rock* is not an old word either in English or Scotch, even if rocks were not conspicuously absent in the little green hill. *Marchidun* is not exactly either Gaelic or Welsh; *marc*, for horse, must have dropped out of Gaelic rather recently, for *marcaire* is still the word for horseman, and *marc* is still used in Welsh; while *dun*, as it still stands, is more like Gaelic than Welsh. I am by no means sure that the Celtic names may not be translations of Horsa's Burg, the castle of a Saxon settler, and not really very old; which makes them especially interesting.

Dunglass, of which one case occurs on the borders of Berwickshire and East Lothian (the others are on the lower part of the Clyde, and in Caithness) can only be a Gaelic *green* or *grey* fort; in this case, the low hill behind the house; there is a sort of tradition of old fortifications there, but if they ever were visible, they have been obliterated by a bowling green of the last century. The site commands a very wide view.

Dunbar is perhaps more likely to be the town of St. Barr than anything else.

The Rhind Lectures for 1893, on the Place-Names of Scotland, by Sir Herbert Maxwell, were a great advance, as a whole, on any treatment of the subject there has been. In fact the points open to correction were chiefly where a previous observer had been misled by a theory, or some accidental circumstance. In certain cases, like that of the interesting island of Fidra, formerly Fetheray, nothing but a knowledge of the place can explain the name. The lecturer was inclined to make it a reminiscence of the old name of Fothreave, which has now become Forth, and is not used as the name of the country between the Forth and Tay, to the upper part of which it belonged. But as *Fitharay* would mean the *island of the isthmus* in Danish, one is inclined to think that the tradition (which is really a bit of rudimentary geology) that the rocks called the Brigs of Fidra had once connected the island with the mainland had already arisen; though it is not likely they have ever done so since the glacial period, they certainly do look very much like the remains of a causeway. There is no improbability in the Fothreave theory; on the contrary, I am inclined to think that the name of Inch Mickery, at Queensferry, is the last

remains of the Viking name for the Firth of Forth; for it seems to have been called *Myrke Inch* in the 17th century. The name of Myrke Fiord rather suggests that in the 9th century the shores of the Firth of Forth were already so lined with towns and villages, that it was conspicuously more smoky and foggy than other easterly firths.

The lecturer's own knowledge of Galloway, where Gaelic lingered so long that it is said there is a statement in, I think, the Church Records of the parish of Barr, that preaching was not attempted in some parts of the parish, because it was not understood, gave him a great advantage in dealing with the Celtic names of the rest of the country; while he did great justice to the wild jumble of nationalities indicated by the names in the counties bordering on England; which, after all, only bear out the statements of the inquest of David. But as to distinguishing between Norwegian and Danish (without going very deep into local dialects) I have no doubt *Klettr* is a Danish word for a crag, but it is not in the dictionary; while the word given is that used in Norway, *Klint*. This is not uncommon on the Borders; there is a Clintwood Castle in Liddesdale, a Clint's Hill on Gala Water, and a Clinthill (which latter name is used by Sir Walter Scott) near Dryburgh. The *Klint* here is merely a very steep hillside. The only case I know of *Sæter* or *Saeter*, farm, retaining its original form, is in the rather Celtic locality of Traquair, where the ground which can be flooded to form a curling pond, is called the Satter Sykes, or Farm Ditches.

What the lectures did not, I think, do justice to was the interesting Basque element: it seems unlikely that all the streams and lakes called *Ur* and *Or* should have derived their names from the Yew tree, though its name in Gaelic is something like *ur*, which means *water* in Basque. One of the *Ors* occurs at Lochorward or Borthwick, and a *Lour* near the Tweed in Peeblesshire; and I am inclined to think the hill-name of Mendick, south of the Pentlands, may be the Basque *mendi*, hill. The English Mendips should be the same word, though it is too like *Pen* and *Ben* to be of much importance. I do not know any case of *Etchi* in the south of Scotland, but it is the Basque word for house, and whether the vitrified fort on the island has anything to do with it or not, Loch Etchi is the Gaelic name of Loch Etive. I observe

that Auchinetchi, which, by a similar combination of languages, would be Field of the House, is the name of a small level shelf on Ben Cruachan, where there is no shieling now.

To return to Galloway, Mr Coles, whose examination of the forts of Kirkeudbrightshire had apparently been begun without knowledge of Dr Christison's similar labours elsewhere, says truly the names convey very little of history or meaning; but there is one exception, that of Carminnon, which must at some time have been a stronghold of the Picts, in the neighbourhood of the Britons.

Car is exactly the equivalent of *seat*; it means *chair*, and is used for village or fortress, but is commoner in British than in Gaelic names. While the Picts, it seems clear to me, must have been the people who have left the Mona, Man, and Minnoch names in so many places; even in Essex, Manningtree—Tref-Mannan—seems to correspond to a Petuaria or Pictary in the Ptolemy of 1535. In fact their having had their name twice changed, first to Picts, or painted, probably with reference to the tartan, and secondly to Scots, because Kenneth MacAlpine was a Scot paternally, may help to explain the mystery about them. It may be added, the fort of Gerranton may have something to do with Gerontius or Vortigern.

The boundary of the Picts on the Nith, at some period or other, is shown by Pont's giving the name of *Ersch Morton* for Morton, near Thornhill. The name is probably a Saxon Moor Town.

A similar boundary, towards the Britains, on the Clyde, is probably indicated by the name of Auchencampbell, at Hamilton. *Camul* seems to have been a form of *Cambrian*. Dr Christison's work goes to show that in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire, at least, the Clyde must have been the western boundary of the permanent territory of Cumbria. One of the most interesting names connected with the forts, is Cringletie, some miles from Peebles, on the Edinburgh road, which seems to be the Scandinavian *Kringl*, circle, still used in the English navy, with the Welsh *tee*, house, superadded. The *cringle* in this case is the circular fort on Harehope.

The broch at Torwoodlee, a curious discovery in every way, has some new suggestions about the confusion of tongues in

the south of Scotland. The type of building is so entirely Pictish, that, standing as it does in the line of fortifications, which seem to be those of the eastern frontier of Cumbria in continuation of the Catrail, Professor Veitch suggests it may be a relic of a temporary Pictish conquest of the country. Of course the Picts did harass the Britons very severely after the Romans left; but it is not very likely that they constructed these great places of refuge then.

But a circumstance, of some importance to early history, is that King Loth, Llew son of Cynmarch, seems to have been King of Lothian because he had married one of the unending series of Pictish heiresses. I observe in Mr Nutt's *Studies of the Legends of the Holy Grail*, that the same incident happens in one version to Gwalchmai, son of Llew, that is, Gawaine; and in another to Gwalchmai, son of Gwiar. Here he is evidently distinguished by his mother's name. Gwiar is a Welsh form, but it would represent the Gaelic *Fior*, meaning *True*, not an unlikely Christian name. Llew's alliance with the Picts is much dwelt on (and deplored) by the Welsh bards; and as there seems to be no building of the true broch type south of the Forth, except Edin's Ha' and the two lately discovered on Gala Water, it seems possible that Llew had had builders sent him by the northern Picts; especially considering that Plenploth, on the same line, seems to be the Place of the son of Loth, and that the old form of Lugate is Ludgate. I infer from the poems about Llew, that the Pictish secret of the *heather-ale* was really the not very obvious process of distillation.

An interesting late Pictish name is Pitliver, on the south coast of Fife, which seems to be book-land or charter-land, like Bookham and Buckton, etc. Pitferrane would mean cultivated land, and the Ern and Iron of Galloway names seems to be *fearran*, with the Gaelic *digamma* dropped.

An interesting point about Maelruba, abbot of Applecross, I only came upon after the above was written. This very well-known saint did not die till well on for sixty years after the Council of Whitby, and the best part of a century after the time of Edwin. The only explanation of finding such a decidedly West Highland saint in the south of Scotland at such a period, would seem to be, that he must have been a Romanising saint, like his older contemporary Adamnan, who not only kept the

Roman Easter at Iona, but induced the church of Glasgow, that of Cumbria, to adopt it, with all that it implied. The tender reverence with which Bede speaks of the fathers of his own Church, the Iona saints, shows that there is nothing really surprising in the dedications to Maelruba; but they indicate what certainly is not generally supposed, that some sort of communication had been kept up with the West Highlands. Kilrubic shows one form of the name; and Macmerry, the name of a small town on the borders of Mid and East Lothian, must be Mo-Murray, or My Maelruba. The Gaelic *Mo* has been changed into saint at a farm in Ayrshire called St. Murray's. There is a Merryhatton, Merry Ha' Town, near Haddington. Mac Murray is not a very uncommon surname.

Movements of Birds on Migration, as observed at Chirnside during year 1892. By CHARLES STUART, M.D., Chirnside.

TURDUS MUSICUS.—The Song Thrush, in fresh weather, remains all the winter, but about the occurrence of the first hard frost, there is a sensible diminution in their numbers till spring weather.

TURDUS ILIACUS.—The Redwing arrives in the end of October, and remains in hard winters till May. 30th October.

TURDUS PILARIS.—The Fieldfare arrives and departs with the Redwings. 30th October.

SAXICOLA ŒNANTHE.—(Wheatear) 11th April; leaves in September or earlier.

PRATINCOLA RUBETRA.—The Whinchat, 5th May; departs after the young birds can fly.

PRATINCOLA RUBECULA.—The Stonechat, comparatively rare in the lower districts of Berwickshire; seen here in winter.

RUTACILLA PHŒNICURUS.—The Redstart is very plentiful in this district from the end of April till after the young are matured. It is never seen here after August. The plumage, after the breeding season is past, is never so bright. The male bird is singularly handsome early in the season.

ERITHACUS RUBECULA.—(Redbreast) is more seen here in autumn and winter than through the summer.

SYLVIA RUFA.—The Whitethroat is very plentiful from the 12th May till after harvest.

SYLVIA CURRUCA.—Lesser Whitethroat. Although not seen every day, is from June, in scattered numbers all over the district. It is a

'singularly fine bird; a beautiful warbler and night songster. I have heard it sing where nesting at 2 a.m., when quite dark, at Allanton Bridge.

SYLVIA SALICARIA.—Garden Warbler, 5th June at Ninewells, near Chirnside.

REGULUS CRISTATUS.—Golden Crested Wren in all our pine woods both summer and winter.

SYLVIA ATRICAPILLA.—Blackcap, at Ninewells, Blackadder; Fishwick Mains Dean from the 15th May. Our Scottish Nightingale, but a very shy bird.

PHYLLOSCOPUS COLLYBITA.—The Chiff-chaff is one of our earliest arrivals, and remains late. Is plentiful at Whitehall, Duns Castle Woods, and many other places.

PHYLLOSCOPUS TROCHILUS.—Willow Wren is plentiful in the Blackadder Woods from 20th April. In full song from June.

PHYLLOSCOPUS SIBILATRIX.—Wood Wren: Is a lovely songster in June from the tops of the trees in the Pistol Wood at Blackadder; his delightful warble is a sure proof of summer.

ACROCEPHALUS SCHENOBGENUS.—The Sedge Warbler, another night songster, is with us from the 5th June or earlier.

MOTACILLA, Wagtail.—The Pied Wagtail remains with us all winter. I have also seen the Gray Wagtail, in fresh weather, running about. The White Wagtail I have seen near Tweedhill, near the Union Bridge, on more than one occasion.

ANTHUS TRIVIALIS.—Tree Pipit, about all the woods here in June.

LANIUS EXCUBITOR.—Great Gray Shrike; saw a fine specimen on 10th October. The bird seemed a new arrival, and I had a good opportunity of a near view for about ten minutes.

MUSCICAPA GRISOLA.—Spotted Flycatcher. Breeds at Whitehall, Broadmeadows, and other places in this district in June.

HIRUNDO RUSTICA.—Swallow, April 20th at Allanton Bridge. Leaves end of September. Stragglers till 20th October or even later.

COTILE RIPARIA.—Sand Martin, April 30th; leaves with the Swallows.

CHELIDON URBICA.—House Martin, 13th May; leaves in September.

CYPSELUS APUS.—The Common Swift arrives May 13th. When breeding operations are over, the packs fly about till strong on the wing, but leave with the first rain storm in August, generally about the 10th. A pack of thirty careering in the air on a clear summer evening, emitting their sharp scream, is one of the finest sights in Bird life. These birds prefer to build under red-tiled roofs. They invade the Sparrows' nests, turning out both eggs and young, and take possession. I have seen them at this piratical work, some boys showing me the young Sparrows ejected by the Swifts, which I observed going and coming. The dash of the Swift on the wing is more like the headlong flight of the Peregrine Falcon than that of any other bird.

ALAUDA ARVENSIS.—The Skylark. This bird occurs during summer in every field, and the country would not be attractive without the carol of the Lark. In winter we have a great addition to our native bred birds. During weather preceding a snowstorm, flocks containing

hundreds frequent the grass fields, and are persecuted by Sparrow Hawks and other birds of prey.

STURNUS VULGARIS.—Common Starlings in countless flocks fly about at all seasons over the district. I once observed a pure white specimen in the middle of a large flock.

ALCEDO ISPIDA.—The Kingfisher may occasionally be seen from most of the bridges on the Whitadder. At Ninewells he is rarely absent.

CUCULUS CANORUS. The Cuckoo is not so plentiful in the lower part of Berwickshire as it is in Lammermoor. At Whitehall, Blackburn, and other secluded places about the end of April; his note is welcomed as a harbinger of summer.

STRIGIDÆ.—Owls were commoner at one time than they are now. I once saw Scops Owl, flying about in the daylight near evening at Whitehall. At the time I took it for a Woodcock—it just being the season for that bird (the end of October.)

CIRCUS CYANEUS.—(Hen Harrier) a female shot by Mr Walker at Edington Hill, and preserved at Ninewells.

ARDEA CINEREA.—The Common Heron is a most picturesque bird, and very common on the river Whitadder, where he remains at all seasons. The Heronry at the Pistol Woods is well preserved, and the young taken care of. The keepers inform me that the young birds walk about in the ditches there, catching frogs and other food all the summer; till they are strong on the wing and capable of taking care of themselves.

FULIGULA CRISTATA.—The Tufted Duck has bred this season on "The Hen Poo at Duns;" has been carefully observed by Mr John Ferguson.

CREX PRATENSIS.—Landrail, on 7th May. I put a Landrail up from a patch of Hellebores in my garden. The bird was evidently a new arrival, and scuttled along the ground, never offering to fly, and escaped into the fields through the bottom of a hedge. 14th May is on an average their arrival; and my man, in cutting the hay, found a nest near the house with ten eggs, putting the bird up.

CHARADRIUS PLUVIALIS.—Golden Plover frequents the ploughed fields in the parish of Whitsome in autumn. These birds breed on Cheviot, having caught their young on the very summit.

VANELLUS VULGARIS.—Lapwing. In large flocks as long as fresh weather continues; these birds pass the windows here morning and evening. In a moderate frost they frequent the seashore; but in a continued hard frost they proceed to the mud flats of Holland, and return in spring.

TOTANUS HYPOLEUCUS.—Common Sandpiper seen on Whitadder, April 24th, and a regular spring visitor. Flitting about on the river, it is a welcome sight after the winter.

CARDUELIS ELEGANS, Goldfinch.—After being invisible for some years, this lovely bird is again on the Whitadder banks, where thistles and other composite plants furnish the food necessary for its existence. In June and November we have observed pairs.

CARDUELIS SPINUS.—Siskin has again visited our district, and is at Billie Mire, Edington Hill, and near Chirnside on the Alders.

LOXIA PYRRHULA.—The Bullfinch has been seen in seven places in this district in November and December on migration, for rarely in the summer season is this bird visible. During summer I only observed a breeding pair at Harelaw fox cover, in this parish.

EMBERIZIA MILLIARIA.—Bunting. This jolly-looking bird, nearly the size of a Thrush, breeds all over our immediate neighbourhood; but as soon as the young are strong, before the corn is ripe, they migrate either north or south. I have seen them as far north as John o' Groats. After harvest, generally in November, a new colony arrives, and remains till after the new year. It is a matter of curiosity to know where the Buntings bred here go to, and where the late birds come from. For many years we had no Corn Buntings at all, now they are quite common.

PARUS PALUSTRIS.—Marsh Tit, 24th July, at a clump of *Salix aurita* at the "Black Moss," in Redheugh Bogs, Coldingham Moor; also 20th December, Edington Hill Wood, near Blackburn Bogs.

PARUS CAUDATUS.—Long-tailed Tit seen in June near Chirnside Station, and in November at Broadmeadows, in the parish of Hutton.

COLUMBA PALUMBUS.—Wood Pigeon. During the month of December immense flocks of these birds visit us on migration, principally from the beech woods of Denmark. They are darker in colour than our native birds, and must do great damage to young grass and clover fields, which they frequent.

BIRD NOTES.

In a strictly game preserved district, like the Eastern Borders, the gradual extinction of the birds of prey, during the breeding season, must be obvious to every one who is much out of doors. No gamekeeper rearing young Pheasants can bear to see any hawk whatever near his coops. He is constantly on the watch, in a wooden sentry box, among his young family, and relentlessly shoots down all birds of prey, besides using other methods for their destruction. Even the comparatively innocent Kestrel has disappeared. The Owls are also in diminished numbers, and their hooting rarely heard to what was the case at one time; for Whitehall, near my house, was a great haunt of the Owl family. The consequence of this persecution is, that we are now threatened with another plague of Voles.

Arvicola agrestis, the Short-tailed Field Vole, is to be found in small numbers on every roadside. In numbers injurious to growing trees, Duns Castle Wood, I have heard, is the only place in this district where they had to be destroyed. *Arvicola amphibius*, a first cousin of the Field Vole, has now taken to the pasture fields. For the last two years at Ninewells they have done much mischief by burrowing all over the fields. The forester informed me that, in a very short time, he had trapped fifty-nine with ordinary mole traps. The forester's dog and cats frequent the ground infested with them, and

eat them with relish. Now they have spread over a larger area of country; and in a field of oats adjoining the village, when cutting was in progress, about thirty were killed by the harvesters. Among them were about a dozen of pied specimens; two most symmetrically marked, I sent to Mr Eagle Clarke of the Science and Art Museum, Edinburgh, who had them mounted in the collection there. They were most beautiful little animals, and well worth preservation. Their destructive habits render them pests near gardens or corn fields. In an outside garden here they ate up the tubers of the Jerusalem Artichokes; also Beets, Carrots, and Parsnips. In self defence the mole catcher soon caught most of them, but a few still remain. I am informed many have been trapped all over the parish.

Stoats and Weasels are also scarce in this district, and also owing to this a great increase has taken place with the Common Rat, Voles, and Field Mice. The Rat in many places becomes a serious nuisance, as many as 1500 having been killed at one farm in this neighbourhood in a few weeks. The Rats took possession of the Rabbit burrows in the hedgerows; becoming partially carnivorous. Their beaten paths over soft ground to the nearest water showed how numerous they were. They established themselves near stacks of grain situated in the fields. This was especially the case if these stacks were near water. An intelligent farmer does all he can to encourage Stoats and Weasels near his stackyard, as no animals clear off Rats and Mice in as short a time.

Since November the Hawk tribe seem as plentiful as ever, especially Kestrels and Sparrow Hawks. Do they come as migrants or to fill up the blanks left by their predecessors? A rather uncommon specimen of the Sparrow Hawk was lately shot by the keeper at Edington Hill. An immature female; top of the head, wings, back, and tail buff colour; chin, cheeks, and breast cream colour; under tail coverts white, irides yellow; legs and feet yellow. This bird is preserved by Mr Jackson of Newcastle, and belongs to Mr Arch Steele of Kelso. A good specimen of the Peregrine Falcon was found dead on the farm of Whiterig, near Ayton, and is preserved there. It came by its death owing to having eaten a Rabbit seasoned with strychnia! A nest containing four young Peregrines was robbed by a native of Eyemouth, who went over a cliff near that place, with a rope, and secured the young. Two were sold to a man in Duns. The Edington keeper has another; the fourth was sold to a stranger. It is a grievous pity to molest this noble bird, which is yearly becoming scarcer. When at Fast Castle this season, I could never get my eye on the Peregrine, although the birds nested regularly in the cliffs there every year; but the nest near Eyemouth may have been that of the Fast Castle pair.

More than one Hen Harrier has been lately seen since the specimen shot by Mr Walker, Edington. Also one was seen hunting on the banks of the Eye at Butterdean, near Grant's House, by Mr Robert Cowe.

The Pink-footed Goose, *Anser brachryhynchus*, is the species which is seen for the most part on migration in the Eastern Borders. The

birds pass south in November and north in March. These birds breed principally in the secluded Lochs of Sutherland and the far north. I am sure at one time I have seen the Gray Lag Goose, common enough in the autumn, passing from east to west in Berwickshire. Till the autumn of 1892, Geese were never seen by me, for many years, on the ground in the Merse; but in an oat stubble, in the parish of Whitsome, a very large flock, in line, were feeding right across the field. Upon leaving the road, the birds immediately rose and flew off in a southerly direction. These appeared to me to be Gray Lags. In the Lammermoor district they are sometimes shot when feeding on the young grass fields, the young growths of which they greatly damage. Very large flocks of the Pink-footed Geese, on migration, frequent the marshy tarns on Coldingham Moor. A friend who has a shooting there, erected a wooden hut in the centre of a tarn* in the moor, where, at nightfall in the season, he watched the arrival of these birds on the water; shooting sixteen on one night and ten on another. These Geese are the finest Wild-fowl for the table, in quality excelling all Wild-ducks and other water birds. When, in hard weather, they frequent the seashore, their flavour becomes inferior.

Although, like some of the preceding notes anticipatory in date, the following recent observations of DR STUART, dated 23rd Feby. 1894, are more suitable, as a continuation of this paper, than if delayed till next Part.

I wish to record particularly the presence of the Goldfinch, Siskin, and Bullfinch in my neighbourhood, in unusual numbers. Yesterday I was within ten yards of a beautiful cock Goldfinch for five minutes and more, while he was feeding on a rough bank near Huttonhall Barns. Before Christmas, I saw a pair of the same birds, within a few hundred yards of the same spot. Mr Mitchell Innes's keeper saw a pair of Goldfinches below Allanton Bridge in June last, so that these birds may possibly be nesting once more in our district. Forty-six years ago, they were not uncommon on Crossrig, where Henderson, in his *Rhymes*, describes the place "Poor Corsrig, so many Horse Gowans, etc., to the acre," but I forget if he mentions Thistles, the natural food of the Goldfinch, but there were plenty of them also; and it was when they were feeding on them that I used to see them. After many years absence the Siskin, a first cousin of the Goldfinch, has again put in an appearance. I saw them first at Billie Mains, near the alders, fringing the banks of the Fosterland Burn (a classic stream, a famous resort of the fairy folk, according to Henderson) not far from the witch-haunted Edincraw. At Blannerne I was within a few yards of a hungry specimen feeding on the seeds of the Common Nettle, which it was devouring greedily, and on several occasions besides these birds have been seen. The Bullfinch is mostly seen in winter here. At seven different localities in the district his presence has been observed:—At Harelaw quarry, Mains, Chirnside, I observed a pair in summer, evidently nesting; Whiterig, Foulden, Hutton Bridge, Chirnside Bridge, Ninewells, Foulden Newton are the other places where they were seen.

* In the "Long Moss," Coldingham Moor, part of it still belonging to Coldingham feuars.—J.H.

Documents—Berwick-upon-Tweed. (Contributed by Mr Woodman.)

I.—FROM THE COLLECTION IN THE ROLLS HOUSE.

THE Booke of the Circnyte and particuler decayes of the town and castell of Barwike decayred in articles.

A declaracion of the Circnytte of the wawlles of the town and castell of Barwicke, with the towers of the same, and of the particuler decayes necessary to be repayred, and other diverse things to be noted for the strength of the said town.

Firste, from a tower called Percy tower, beinge thentre furth of the town into the castell, unto the tower at the gaite called Saint Mary gayte, being thentre towarte Scoteland, is the distance of v score yerds of wauille, whereof the most parte of the foundation is decayed, which must be underset with stoone and lyme, and a part of the same is bowgyt and lyke to fawll to the grounde within breve tyme.

Item, the same tower callid Sanct Mary gaite, is in divers places rysted through the wauille, and the wawll thereof conteignith in thikeness, of the part towart Scoteland iiii foote, in some places bot iii foote, and the syd towarte town bot ii foote, in height from the ground upwarte xl foote, and in compass within xl foote sqwayre.

Item, between the same gaithouse or tower of the north part of the town towart Scoteland, and the tower called the Brode Stairhed tower, beinge a tower of defence estwart, is distaunce of a hondreth and xii yerds of wauille, the most part wherof beinge maide of stoone and blak erth, is soore bowyed and like to fawll down within breif tyme. And the entre into the said tower furth of the town, through the counter moore, conteinth in length xxxii foote, and in bred iiii foote, and is maid of stone and lyme, and overheled with tymber which tymber is now soore rotten, waisted, and fallen down; by occasion wherof the countermoore disendith, fallith down, and stoppith the entre. And the same tower conteignith in widenes within, wher the gunners should occuppye their ordenance, xii foote. And the mayne wawll of the same tower outwart vi foote in thikness, which tower maiks no defence bot by the grounde allongs the wawlle of either syd, and the over part of the same tower is fylled with erth, and dampned.

Item, between the said tower at the Braid stair hed, and a tower being dampned and fylled full of erth estwart is the distaunce of xxvii, viii yerds. Wherof diverse parts beinge maid of stone and blak erth is sore bowget and like to fawll shortly, to the value iii score viii yerds.

Item, on these part of the same tower is one other tower, dampned and filled full of erth, called Wawlles tower, distaunte from the other tower xlviij yerds, the most part of which wawll being likewise maid of stone and erth, is bowged and in danger of fawllinge to the grounde.

Item, it is to be noted that the said two towers, beinge thus filled and dampned, is a great decaye of the defence of that part of the town.

Item, between the said Walles tower and the Bell-tower, estward of the saide north parte of the town, is the distaunce of xxt, viii yerds, wherof is fawllyn to the grounde xixt yerds. And the same Bell-tower conteignith in widenes, for the gunners to occupye their ordenance, xii foote. And the mayne wawll of the same tower is in thikenes xi foote. And the entre into the same, furth of the counter moore, is substanciall and good, and commyth frame above the counter moore downewarte, and makith no defence bot allongs the wawlle by the grounde. And the over part above the vault is filled full of erth.

Item, furth of the same Bell-tower, standinge upon the corner of the wawlles, is a posteron to issue in a bullwarke adjoininge unto the same, which bullwarke was maid in haist by Maister Candish* in tyme of neid, of duffet (divot or sods) for the scoringe (succouring) and defending of the said north part of the town. And specially of a great large castyn dyke called the Sterlinge dike, towart the see,—wherein a great company of ennemeyes ells savely lye without danger of th' ordenance of the town. And now the same bulwark is rotten and fallen in decay, and conteigneth in length, from the said Bell-tower outward, iii score x yerds; and in widenes, in them next the wawll, xxi yerds, and in the other end ix yerds.

Item, bitwen the saide Bell-tower called the Murderer, on th' est parte of the town, southwart from the Bell-tower, is the distaunce of vi score x yerds, wherof is of laite buyldinge iiiii score yerds. And the rest of old buyldinge of stone and erth, frome thre yerds above the erth upward. And the entre into the same Murderer, through the counter moore, conteignith in length xxxii foote, maide with stoone and lyme, and in bred iiiii foote. And the same entre is overheled with tymber, which tymber is rotten and fallith down and stoppith the entre. And the same Murderer conteinith in wydnes viii foote, and in hyght within viii foot, and without† foot. The mayne wawlle in thikenes bot ii foote. And the same Murderer is mayd of lyme and stoone, and joyned unto the tower clere without the wawlle, which tower doth serve for no defence, bot for oone entre into the said Murderer, and is filled from the vault upward with erth.

Item, for ajaist the said Murderer, outward, is a hed and perticion maide of erth, bitwixt two stanks of the length of xxt and viii yerds, and the bred of vi yerdes, and doith lye oppyn, so as ennemeyes may come over the same in a dark night hard to the wawlles, and slay the scoutwatch, as thei have doon befor tymes, or enterprize other dangers which wer necessary to be mayd upe with stone and lym.

Item, between the said Murderer and a tower called the Myddyll tower, beinge dampned and filled with erth, of the same part, is the distaunce of xxv yerds of old wawll.

* Robert Candish was master of the fortifications in 1522.

† Blank in original MS.

Item, between the same dampned tower and a tower called the Rede tower, is the distaunce of v score and iii yerds of lyke wawll. And the entre into the same Rede tower, through the countermoyre, is in length xxviii footte, and in bred iiiii footte and a half. The overhelinge of the same, for beringe upe the countermore, was maid of tymber, and the same is rotten, and the countermore fallith down and stoppith the entre, so as the gunners can not have incurse into the same. The same tower is in wydnes within viii footte. And the mayne wawll is vi footte thike outward, and fylled with erth frome the vaults upwart; and maykith defence onely by the erth allongs the wawlles, as the other for said tower doith.

Item, between the saide Rede tower and the Cowgaite tower, is the distaunce of v score and viii yerds, whereof diverse places a [are] ruynned and nedful to be repayred. And the same Cowgaite tower hath two places for ordenance of either syd, one conteynynge in wydnes viii footte, a pece which onely shottith by grounde allongs the wawlle so as thei make no defence owtward. The mayne wawlle is, in thikeness on the one syde, iiiii footte, and on the other syde iii footte. And the same tower is covered with flaggs, wher through the weit hath issue, and rottith and waistith the tymber.

Itm, without the same gaite and tower, and streight bifor the same is a bulwarke of erth and duffet (divot) mayd for the defence of the same gaite, which is soore decayed and necessary to be repayred.

Item, between the same gait and a tower of the south syd of the same, on the said est parte of the town, is the dystaunce of v score and viii yerds. And the entre into the same tower furth of the town, through the countermoor, is xviii footte in length, and in bred v footte. And the over helinge therof, maid of tymber, is rotten and fallyn down in like forme as the other entres of towers are. The wydnes of the same tower within is x footte; and the mayne wawll of the same is vii in thikenes outward, and doith mayke no defence bot by the grounde allongs the wauall, and is fylled from the vault upwarte with erth and dampned.

Itm, there is a posteron on the south syd of the said tower goinge furth of the town to a bulwarke called the great bulwark in the Snooke, the entre wherof extendith in length through the countermoyre, xxii footte, and in bred v footte and a half. And the over helinge of the same, mayd of tymber, is rotten and decayed in like caace as th' entres of the towers be.

Item, the bulwarke without the said posteron is mayd of erth and duffet, for the great strength and defence of these part of the town, and is now sore waisted and decayed, and verray nedfull to be repayred.

Item, between the tower next aforesaid and the tower next byneth the same posteron sowthwart, is the distaunce of vi score and xi yerds. And the entre into the same tower, through the counter moore, conteignith in length xxiiii footte, and in bred v footte. The over helinge of the same, beinge of tymber, is rotten and fallen down, so that the

counter moore fawllith and stoppith the entre. And the same tower beinge of compas within viii foote. And the mayn wawlle of the same vi foote thike owtward, is so decayed and eraysed as the gunners dare not, within the same, occupy any ordenance for fere of fawllinge of the same tower to the erth; and doith maike no defence bot as the other for said towers doith.

Item, between the same tower and a tower called the Conduyte tower, is the distaunce of vi score yerds. And the entre into the same Conduyte tower, through the counter moore, conteignith in length xx foote, and in bred v foote. And the over helinge of the same, maid of tymber, decayed and rotten; the counter moore fawllen down, wherby the entre is stopped. The tower within is, in wydenes, ix foote; and the mayne wawlle owtwarte in thikenes iiij foote, and is filled in lyke maner from the vault upwarte with erth.

Item, between the Conduyt tower and the tower against the Wynde myll, is the distaunce of vi score x yerds. And the entre into the same tower, through the countermoore, is xxi foote in length, and in bred v foote; covered and over heled with tymber, which now is rotten and in like caace as the other entres afor said be. The tower within is viii foote wyde, and the mayn wawlle iiij foote thike, and is filled with erth from the vault upwart.

Item, for against the same tower, without the wawlles, ther is a hede or a particion of erth maid betwixt two stanks, in the maner of a bulwark, which now doith lye oppyn so as eennemyes may come hard to the wawlles, and danger the scowtwatch or enterprize other dangers in a dark night. And the same hed doith conteign in length, frome the wawll owtwart, xxviii yerds, and in bred viii yerds.

Item, between the same tower, for against the Wynde myll and Sanct Nicolles tower is the distaunce of vi score yerds. And the same Sanct Nicolles tower contenith in wydnes bot iiij foote, and in thikenes bot two foote; and so sore decayed that the gunner dare not occupie any ordenance within the same. And the foundation of a botterace, mayd for the strengttinge of the same, with the foundation of the same tower self, is waisted, and by سورges of the wattir shrenkyn and fallyn down. So as the same tower, beinge on of the corners of the wawlle of the said town, is right lyke to fawll within breyf tyme, oneles it be the rather repayred and amendyt.

Item, ther is oone entre or a posteron to yssue yf cause should reguyer furth of the same town nigh above the sa[id Sanct] Nicolles tower, and of the north syd of the same, throu[gh the] countermoor, conteignynge in length xxx foote, and [in bred] v foote, and tymber above: of the over helinge thereof is r[otten] and fallyn down, like as other entres are.

Item, without the same posteron, ther is a hed of erthe mayd for keping in of the watter to the stanke. And for issuyng of men to the feldes, which hed conteignith in length xxi and viii yerds, and in bred viii yerds; and is mayd with payll, which rotteth and waisteth, and wer necefsary to be mayd with lyme and stone.

Item, bitwen the said Nycolles tower and the Blak Watchowse tower, is the distaunce of vi score yerds. The foundacion of divers places wherof, with of a butterace laitely mayd for strengthing of the same, is wore away by sources of the wattir; to the danger of the fallinge of a part of the same wawll, within breve tyme, without the same be the moor haistely repayred and amendyt. The entre into the same Blak Watchowse tower is, through the counter moor, xxiit foote in length, and v foote and a half in bred, and in wydnes within viii foote, and the mayne wawll of the same tower outwart is viii foote thik, and is so reuyn and in such decaay as the guner dare not occupye any pece of ordenance within the same for doubt of fawllinge therof. And is fylled with erth frome the vault upwart.

Item, bitwen the Blak Watch house tower and the Watch house tower, is the distaunce of vi score yerds, and is in right soore decay, and in dangr of fawllinge a great part of it. The entringe into the same tower is in length xxvi foote, and in bred v foote; and the tymber above rotten, and in such cance as other entres aforsaid be. The tower within is in wydenes viii foote; and the mayne wawll of the same owtwart viii thik, and in such ruyn as it is lyke to fawll to the ground. Nor doubt wherof ther dare no guner occupy any ordenance within the same.

Item, bitwen the same Watchowse tower and the Plommer's tower is the distaunce of iiij score yerds, all which is in soore decay by sources of the wattir. And the wawll must in some parts be takyn down and mayd of newe. And in other some parts it must be substancially pynned and poynted with stone and lyme. The entre into the said Plommer's tower conteignith in length xxxxi foote, through the counter moore, and in bred v foot. The over helinge whrof, maid of tymber, in lyke decays as the other entres aforsaid. The widenes of the tower within is vii foote; and the mayne wawll owtwarde vii foote thike, and in such decay as it is lyke to fawll to the ground. Nor doubt wherof ther dare no guner occupye any ordenance within the same. And the over part, frome the vault upwards, is fylled with erth.

Item, bitwen the Plommer's tower and the tower within the stoone bulwarke of the Sandes, is the distaunce of iiij score xviii yerds; wherof divers partts are in soore decay. And the same tower doith serve for no defence, bot for one entre into the said bulwark, which bulwarke is set unto the said tower, and so dangered with the see as, in the tyme of full see, ther can no guner remayn within the same, ne any ordenance keped dry there; and is oppyn above and haith no maner of coveringe; and contenith within in wydenes ix foote; and the mayne wawll in thikness iiij foote, and in height xiiii foote frome the ground.

Item, between the saide bulwark and the new tower of the Sands, is the distaunce of vi score yerds. The foundacion whereof is in great decay by the sourginge of the wattir, and must be underset in diverse partts with stone and lyme. And the same new tower conteignith within in wydenes ix foote, and the mayne wawll in thikness iiij foote.

Item, betwen the same tower and the gaite that goith into the Nese, is the distaunce of lxvii yerds, a part wherof must be underset at the foundation, which is worne by sourges of the wattir.

Item, betwen the same gaite that goith into the Nes, and the Wattir Gaite, is the distaunce of x score and xi yerds of ald wall, maid of stone and erth, fare in decay.

Itm, the same Wattir Gaite, beinge mayd of yeron, is in such extreme decaye as it is unneth habill to be oppynned and lokked. So that in theyr playces other new gaitts must be maid and set up.

Itm, betwen the Wattir gaite and the Maysyndue* gaite, is ix score and xviii yerds; the most part wherof maid of stone and claye, and in soore decaye.

Itm, bitwen the Maysyndeu gaite and the Brige gaite, it being the entre from over the Brige into the town, is the distaunce of iii score and xvi yerds.

Itm, the gayte at the said Briggaitte is made of wood and in great decaye; and the wawlls abowte the same gaite ar neither of any strength ne good, like to the aweue.

Itm, betwen the Briggaitte and the Percy tower, is the distaunce of v hundreth and iiii score yerdes, the moost parte being made of stoone and clay, is soo low that a man may stand within the wawll and take a nother by the hand without the wawll; and diverse parts of the same like to fawll; and one part, contenyng in bred xii yerds, is all redy fawllyn to the erth.

Itm, it is to be noted that bitwixt the new tower upon the Sandes and the Percy tower at the entre into the Castell furth of the town, being the distaunce of viii hundreth iiii score and xvi yerdes, ther is not in any parte of the wawll, any maner of tower bulwark or separate place of owtwart defence to be mayd, bot onely upon the height of the wawll.

Itm, it is necessary that the new tower upon the Brige be buyldyt up, which might be a great strength for that part of the town. For the same tower, standinge as it doith, and the wawll uncovered, grewith greatly in decay, by reason that the rayn gyttith entre into the wawll above, and discendith and perishith the same in weshinge away the lyme.

Itm, the towers of defence abowt the wawlls restith uncovered, by reson wherof the rayn fallen upon the contrmore discendith through the same, and perishith the vault, and mostionith the ordenance and powder within the same towers.

THE CASTELL.

First, the entre frome the Percy tower unto the said Castell unto the Drawbridge is the distaunce of lti yerds, and the same Drawbrige is iiii yerds over; and bitwixt the same Drawbrige and the Dongeon,

* The Hospital of the Domus Dei, otherwise the Maison Dieu.

beinge the entre into the Court of the Castell, is xxi yerds; which entre conteignith in bred* yerds, and is mayd of lyme and stoone; and a part throf shronken and reynyn.

Itm, betwixt the said Dongeon and the Counstall tower, standinge southward frome the same, is the distaunce of xxvi yerds, and the same Constall tower conteignith in wydenes within xvi foote, for the guners to occupye their ordenance; and the thikenes of the wawll, in the tower parte, iiii foote, and above the vaults ii foote.

Itm, betwen the same tower and the Posteron tower, on the south syd of the castell, is the distaunce of xxti yerds, which tower is dampned within, and a great parte of the same tower, toward the castell inward, is fallen down. And the rest of the same will fawll verray shortely owtwart. And neygh the same tower, on the west syd, is a posteron of ieron, with a woode gait without, good and stronge.

Itm, bitwen that tower and the Chappell tower, is the distaunce of twentie and thre yerdes. The same tower conteignith in wydenes within† foote; and so soore decayed as at every great wynd it doith shak so dangerously as no man dare adventure to lye in the lodgeinge of the same of the over part; and by all likelihed will fawll to the ground right shortely.

Itm, bitwen the same Chappell tower and a buttres mayd with a tower, casten owt upon the tope myd against the Hawll, is xxixti yerds of the same south syd; and is in right soore decay, booth at the ground and the most part of the same upward; and a great parte therof in danger of fallinge. The compase of the same botterase is iiii yerds.

Itm, bitwen the same butteras and the wawll called the Whit Wawll, going streight from the outwart corner of the castell to the water of Twed, is the distaunce of xl yerds, a great part wherof beinge the wawll of the Hawll, and the lodgings of the Captaine is in extreme decay, and many steaines fawllen furth of the same. Without spedye repayringe wherof it will put a great parte of the same wawll in danger of fawllinge.

Itm, the said Whit Wawll, going southwart ffrome the utter corner of the castell down to the watter of Twed, conteignith of length iiii score xiiii yerds, in the myddest wherof is oone yeron posteron to issue into the felds. And at the end of the same wawlle is a tower mayd for occuppynge of ordenance, and stondith in the watter; the foundation wherof is under myned by the watter, and the corners of the same dryven away; wherby the same tower, by all likelyhed, will right shortely fawll into the watter. The same tower conteignith in widenes within ix foote; the wall in thikeness iiii foote. The entringe into the same, frome above the wawlle, was covered with tymber, and the tower self with flaggs of stoone. The tymber is rotten and decayed, so as ther

* Blank in MS.

† Blank in MS.

dare no gunner neither lye within the same, as haith ben accustomat, ne yet occupy any ordenance for doubt of fawllinge therof.

Itm, frome th' end of the said wawll, called the Whit Wawll, adjoined to the castell, to a botteres of the west syd of the same castell, north wart frome the same Whyt Wawll, is the distaunce of xix yerdes. Which wawll in diverse places reuen and shronkin; and the same botteres is in compase x yerds.

Item, between the same botteres and the wawll goinge down from the castell to the Stank northward, is the distaunce of lx yerds; diverse places wherof is eraysed and reuen, and nedefull to be amendyt; and of the same west syd, and that part of the wawll, is one yeron posteron, to issue furth of the castell in to the feld.

Itm, without the saide posteron is a barme kinge of stoone for the defence of the posteron and of that parte of the castell, the most part wherof is decayed and fallen to the ground, and so lyttl oppyn.

Itm, the same wawll goinge down northwart frome the castell to the Stank conteignith in length* yerds.

Itm, bitwen the hed of the same wawll and the Bakhowse tower, is the distaunce of x yerdes, and the same tower is dampned and fylled with erth frome the grounde to the myddest. The entre into the same tower, through the myddest of the countermoore, is xii foote in length, and in brede v foote. Which tower is overheled with tymber, and counter moored above. And the same tymber is rotten and fallen down, and a part of the countermoor into the said tower; and haith stopped the same so as neither ther can any ordenance be occupied within it, ne discharged upon the tope of the same, for doubt of fawllinge of the rest† of the said countermoor. The same tower conteignith in wydnes x foote. The mayne wawll in thikness vi foote.

Itm, bitwen the same tower and the Bonkill tower, is the distaunce of xx yerdes. The entre into the tower is v yerdes in lenght, under the countermoor, and in bred‡ yerds. The same tower conteignith in widenes within xvith foote, and the mayne wawll in thikenes ix foote. The vawlt of the same tower is so eraysed as, for doubt of fallinge therof, ther is a prope of wod sot up to the same. And the guner dare unneth occupie any ordenance within it. The same tower, frome the vawlt upwarte, is fylled with erth and dampned.

Itm, bitwen the same tower and the Guners tower is the distaunce of xxiii yerds. The entre into the same is in length|| foote, and in bred§ The same tower conteignith in wydnes within xx foote, and the mayne wawll in thikenes iiiii foote.

* Blank in MS.

† Sic.

‡ Blank in MS.

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§ Blank in MS.

Itm, bitwen the same Guners tower and the Dongeon, is the distaunce of xxxv yerdes of slender wawll. And the same Dongeon of the utter part contenith xxxvi yerds. The wydenes of the gaite of the same, beinge the passage into the castell, is x foote. And the same Dongeon is in wydenes within xv yerdes; and in diverse places craysed and decayed.

And for so much as ther is not within the said castell neither Brewhowse, Myln, Garners for kepinge of stoore of corne; ne howse to kepe any ordnance; so as if any haisty danger shold come unto the same castell, or that the town shuld be woon, as Gode for-bed, or yf th' inhabitantts should rebell against the Capetaign, all the King's ordnance, savinge such as ar standinge upon the wawlles of the Castell, should so be in ennemeyes handes, the Mylnes and Brewhowse barred from the Castell, and the Capetane his stoore of corne beinge in Garners within the town, to the great danger of the same, and the strength of the ennemeyes; for the avoding of all which dangers it wer verray necessary and expedient that a Myln with a Brewhowse, a Garner, and a howse for the keping of th' ordnance wer mayd and set upe within the said Castell.

Itm, it is to be noted that the same Bake howse tower and Bonkill tower is not covered above, by reason wherof the rayn wattir discendith through the counter moore and moostith the towers, so as the ordnance nor powder can no be loged dry within the same.

Itm, it is also to be noted that the Castell standith in such forme and so lowe under the Town, as yf the Town by any meanes be against Castell, either woon by enemyes or by rebellinge of th' inhabitaunts against the Captane, the said Castell can no waies hurte or danger the Town, and the Town greatly hurte and danger the Castell.

Itm, ther is a wawll at the entringe into the Haven called Holde man wawll, which was maide for savegard of the same Haven. And the same wawll is now decayed, by reason wherof the mowth and entringe into the same Havyn gatherith and is filled so with sand, that onesles spedy remedy be provydyt for the same, the said Haven shall within breve tyme to come be clerly stopped and sanded.

Itm, over and above thes speciall noticions of decayes decayred in the article above wryttyn, ther ar diverse playces of the said wawlles of the Town and Castell which had much neid to be pynned, poyntied, and brittished (bratticed) with stoone and lym. The doinge wherof in tyme shall save the King's heighnes the oone half of the charges; which, within breve tyme, he shal be inforced els to maike for the repayinge of the same.

[The original transcript in Mr Woodman's Collection is without date or signatures. By consulting Mr Scott's History of Berwick, p. 125, it may be conjectured that the date was about 1535-6. Norfolk, in 1535, had boasted of building citadels; yet Lawson, the paymaster,

could not get money for necessary repairs. The tower of the White Wall was sore undermined with water. The King's bakehouses, brewhouses, mills, garners, within the castle, were much decayed owing to the late tempestuous weather. Next year the walls were reported as being in a very bad state. Sir Thomas Clyfford, while Captain, thus wrote to the King—"Has often informed the King of the ruinous state of Berwick. Those sent down will report of town and castle." This was probably the survey taken about this period.]

Documents—Morpeth. (Contributed by MR WOODMAN.)

II.—QUEEN OF SCOTLAND AT MORPETH.

Margaret, daughter of Henry VII., went to Scotland in great state to be married to King James IV. She was married at Holyrood 8th Aug. 1502. The following is the account of her passage through Morpeth.

1502, July 26th. Margaret, daughter of Henry VII., affianced to James IV. of Scotland, arrived at Morpeth on her journey to Scotland. The following account of her reception is by John Younge, who accompanied her, and is printed in Leland's Collectanea. "To the said Newecastell cam the Lord Dacre of the North, accompanied of many gentylmen, honestly appoynted, and hys folks arrayed in hys liveray. The 26th day of the said mouneth the said quene departed from the said place, after the custome precedent, varey richly and in fayr array, and the said Mayr conveyd hyr out of the said towne, and after tuk lyve of her.

Half a mylle out of the said towne was Syr Humfrey Lysle and the prior of Bryngborn, well appoynted, and well horst to the nombre of 20 horsys. Their folks arrayed of their liveray. And a mylle from the said towne was in order the shheriff of Northumberland, Sir Rauff Evers, in company of many other gentylmen, varry well apoynted, their folks clothed in their liveray, well monted, and with them wer many honest folks of the countre, with spers and bowes, in jackets, to nombre of two hondreth horsys.

"With the same fayr companye, was the said quene conveyd to Morpath, and by the towne passed in fayre ordre, wher ther was much people; and so sche went to the Abbay (Newminster Abbey) wher sche was well receyved by the abbot and religyous revested, at the gate of the church, with the crosse. And after the receyving sche was conveyd to her lodgyngs in the said place for that sam nyght.

"The 27th day of the said mouneth the quene departed from Morpath, after the custom before, to goo to Alnewyke, a place of the Erle of Northumberland. And in haff of the way came before hyr Maister Henry Gray, esquier, well appointed. In hys companye many other gentylmen, and hys folks well monted and arayd in hys liveray, to the nombre of a hondreth horsys."

She rode on a palfrey attended by three serving men, and a litter drawn by two horses followed, in which she rode when passing through the towns upon her journey. John Price of Tynemouth rode forth to meet her, attended by 30 horsemen and a company of "homagers," his folks wearing his livery.

After the battle of Flodden, 9th September 1513, Margaret, in August 1514, married the Earl of Angus; she subsequently was obliged to give up her children to the Commissioner, and fled across the border to Harbottle Castle, where she bore a daughter.

1515. On Monday, 16th November, the Queen of Scots removed from Harbottle to a place of Sir Edw. Ratcliffes, called Cartington, four miles off, where she remained four days. Removed on Saturday to Bryngbourne, five miles from Cartington; on Monday to Morpeth, where she was met by the Lord Ogle, the Abbot of Newminster, and other gentlemen, by appointment of the Lord Dacre. She was so feeble that she could not bear horses in the litter, but Lord Dacre caused his servants to carry it from Harbottle to Morpeth. Next Saturday the Lord Chamberlain and others came out of Scotland to meet her. "Her Grace was borne in a chair out of her bed chamber into the great chamber, to the intent that her Grace should see all such stuff as your highness had sent by me to be laid abroad. When she had seen everything, she bid the Lord Chamberlain and other gentlemen come in and look at it, saying, "'So my Lord, here ye may see that the King, my brother, hath not forgotten me, and that he would not I should die for lack of clothes.'" On Sunday, the 8th December, came the Ambassador of France out of Scotland, sent by Albany, to treat for peace.

Though she has not been able to set forth on account of her weakness, yet here a great house is kept. "Here is first, this Christmas, my Lord of Angus, my Lord Chamberlain of Scotland, and the Lady Bodwell his wife, Lord Dacre, Lord Ogle, the lady his wife, Lady Musgrave, and many more who have come to see her, and to certify Henry how the Lord Dacre hath decked his castle of Morpeth to receive her. Never saw a Baron's house better trimmed in all my life, to say of all the hangings of the hall and chambers with the newest device of tapestry, and with all manner of things thereunto belonging, his cupboard all of gilt plate, with a great cup of fine gold with the cup of assaye, and all the Lords board with the boards end served all with silver vessels, lacking no manner of victual and wild-fowl to be put in them."

I think her one of the lowest brought ladies, with her great pain of sickness, that I have seen and scape. Her grace hath such pain in her right leg that this three weeks she may not endure to sitt up while her bed is a making, and when her grace is removed it would pity any man's heart to hear the shrieks and cries that her grace giveth. Nevertheless, she has a wonderful love for apparel. She has caused the gown of the cloth of gold, and the gown of the

cloth of tynsell, sent by Henry, to be made at this time, and likes the fashion so well that she will send for them and have them held before her once or twice a day to look at. She has within the castle 22 gowns of cloth of gold and silks, yet has sent to Edinburgh for more, which have come this day. She is going to have in all haste a gown of purple velvet, lined with cloth of gold; a gown of right crimson velvet, furred with ermine; three gowns more, and three kirtles of satin. These five or six dayes she has had no other mind than to look at her apparel.

Dacre must have written of the death of the Prince of Scots, fears if it came to her knowledge it would be fatal to her, for these four or five days of her own mind it hath pleased her to show unto me how goodly a child her younger son is, and her grace praiseth him more than she doth her elder son the King.

Garney to Henry VIII., Morpeth, 28th December 1515.

1616, April 8th. Queen left Morpeth Castle attended by Lord Dacre, Lord Ogle, Sir Henry Widdrington, and others.

Dacre to Henry VIII.

Rainfall at Glanton Pyke, Northumberland, in 1892.

Communicated by FREDK. J. W. COLLINGWOOD, Esq.

				INCHES.
January	..	..	..	1·25'5
February	..	..	..	2·82'0
March	..	..	..	1·56'0
April	..	..	..	0·71'0
May	..	..	..	3·25'0
June	..	..	..	4·26'0
July	..	..	..	1·90'5
August	..	..	..	3·81'5
September	..	..	..	1·72'0
October	..	..	..	2·87'5
November	..	..	..	1·08'0
December	..	..	..	0·46'5

TOTAL 25·71'5

RAIN GAUGE:—Diameter of Funnel, Sin.; Height of Top, above Ground, 4ft. 3½in.; above Sea-Level, 517ft.

TWEED SALMON TAKEN BY ROD AND LINE.

The following table is made up from information furnished at different times in the "Scotsman" Newspaper, under the heading of "Angling."

(Continuation of Table in Vol. XI., p. 536.)

SEASON.	Total Number Reported.		Weights given of				Weights of Large Salmon.								The Four Largest Weighed Respectively.	
	Salmon.	Grilse.	Salmon.		Grilse.		From 25 to 30 lbs. each		From 30 to 35 lbs. each		From 35 to 40 lbs. each		Above 40 lbs. each			
			Number.	Average Weight.	Number.	Average Weight.	Number.	Average Weight.	Number.	Average Weight.	Number.	Average Weight.				
1887	1290	429	592	18½ lbs.	192	7 lbs.	49	26 lbs.	5	32 lbs.	2	40 lbs.	2	44½ lbs.	40, 40, 44, 45	
1888	567	179	162	20	19	7	11	26½	4	32½	2	38½	—	—	34, 35, 37, 40	
1889	870	67	366	19	48	6	31	28	5	33	5	38	8	46	48, 48, 48, 55	
1890	241	70	111	18	61	8	6	27	3	31	1	40	—	—	30, 31, 32, 40	
1891	1099	258	623	17½	221	8	11	27½	3	30½	4	38½	—	—	35, 39, 40, 40	
1892	642	63	206	19	42	8	18	28	8	32½	2	37½	1	42	34, 36, 39, 42	

WEIGHT OF LARGE SALMON.—TAKEN BY NETS.

(Continuation of Table in Vol. XI., p. 535.)

SEASON.	From 25 to 30 lbs. each		From 30 to 35 lbs. each		From 35 to 40 lbs. each		Above 40 lbs. each		The Three Largest Weighed Respectively.
	Number.	Average Weight.	Number.	Average Weight.	Number.	Average Weight.	Number.	Average Weight.	
1887	21	lbs. 28	12	lbs. 32 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	37	2	lbs. 41 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs. 40, 41, 42
1888	26	27	31	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	44	43, 46, 51
1889	26	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	25	32 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	38	7	45	48, 48, 50
1890	55	27	18	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	38	3	43	41, 43, 45
1891	47	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	33	9	38	3	43	42, 43, 45
1992	27	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	8	34	13	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	44	39, 41, 47

An Account of the several days in each Winter on which Ice was gathered and stored by the Berwick Salmon Fisheries Company in the following years. By GEORGE L. PAULIN.

(Continuation of Table in Vol. XI., p. 537.)

WINTER OF	DAYS ON WHICH ICE WAS STORED.	REMARKS.
1887-88	February 14, 15, 16, 17, 18. March 19, 20, 21.....	About 200 tons.
1888-89	January 2, 3, 4, 5. February 11, 12, 13, 14, 15.....	About 420 tons.
1889-90	No Frost. Ice imported from Norway.	
1890-91	December 23, 24, 26. January 8, 9, 10, 12, 13.....	About 240 tons.
1891-92	December 24, 28, 29. January 5, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21.	About 260 tons.
1892-93	December 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15.....	About 240 tons.

Statistics and Notes as to the River Tweed Salmon Fishings. Communicated by GEORGE L. PAULIN.

ESTIMATED ANNUAL PRODUCE OF RIVER TWEED.

(Continuation of Table in Vol. XI., p. 534.)

SEASON.	SALMON.	GRILSE.	TROUT.
1887	13,794	16,626	31,050
1888	11,714	15,264	24,826
1889	9,207	9,526	12,974
1890	4,469	11,440	27,840
1891	13,433	16,539	15,739
1892	11,604	10,478	11,673

SEXES OF SALMON AND GRILSE.

(Continuation of Table in Vol. XI., p. 535.)

Supposing the number of fish of which the sex was ascertained to be represented by 100, the proportion of Male and Female fish was as follows.—

SEASON.	SALMON.		GRILSE.	
	MALE.	FEMALE.	MALE.	FEMALE.
1887	20	80	46	54
1888	21	79	48	52
1889	22	78	50	50
1890	24	76	48	52
1891	27	73	53	47
1892	24	76	51	49

DISCOLOURED RAIN.

Glanton Pyke,
 Glanton, R.S.O.,
 Northumberland,
 September 12th 1892.

Dear Sir,

On the night of the 1st September, about 10.15, my gardener observed a heavy, dark looking, *circular* cloud hanging over Glanton Pyke, and soon afterwards heavy drops of rain began to fall—the wind from the west. Next morning, on going to measure the Rainfall, he found to his great surprise the water discoloured—a sample of which I send you; I have had this analysed by Mr Newbigin, Chemist, of Alnwick, and I now enclose you his report.

Please to exhibit this most curious specimen of water at the Duns Meeting of the Club, on Wednesday.

I will thank you to return Mr Newbigin's report to me, and shall be glad to hear the opinion of the Club.

Yours faithfully,

FREDK. J. W. COLLINGWOOD.

Dr Hardy.

ANALYSIS.

Alnwick, ,
 September 9th 1892.

Sir,

I have been a good deal interested in the sample of water you sent in, taken from the Rain Gauge; and I have been at some trouble to endeavour to find the cause of colouration. I notice, when examined by a microscope with high powers, that it shows no living organisms.

It had no action on Litmus paper.

When evaporated to about a sixth of its bulk, it gave off an unpleasant smell.

When evaporated to dryness, a considerable quantity of amorphous extractive matter was left.

It contained neither Iron nor Copper in solution.

The colour is evidently entirely of vegetable origin.

The result of the examination of the water would seem to indicate that, by the joint action of sun and wind, pond or bog water had been taken up, forming a cloud, which had burst soon after forming.

Yours respectfully,

J. L. NEWBIGIN.

F. J. W. Collingwood, Esq.,
 Glanton Pyke.

Mr Collingwood pencils. Dark black looking cloud—circular—just over Glanton Pyke, at between 10 and 10.30. Gauge next morning—wind W. Again, on 8th, discoloured.

Rainfall at Marchmont House, Duns, Berwickshire, in
1892. By PETER LONEY.

MONTH.			Total Depth. Inches.	Greatest Fall in 24 Hours. Depth.	Date.	Number of Days on which '01 or more fell.
January	..	..	1·89	·40	18th	12 Days
February	..	..	2·63	·57	21st	20 „
March	..	..	1·53	·38	26th	9 „
April	..	..	1·29	·49	27th	8 „
May	..	..	3·03	·45	31st	20 „
June	..	..	3·55	·69	19th	21 „
July	..	..	2·46	·46	3rd	15 „
August	..	..	3·75	·62	7th	17 „
September	..	..	1·81	·30	19th	19 „
October	..	..	5·29	·68	3rd	25 „
November	..	..	1·61	·28	13th	20 „
December	..	..	1·89	·47	6th	11 „
TOTAL			30·73			197 Days

RAIN GAUGE:—Diameter of Funnel, 5in.; Height of Top, above ground, 1ft.; above Sea Level, 500 feet.

Marchmont Meteorological Notes for the year 1892. By
the Same.

MONTH.	Rainfall in Inches.	Sunshine in Hours.	Highest Temperature in Louvre Box.	Lowest Temperature in Louvre Box.	Highest Temperature, Black Bulb, 1 inch above grass.	Lowest Temperature, Black Bulb, 1 inch above grass.
			Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.
January	1·89	47 $\frac{3}{4}$	57	21	57	13
February	2·63	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	10	64	7
March	1·53	111 $\frac{1}{4}$	62	16	77	4
April	1·29	204 $\frac{1}{4}$	71	22	91	15
May	3·03	177 $\frac{3}{4}$	70	32	108	25
June	3·55	189	79	36	126	31
July	2·46	141 $\frac{3}{4}$	72	41	114	35
August	3·75	183 $\frac{1}{4}$	74	36	106	29
September	1·81	109 $\frac{3}{4}$	67	35	98	28
October	5·29	77 $\frac{1}{4}$	55	26	74	20
November	1·61	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	27	74	20
December	1·89	49	51	18	53	22
TOTALS	30·73	1407 $\frac{1}{2}$				

Note of Rainfall and Temperature at West Foulden during 1892. By H. HEWAT CRAW, West Foulden.

Height above sea-level. 240 feet. Distance from sea at Berwick, 6 miles.

	RAINFALL.		TEMPERATURE.	
	Inches.	100ths.	Max.	Min.
January	1	23	49	21
February 19th, Min. 5° ..	2	31	55	5
March	1	16	61	16
April 2nd, Max. 70° ..	0	96	70	24
May	2	49	73	31
June 8th, Max. 77° ..	2	39	77	38
July	2	31	67	37
August 23rd, Max. 71° ..	3	24	71	36
September	1	30	67	33
October, cold, wet month ..	5	56	56	23
November	1	34	54	25
December	1	14	50	15
Rainfall during year ..	25	43		
Max. and Min. during year ..	..	..	77	5

Note of Rainfall and Temperature at Rawburn during 1892. By the Same.

Height above sea-level, 920 feet. Distance from sea at Berwick, 24 miles.

	RAINFALL.		TEMPERATURE.	
	Inches.	100ths.	Max.	Min.
January	2	20	54	17
February	2	30	50	13
March	1	30	52	17
April	1	20	67	20
May	3	50	69	28
June	3	0	78	23
July	2	70	73	36
August	4	10	76	34
September	1	90	63	30
October	5	60	54	23
November	1	70	53	25
December	1	50	44	15
Rainfall during year ..	31	0		
Max. and Min. during year ..	..	..	78	13

Meteorological Observations at Cheswick, 1892. By MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM CROSSMAN, K.C.M.G.

Lat. 51° 41' N. Long. 1° 53' W.

One mile from and 100 feet above Sea.

1892.	Barometer taken at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.		Thermometer shaded 4ft. 6in. above Grass.					RAINFALL.				Direction of Wind, 10 a.m.			
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean of all Readings.	No. of Days at or under Freezing Point.	Total Depth, ins.	Greatest Fall in 24 Hours.	Date.	No. of Days on which '01 or more fell.	N. to E.	E. to S.	S. to W.	W. to N.	
January	29·87	28·70	56	23	Deg 36 $\frac{1}{4}$	18	·64	·18	18th	7	Dys 5	Dys 4	Dys 11	Dys 11	
February	30·10	28·25	55	6	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	1·37	·34	21st	12	8	6	6	9	
March	30·10	28·92	63	13	37 $\frac{1}{4}$	16	1·14	·72	12th	5	10	6	10	5	
April	29·92	28·92	70	23	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	·58	·26	27th	7	16	2	7	5	
May	29·98	28·90	73	31	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2·13	·61	31st	10	12	3	16	0	
June	29·84	28·96	80	40	55	—	2·74	·87	19th	13	14	5	9	2	
July	29·86	28·74	73	39	56 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	1·75	·53	3rd	8	16	4	9	2	
August	29·72	28·82	78	35	58 $\frac{1}{10}$	—	3·73	·67	8th	13	9	3	17	2	
September	29·88	28·82	69	36	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	1·60	·30	1st	11	6	0	23	1	
October	29·80	28·50	59	25	45	5	4·74	·90	2nd	22	6	1	10	14	
November	29·98	29·06	56	25	42 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	1·43	·40	13th	10	1	8	17	4	
December	29·78	28·80	52	16	34	20	1·11	·30	19th	17	5	3	20	3	
TOTALS						84	22·96			135	118	45	145	58	
MEAN					46										

REMARKS.

As the readings of the Barometer have not been made to accord with any standard, they can only be taken as showing the extreme variation in the pressure of the atmosphere during each month.

Barometer was highest on 12th February and 29th March, 30·10; and lowest, 28·25, on 2nd February, during a gale from S.W.

Thermometer highest on 8th June, 80°, wind S.E.; and lowest 19th February, 6°.

Number of Days at or below 32°—84. Mean Temperature of year, 46°.

Rainfall, 22·96 inches. Number of Days on which '01 or more fell, 135.

Greatest Fall in 24 hours, on 2nd October—·90 inches.

Largest periods of dry weather, 27th March to 10th April, 15 days; and from 20th July to 2nd August, 14 days.

N. to E. Winds prevailed from beginning of March to end of July. South-westerly during the remainder of the year.

W. CROSSMAN.

CHESWICK HOUSE,
BEAL, R.S.O.

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[Has been incorrectly addressed for two years.]

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From the Powysland Club.

ADDITIONAL.

Catalogue of the Works of Antiquity and Art, collected by the late William Henry Forman, Esq., Pippbrook House, Dorking, Surrey, and removed in 1890 to Callaly Castle, Northumberland, by Major A. H. Browne. By W. Chaffers, F.S.A. Printed for Private Circulation, 1892, 4to. Beautifully bound. *Presented by Major Browne.*

Framed Portrait of Patrick Brydone, F.R.S.L. and E., Lennel House (son of the Rev. Robert Brydone, Minister of Coldingham) author of "Tour through Sicily and Malta," 1773, and several Papers in the "Philosophical Transactions," who died 19th June 1818. *By Bequest of the late Dr M. J. Turnbull, Coldstream.*

General Statement—October, 1892.

THE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE HAVE BEEN:—

INCOME.

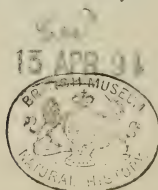
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance due from Treasurer ..	3	19	3½			
Arrears Received	19	2	0			
Entrance Fees	16	0	0			
Subscriptions	104	6	0			
Proceedings sold during the year	2	9	0			
	<hr/>			£145	16	3½

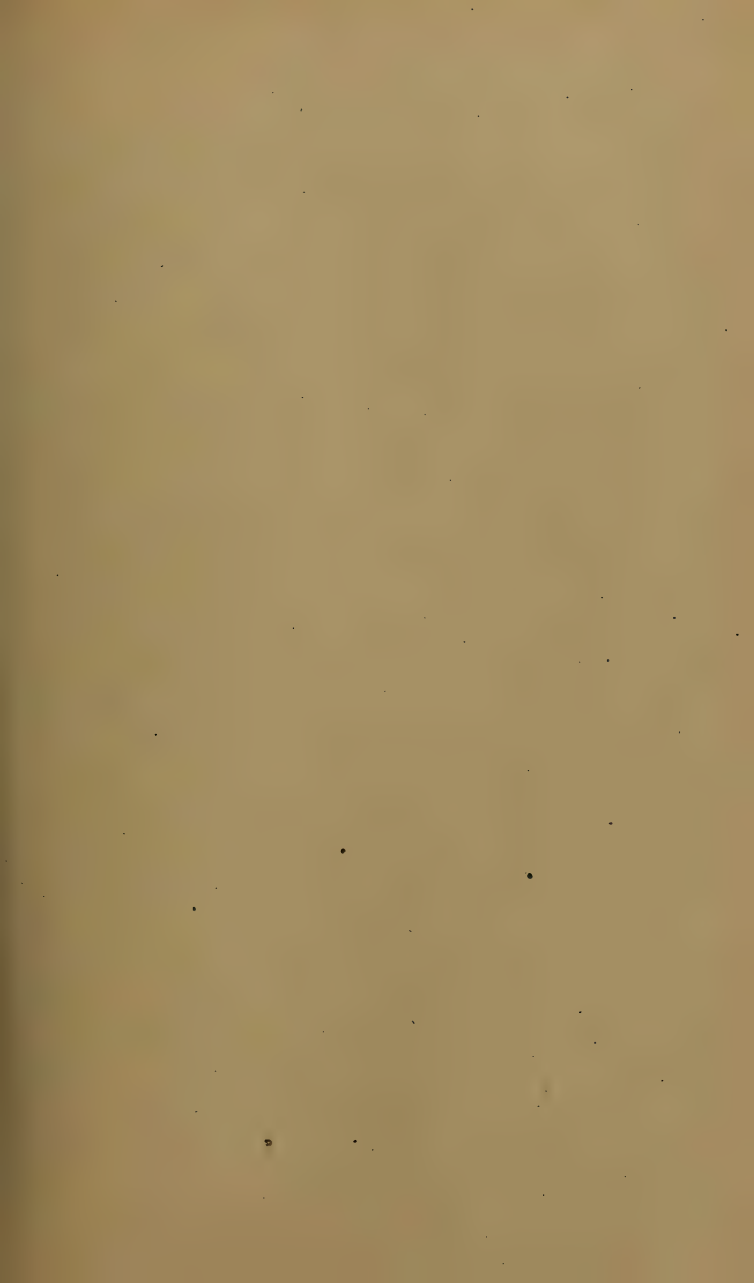
EXPENDITURE.

Printing	70	6	0			
Expenses at Meetings	5	15	9			
Postage, Carriage, &c.	20	16	4½			
Berwick Salmon Co.	7	8	1			
Subscription to Berwick Museum	2	0	0			
Caretaker of Berwick Museum	1	0	0			
Balance due from Treasurer ..	38	10	1			
	<hr/>			£145	16	3½

ERRATA.

- Page 61, lines 7 and 15 from top—for diameter read girth.
 „ 63, line 27 from top—for 100 read 110.
 „ 69, line 18 from top—for Home read Hume.
 „ 177, line 7 from bottom—for xxxv read vii score.
 „ 178, line 3 from bottom—for xxv read v score.





29 APR 95

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' CLUB.

*Address delivered to the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club
at Berwick, October 11th, 1893. By CAPTAIN JOHN
R. CARR-ELLISON of Hedgeley, President.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have now the pleasing duty to perform, on this the last Meeting of the Club during my year of office as your President, to thank you for the great honour you did me in electing me last year. I do not know why you did so, except, perhaps, that it was my turn to fill the office, as I have never seriously taken up any special branch of Science. I must, therefore, while thanking you for the honour conferred on me, ask you to be content with a very short Address with regard to our Meetings.

I think that the Places fixed on were an excellent selection; all were most interesting, and at each of them great care and trouble were taken by the owners of objects of interest to show and explain them to us, and great kindness and hospitality were shown us, for which our warmest thanks are due. Though deprived, on account of his illness, of the pleasure of having our esteemed and invaluable Secretary, Dr Hardy, at any of our Meetings, yet he took such pains to arrange all the details of our expeditions, and to provide efficient guides

for each, that we almost felt he must be amongst us, though invisible. I hope that next year he may take his place amongst us in renewed good health.

We have been favoured at nearly all our Meetings by beautiful weather, in fact it has been a summer in which one has given up thinking that any excursion could be spoilt by rain. But this extraordinarily long continuance of dry weather has been a cause of great anxiety to farmers, and, on light soils, of much loss from want of pasturage, short hay crops, turnips only half their proper size, a very small yield of grain, and very short straw. Fortunately, however, in the north of England and in Scotland we had unusually fine weather for harvest, and did not suffer as much as it was feared we should, nor as much as in the south of England.

The very hot spring seems to have tempted some Birds to migrate further north than usual. The Nightingale, which is supposed never to come north of the Trent, was heard for three weeks in May and June singing every night in Whittingham Wood, Northumberland. There were probably a pair of them. I went myself, on 5th June, and heard the cock bird singing at 10 p.m., high up in an Oak tree, at the edge of the wood; there was only a running stream between the wood and the footpath on which I and twenty other people were standing listening to him. I have heard hundreds of Nightingales when quartered at Newport, Isle of Wight, and Chichester, and also in Hertfordshire, and cannot be mistaken in the song. I do not think that any one ever saw the bird. I am happy to say that Lord Ravensworth, to whom Whittingham Wood belongs, as soon as he was told that a Nightingale had been heard, gave orders to his gamekeepers that no one was to be allowed to disturb it. We must hope that there were a pair of them, and that they reared their young, and that if we have another fine spring some of them may find their way back to their birthplace.

Quails were heard at Branton, Northumberland. Mr Pringle, the farmer there, heard a piping noise, which he did not know, in a field in front of his house, and asked my gamekeeper, Mullin, an Irishman, who was passing, what it was; Mullin, who has seen and heard them often in Ireland, at once said they were Quails. They were never seen, however.

Stock Doves seem to be increasing in Northumberland. I found two nests this year at Hedgeley; one in a hollow Alder, unfortunately near a footpath, and so low down in the tree that I could look into the nest. I saw the old bird fly out of the hole, and saw the eggs, rather smaller and rounder, I thought, than those of the House Pigeon; there was more dry grass in the nest than in the nests of other Pigeons. The other nest was in a rabbit hole. I also saw a Stock Dove that had been shot by the gamekeeper at Lilburn Tower; it had been in a flock of Wood Pigeons. Canon Tristram tells me that the first instance that he knows of the Stock Dove being seen in the county of Durham was in 1860, at Castle Eden, and since then it has steadily pushed north, all through the Scottish woodlands. I think the Stock Dove owes its safety to its likeness to blue House Pigeons, and its note being like one of the notes of the House Pigeon, and to its extreme silence and shyness.

The long drought is being seriously felt in all districts whose water supply is dependent on springs, and by all Water Companies, many towns being put on a very short allowance of water by day, and the supply being entirely cut off at night.

I am asked to call your attention to the first Volume of the new History of Northumberland, which has just been published, and is now on the table. No Societies have done more to promote it than the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries and the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club; nearly all the best helpers were members of these.

I will now say a few words on a subject that interests me much, and may interest you, viz.—the extraordinary difference between the Distribution of the Population over these Islands in the time of the Romans, and at the present day, and whether the causes which have led to this change are now still at work, and what they are, and whether they can be arrested, or it is desirable that they should be?

I think from the quantity of British Camps and Villages on all our hills along the Borders, that we may infer, that before and during the Roman occupation of these Islands, the population was nearly as great along the Borders of England and Scotland as it is at the present time, and relatively to the whole population of Great Britain enormously larger than now; and that the enormous increase that has taken place since those days, it will not be denied, has occurred chiefly at the mouths or on the course of our navigable rivers, or where coal and iron have been found, or in the most fertile agricultural districts. We see from this, I think, that under a settled government, and in time of internal peace, the population, when left to itself, naturally gravitates to where employment is to be found, and wages are highest, and most money to be made. This leads us to ask, is it likely that the rural population will increase in numbers in the near future, as some well-wishers of the working men desire, and is it desirable that it should? My own belief is that as long as England possesses coal, and is willing to work it, and to be the chief manufacturing country in the world, the population must leave rural districts and gravitate towards the towns and manufacturing centres, where constant work is to be found. This keeps up the rate of wages in the country districts, which, with the present low price of corn and live stock of all kinds (the natural consequence of free trade and cheap freights) makes it almost impossible for farmers to pay their rents, and quite impossible for them to lay

by money. The consequence is, that only the most suitable land is kept in corn crops, and as few hands as possible are kept to work the farms, hence still further decreasing the number of men who can earn wages in the country.

It seems to me that no man who has spent his life in a town, could earn his livelihood by selling what he produced by his own labour in the country, even supposing he were started with a house and land free; and he would not be content, as the peasants in France are, to eat what he produced. He would soon try to get back to a town to get better wages and regular employment, with shorter hours of work and more amusements. Landowners and farmers are the real sufferers from the present low prices of all kinds of food, but the nation is the gainer. At present it is fed with the best food that the whole world can produce, brought from countries that can produce it cheaper and better than we can. As long as this is the case, and employment can be got in the towns and manufacturing districts, I cannot see why working men in the towns should seek a home in the country.

Should trade decline and wages come down, the British farmer could employ a few more hands, and farm at a profit; and should food increase in price, by foreign countries being able to consume their own produce, Great Britain would have to raise as much food as possible, and many more agricultural labourers would be wanted than at present, and good times would come for tenants and landlords, though, perhaps, not for the nation; but these times seem far off. The prices of food may still come down, better methods of preserving meat may be discovered, and the transport of meat and grain still further reduced in price.

As to the artificial planting of the poor and paupers of the towns in the country, I believe it has been tried in Holland, and had to be given up as a failure.

In my opinion the resident rural population is not likely to increase, and for its own sake it is not desirable that it should, as long as food and wages maintain their present prices.

I have now the sad duty to perform of reading the names of those Members of our Club who have died since we last met in this room:—

Mr George Culley, C.B., First Commissioner of Woods and Forests, elected in 1855, and President in 1862.

Mr Charles Watson, Writer, Duns, F.S.A., Scotland, a good Botanist and Amateur Florist, possessor of a good collection of Antiquarian curiosities, President in 1880.

Dr John Paxton, Norham, elected in 1861, President in 1879.

Rev. Thomas Brown, D.D., F.R.S.E., one of the first members of the Club, elected in 1831, President in 1881, an early contributor to the Flora of the district; one of those who were present when the Club was projected at the late Dr Johnston's house at Berwick; a distinguished Geologist, author of "Annals of the Disruption."

Mr John Freer, F.S.A., Scotland, Solicitor, Melrose, a good Antiquarian, possessor of an excellent library, elected in 1875.

Rev. Leonard Blomfield, M.A., Bath, Father of the Linnæan, Zoological, and Entomological Societies, died at the age of 94, better known as Rev. Leonard Jenyns, wrote a standard "Manual of British Vertebrate Animals," etc.

My last duty is the pleasant one of naming as President, for next year, the REV. GEORGE GUNN, M.A., of Hume and Stichill, who, I am sure, will fill the office to the satisfaction of the members.

I once more thank you, Gentlemen, for the honour you conferred on me last year, and for the patience with which you have listened to me.

Report of the Meetings of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club for 1893.

EGLINGHAM, HAREHOPE, OLD BEWICK.

[This notice is derived from the Report of the *Newcastle Journal* in part, but chiefly from a synopsis of Mr James Tait's (of Belford) valuable paper, with supplementary notes from other sources.]

THE CLUB held the first meeting of the year on Wednesday, 31st May—Eglingham being the place selected. With delightful weather, the many interesting and curious features the neighbourhood presents were witnessed to the best advantage by a company which was much above the average generally seen at these gatherings. Most of the party assembled at the Northumberland Arms, Alnwick, and enjoyed a charming drive from there to Eglingham. Others walked in from Wooperton Station and different places in the district, a common meeting place being the Eglingham Schools, where, at ten o'clock, a capital breakfast was served by the host of the Tankerville Arms, Mr Edward Burn.

The company present then or during the day included the President, Capt. J. R. Carr-Ellison, Hedgeley; the Treasurer, Mr Robert Middlemas, Alnwick; the Archdeacon of Lindisfarne, the Rev. J. Walker, Mr J. L. Newbiggin, the Rev. Edward B. Hicks, Mr C. H. Scott Plummer, Mr A. M. Dunlop, Mr Joseph Oliver and Mrs Oliver, the Rev. David Paul, Mr W. T. Hindmarsh, F.L.S., Mr George Bolam, F.Z.S., Mr J. C. Hodgson, Mr Edward Thew, Mr Thomas Graham, Mr John Fawcus, Mr R. S. Storey, Mr G. H. Thompson, Mr Robert Huggup, Mr Ralph G. Huggup, Mr Andrew Thompson, Mr John Dryden, Mr Joseph Archer, Mr John Y. Carse, Mr William Percy, Mr Henry George Wilkin, Mr John Bolam, Mr James Tait, Capt. Forbes, R.N., the Rev. James Steel, Colonel Kinsman, R.A., Mr D. D. Dixon, Mr W. Dixon, and the Rev. William Taylor.

There was only one drawback to the complete success of the meeting, and that was due to the absence of the learned Secretary, Dr Hardy. Very general regret was expressed that ill-health prevented him being present.

A word of praise is due to Mr James Tait, who undertook the exacting task of guide. Possessing an intimate knowledge of the district and a clear manner of presenting facts and suggestions, Mr Tait fulfilled his onerous duties with complete satisfaction. Immediately after breakfast, a commencement was made with the programme of the day. At Eglingham Burn Mr Tait pointed out some curious stones which are reported to have been brought from an old castle at Harehope, and are supposed to have been ecclesiastical, but are now used for more strictly utilitarian purposes. As though to confirm the foregoing opinion, the supposed site of an old monastery was afterwards pointed out at Harehope, and information was offered to the effect that the monastery had been built in the reign of Edward I. for the Monks of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem. Leaving, however, the original use of the stones involved in some doubt, the party made for Cock Hall Bank, passing, by the courtesy of the occupier, Mr James Dand, through the finely-wooded grounds of Eglingham Hall.

An ancient burial ground, about twenty-eight yards in diameter, was inspected, and from this vantage ground a capital view was obtained of the Hall, and of the room in which, according to legend, Henry Ogle and Oliver Cromwell had a grievous quarrel while on the respective terms of host and guest. From this point brakes and traps were brought into play as far as Harehope Farm, where Mr Tait pointed out the sites of an old garden or graveyard, and of the supposed monastery.

[Mr Tait now takes up the narrative.]

An old lintel above the front door of the farmhouse was also inspected, and found to be of some interest; it is inserted above the door lintel proper, and seems to be of a much earlier date than the present house. On its face is inscribed, in this order,

	S	
F		D
16		97

of which an accomplished member of our Club, Mr J. C. Hodgson, offers the following solution. "In 1677 Mr John Storey of Beanley purchased a moiety of Harehope and the west side of Learchild. His eldest son Fergus Storey married,

15th October 1696, Dorothy Proctor of Shawdon.—I have notes of marriage settlement dated 2nd October 1696. I take it that the inscription reads thus:—

	Storey	
Fergus		Dorothy
16		97

and that the house was rebuilt or re-edified for the young couple.”

The party next made their way to Harehope pond, proceeding along the south bank and crossing the east embankment, and then gathered in a group, while Mr Tait gave a short address descriptive of some peculiar features not generally noticed, about Harehope pond.

The extent was about $4\frac{3}{4}$ acres, depth at sluice 7 feet, but in the middle the depth was 18 feet; several small islets of peat were dotted about in the water, but these often shifted their position and drifted about, according as the depth of water and the force of the wind varied. A rather curious incident happened just five weeks ago, during the lambing season;—a black-faced ewe swam to one of these islets and gave birth to two lambs, and it was necessary to procure a boat and bring the trio ashore.

Of much greater interest, however, were the two streams with only a few yards between them; but here they took very different courses; that on a little lower level was the Eglingham burn, this on a higher level was the feeder to the pond, but was diverted from the main stream higher up, at the west end of Langside hill. The burn supplied the motive power to Eglingham Mill, the other kept the pond filled, partly for pleasure, and it also furnished power to the farm thrashing machine; the burn ran to the Aln and so into the sea at Alnmouth; the mill-race into, and from the pond, ran to the Breamish and eventually to the sea at Tweedmouth.

After this diversion was made from the main stream, it often occurred that in dry seasons the whole burn was dammed and turned into the pond, thus causing great annoyance and injustice to the millers of Eglingham. This eventually led to an arrangement between the landlords of the two estates—Harehope and Eglingham.

A stone sill was put in at the outflow from the burn, and whatever water flowed over it at any time, came to the pond, and the Harehope proprietor, or his tenant, had the additional

privilege of damming the whole stream between Saturday night and Monday morning. Occasionally, however, it has happened that the Sunday lasted a whole week.

The embankment at the east end of the pond was formerly much weaker than it is now; and about 45 years ago, during a high west wind, the pressure burst away this embankment, and for a short time sent a great flood of water down the Eglingham valley.

Looking at the configuration of the ground they had just passed, there was good reason to believe that, at some former period the whole of the Eglingham burn had flowed through the pond to the Breamish valley, and not, as at present, to the Aln. The gully below the farm—about 30 feet in depth, down which the millrace flows—was never excavated by that millrace; indeed, prior to the introduction of thrashing machines in this neighbourhood in 1772, there would be no need for a pond, and in all probability, in its embanked state it did not exist.

Now if this east embankment were taken away it would be seen that a very few feet of level existed between it and the bed of the burn; besides a stronger argument was this, that while below this point the excavating work done by the burn might be compared to the little finger, the work done above could be compared to the whole hand; and the inference was strong, that while all this large flat was being denuded, the course of the stream was through the bed of the pond. A stream would certainly exist in the Eglingham valley, and would gradually deepen upwards, until a time came when the barrier would be broken, and the present would become the permanent channel; naturally also, as the great flat was laid dry, great shrinkage would follow.

The mounds all around are mostly of porphyritic gravel and sand just as is found in the Breamish, and these stop abruptly at the burn at a great depth, and then the great flat up to the foot of Langside hill intervenes; but very curiously, about half a mile from here at the foot of the hill, is a large mound of the same soil. This seems strong evidence that this large flat was once all covered with the same drift gravel up to the base of Langside; and the present flat with its kaim-like wall of porphyritic gravel is simply the work of the Eglingham burn.

On this gravel mound at the foot of Langside are the remains of several hut circles, and at a short distance is the site of one

of the many iron-smelting works in the neighbourhood, and although rather out of the intended route the whole of the party decided to inspect it.

On the edge of a small stream which flows down the east side of Langside is seen the 'tip' heap of very black slag—very much finer than was seen at the heaps near Kemmer Lough two years ago; also the charcoal heap, many pieces of which showed that the timber used had been hard wood. Also the site of the smelting furnace is very plain. The colony of workers had selected the very best site possible for their dwellings, on the above-mentioned gravel mound.

A few years ago, Mr Tait had found in the charcoal heap the remains of a baked clay vessel, also a handle to a vessel, and on the edge of the stream a nodule of iron.

Coming back to Harehope Hill, an excavation in a sandstone rock was pointed out, which, on measurement, was found to be 6 feet in length by 4 in breadth, and about 2 in depth, with a plug hole at the lowest end, seemingly for the purpose of draining off when necessary. There was much conjecture as to its use, but no positive solution.

Headway was now made for Blawearie, passing on the way a cist vaen, which was opened so long ago as 1865, by Canon Greenwell, and cists, urns, beads, flint knife and charcoal were then found in it. From the position of some upright blocks near, it was surmised that other graves might be found here.

The fine and strongly placed Camp on the edge of Blawearie burn was next visited, and at last Blawearie itself was reached. As the heat was now very great, the fine crystal well was a welcome sight, and more so were the draughts of milk which the shepherd's wife so kindly dealt out. The view from here was charming, and all strangers were delighted with the romantic situation of the rock-bound sheepfolds, and the well-kept garden of Mr Rogerson.

Next were the Incised Rocks and Bewick Camps;—the ground and objects being new, except to very few present, created great interest; but having been described so elaborately by the late Mr G. Tate in former 'Proceedings' of the Club, it is needless to attempt here.

The learned Treasurer, Mr R. Middlemas, gave a short descriptive address at the principal stone, which was listened to with great attention. Everything remains as described in Mr Tate's

paper; no perceptible damage by weathering was noticeable; and no reliable interpretation seems forthcoming.

The two fine Camps were next visited, and from the commanding position of Bewick Hill a magnificent view of country was obtained for miles around. Below, the Vale of the Breamish was spread out like a panorama, and Simonside, Thrunton, and Callaly Craggs, and the entire Cheviot Range could be seen clearly outlined against the sky. Bewick Chapel, next visited, is one of the most interesting specimens of Norman architecture in the county. Restored in 1867 through the instrumentality of the late Mr J. C. Langlands, it still retains much of its ancient and typical character, and the leading features were pointed out by Archdeacon Martin. The foundation stones of the old Border-hold or tower of Bewick, which cross the Alnwick and Wooler road, were pointed out as the company drove over them. From here the party returned to Eglington. Interesting botanical specimens were secured on the moors, among them being *Genista anglica*, *Trientalis Europæa*, Butterwort, Tormentil, Milkwort, and Cottongrass, and Blechnums, Ladyfern, Male Fern, etc.

Dinner was served in the Eglington school room by Mr Burn of the Tankerville Arms. Capt. Carr-Ellison presided, and after giving the loyal toasts, proposed the "Berwickshire Naturalists' Club," and "The lady members." The following new members were nominated:—Mr Maberley Phillips, Bank of England, Newcastle; Mr George G. Turnbull, Abbey Saint Bathans, Duns; the Rev. David Hunter, D.D., Galashiels; and Mr Cuthbert E. Carr, Dunston. The President referred in regretful terms to the absence of Dr Hardy, who had, however, taken pains that they should not suffer by his not being present. They were very grateful to him for having done so much to make up for his absence, and they hoped he would yet be able to join them during the summer. (Applause.) Mr Middlemas intimated that he had promised to take the correspondence during the year. Mr G. H. Thompson proposed a vote of thanks to Mr Tait for acting as guide that day, and the motion was heartily carried. Mr G. H. Thompson exhibited an Urn which was taken out of an ancient British grave near a quarry that is being worked by Messrs Green and Douglas at Amble. A number of similar Urns were found a few years ago at the same place, and Mr Thompson has three others in his possession. Mr Robert

Huggup exhibited a stone axe-head which he had ploughed up at Hedgeley. Objection was taken to the proposed reprinting of particular numbers of the Club's Transactions; and on the motion of Mr Middlemas, seconded by the Rev. Jas. Steel, and supported by Mr G. H. Thompson, it was unanimously agreed that no number should be reprinted without the consent of the annual general meeting, and that notice of any proposed reprinting should be sent to each member with the notice of the annual meeting. This was all the business, and the company separated for their respective homes, having spent a thoroughly enjoyable day.

Mr Hodgson supplies the following Pedigree* and notes.

Fergus Storey of Beanley with his wife = Helen, daughter of John
was named in proceedings in Con- | Forster of Newham.
sistory Court at Durham in 1609.

Fergus Storey of Beanley in 1651 purchased the =.....
Learchild tithes, and in same year the Beanley
tithes of Lord Grey.† In 1660 he was present at
a muster on Bokenfield Moor,‡ and was buried at
Eglingham in 1669.

John Storey of Beanley in 1677 purchased moiety = Anne.....
of Harehope and west side of Learchild. He was
rated for Beanley tithes in 1663, and was buried at
Eglingham 26th May 1701.

Fergus Storey of Harehope = Dorothy, daughter eldest son—marriage set- of John Proctor tlement 2nd Oct. 1696. of Shawdon, mar. Buried at Eglingham 31st at Whittingham July 1727.§ 15th Oct. 1696.	2. Arthur Storey. 3. Ralph Storey of Beanley, married Frances, daughter of Robt. Forster of Hartlaw. 4. George Storey.
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John Storey of Harehope = Jane, dau. of Alex.
eldest son, bap. at Eg- | Young of New-
lingham 3rd June 1697 | ham, married at
died at Harehope, and | Bamburgh, 31st
was bur. at Eglingham | March 1719.
7th Feb. 1742.

* See also *Proceedings of Ber. Nat. Club*, Vol. XIII., p. 339.

† Lambert MS., with Canon Raine at York.

‡ *Proceedings of Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle*, 1892, p. 163.

§ Said to have been a great eater: "Fargy Storey's crowdy—a forpfit of meal in a bowly," was long a provincial saying. He is said to have had 19 children, was a celebrated piper, went to London to play before Queen Anne, and was a noted wit in his day.—Lambert MS.

Mr Tait, in drawing attention to the mill pond, whose waters divide themselves between the Aln and the Breamish, made reference to there having been at Harehope or Eglingham one of the earliest thrashing machines in the county, invented by a farmer called Ilderton. Mr Hodgson explained that that person was Mr Ilderton of Ilderton, who possessed part of the Lesbury corn tithes, and resided at Hawkhill, which he farmed. He obtained his share of the Lesbury tithes through his maternal descent from the Brandlings, another of whose descendants was Mr Ogle of Eglingham, the owner of another portion of the Lesbury tithes.

Tate, in relating the mechanical skill of Robert Smart of Hobberlaw says "he invented a threshing machine about the year 1778, when also a Mr 'Elderton,' near Alnwick, made another."*

And Bailey and Culley say that "Mr Ilderton erected two thrashing machines—one at Ilderton and another at Hawkhill†—worked by horses; the principle of which was to rub the grain out by projecting pieces of wood (on the circumference of a large cylinder), rubbing against several rollers, either fluted or set with small iron staples. He used it many years; but it was frequently necessary to put the straw twice through, before it was perfectly clean."‡

This Mr Thomas Ilderton, says his tombstone at Ilderton, was "the last in a direct line of the family of Ilderton of Ilderton," and died 28th October 1789. He died at Hawkhill.

The dressed stones in Eglingham Hall pleasure grounds, said to have been brought from Harehope, were, in the opinion of Mr J. T. Carse, who is a builder of very considerable experience, of two periods and classes.

AMBLE, June 3rd 1893.

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your favour of yesterday, and in reply have to say that the stones that we saw at the west side of the burn were window jambs and sills of late thirteenth century work, having the simple splay and rebate to receive small wooden frame used at this period. I also noticed the sills had holes in the top where the stanchions or iron bars had been placed, this also was much in use at this period and a century or more later. I have little doubt that these stones have belonged to some ecclesiastical building.

Those at the east side of the burn were stones of a much later date, evidently from a doorway of late fourteenth or early fifteenth century work; the mouldings were all of this date, having the waving lines in use. These mouldings are never found in thirteenth century buildings. The same remark applies to the door head which we saw with the spandrils. My opinion is that these stones belonged to a domestic building.

J. C. Hodgson, Esq.

I am, yours truly—J. T. CARSE.

* *Tate's Alnwick*, Vol. II., p. 383.

† Mr M. H. Dand says that the thrashing machine at Hawkhill was put up for Mr Ilderton by a joiner named Short of Hawkhill, and that his son, Thomas Short, also a clever mechanic, at the beginning of this century, removed to Red Row, Chevington.

‡ *General View of Agriculture in Northumberland*, J. Bailey and G. Culley [1813] p. 50.

THE LEPER HOSPITAL OF ST. LAZARUS AT HAREHOPE.

Printed materials for an account of the Hospital of St. Lazarus at Harehope, Northumberland, are rather scanty; and Dugdale's *Monasticon* is at present out of reach. Its charters ascend to the time of Henry II., who reigned from 1154-1188-9, and what we glean of their contents is from scattered and imperfect sources. It was a branch of one of the monastic establishments subjected to trial under the Statute "De Quo Warranto," 18 Edward I. (1289) when the Master was obliged to produce his evidences to substantiate the validity and extent of its claims and privileges. A copy of the report of the pleadings in the original Latin is contained in Hodgson's History of Northumberland, Part III., Vol. I., pp. 122-3, and as it outlines its history, I here offer a conspectus of it.

"*Placita de Quo Warranto et de Rageman'*," before *H. de Cressingham* and his associate Justices of the lord the King, itinerating at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the county of Northumberland, on the Morrow of St. Hillary, in the year of King Edward, son of King Henry, *xxi.**

The Master of the Hospital of Burton St. Lazarus was summoned to be present at this day to show by what warrant he claimed to be free of toll, way-leave (*passag'*), taxations (*geldis*), suits, scutages, Danegelds, amerciaments for murder and robbery, and from all fines and amerciaments of the county, and suit of the county and wapentake, for himself and his men of *Harep, Dycheburn, Mitford, Newbiggingy, Bewyk, Heglingham, Carleton, Oliple, Waringford, Langeton, Brampton, Bremdon, Hygelf, Wapenden, Tytebugton, and Craulawe*, without the license and will of the lord [the King] and his progenitors, etc.

And the Master, by his attorney, appeared and produced a certain charter under the name of the lord Henry (Henry III.) father of the lord the King (Edward I.) now reigning, granted in the 13th year of his reign (1228) by which the same Henry the King conceded to the Lepers of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem, that all their lands and men throughout the whole of England are free and quit of toll and way-leave, and all customs of shires and hundreds and wapentakes and pleas, and all disputes and tributes (*geldis*) and payments (*scottis*) and scutage and Danegeld, and of all other burdens, and of pence payments for murder and robbery, except alone trials for murder and robbery, as the charter of Henry the King (Henry II.) his grandfather, and the confirmation of his father reasonably bears witness. Subse-

* The 21st year of Edward I. was 1291, but St. Hillary's day was January 13th 1290, old style.

quently, at York, on the Morrow of St. Luke (St. Luke's day was October 18th) in the 22nd year of the present King (1293) came the foresaid Master by his attorney, and in like manner Roger de Hegham, who pursued for the lord the King. And the foresaid Master produced the foresaid charter of the lord Henry the King (Henry II.) great grandfather of the present lord the King, which testified to the foresaid concession, and similarly the charter of the lord King John, the present King's grandfather, which attested the foresaid confirmation; and by these charters he claimed the foresaid liberties, and said that he and all his predecessors used all the foresaid liberties without any interruption. And this he was prepared to verify according to the rules of the court, etc.

And Roger replied that in respect that the foresaid Master claimed to be quit of all customs and amerciaments of the county and suits of the county, etc. This is not contained in the foresaid charter, wherefore he asked for judgment for the lord the King, etc. And the Master claimed this liberty from antiquity, etc., and said that he and his predecessors were quit from time beyond memory. And Roger replied that the foresaid Master was barred by his previously claiming it by charter, etc. He said, moreover, that the tenements, which the foresaid Master holds in the vills specified, were acquired after the conclusion of the foresaid charter of the lord King Henry, great grandfather, etc.; and besides the same tenements had been taxed, and he is prepared to verify this for the lord the King. Another day was therefore fixed for appearance before the Sheriff, the diet being at York on the Octaves of St. John Baptist (July 1st) there being a suspicion about the charter, etc. (p. 123.) The second trial determined nothing, and led to another postponement (p. 198.) Its record, however, furnishes a better copy of some of the names of the tenements in Northumberland, belonging to the Hospital, which were in "*Harep, Ditchburne, Mitford, Newbigging, Bewyk, Heglingham, Carleton* (Charlton), *Clipe* (Shipley), *Waungford* (Warenford), *Langeton* (Lanton), *Brampton* (Branton), *Bremdon* (Brandon), *Hygele* (Hedgeley), *Wep'den* (Wooperton), *Tytelington*, and *Crawlawe*."

Further details about the condition of the main establishment will probably be obtained by following out the references contained in the "*Calendarium Rotulorum Patentium in Turri Londonensi*," 1802, fol. of which a list follows, which, even from the headings, show that the legal inquisition of Edward I. had not abated its prosperity.

Patent Roll of the year 27, King Edward I. (1298) No. 32. For the Master of Burton Saint Lazarus in England, concerning the Hospital of St. Giles outside London, etc., p. 60, b.

Ditto of 6 Edward II. (1312) No. 9. For the Hospital of Burton St. Lazarus, p. 74, b.

1st Part of the Patent of 2nd year of Richard II. (1378) No. 15. A very ample confirmation of liberties for the Master of Burton S. Lazarus, in which there are divers deeds of old dates, p. 200.

2nd Part of Patent of 2 Henry IV. (1400) No. 26. Ample confirmation of the lands, tenements, and liberties for the Hospital of Burton S. Lazarus, in which there is account of charter of 13 Henry III., and also of that of Henry II., p. 243.

1st Part of Patent of 3 Henry VI. (1424) No. 5. A very full confirmation of the manors, lands, and liberties for the Master of Burton S. Lazarus, and for the custody of St. Giles outside London. Refers to 2 Patent, Henry V. (which, however, is not enrolled in the Calendar) p. 272.

1st Patent of 24 Henry VI. (1455) No. 23. Exemplification of a judgment in a brief "de quo warranto," viz.—that Peter Becard shall have warren in Burton St. Lazarus, in the honour of Knaresburgh, and likewise amendment of the assise of malt broken by all his tenants in Burton and Beleby, near Pokelington, in the shire of York, at the request of William Gascoine, Knight, p. 288, b.

2nd Patent of the year 35 Henry VI. (1456) No. 9. For the Hospital of Burton S. Lazarus, p. 297, b.

5th Patent of 1st year of K. Edward IV. (1460-61). Very full confirmation of the manors, lands, and liberties for the Master of Burton S. Lazarus, in which there is a reference to the charter of 13th Henry III.; and to 2 Pat. Rich. 2; and 27 Pat. Edw. III. (the last not enrolled in the Calendar.)

Let us now return to the Northumbrian branch.

The Brothers of the Hospital of St. Lazarus at Burton held Harop in pure alms and free of feudal service, from the Barony of Cospatric [Testa de Nevill, p. 385, in the times of Henry III. and Edward I.] After the forfeiture of the Dunbar family, the Homage of the Master of Harop was transferred to Lord Henry Percy and his heirs, 8 Edward III. (1333-34.)

A valuation of the value of the vicarage of Eglington, by a Commission from the Archdeacon of Northumberland, dated at Newcastle 3rd August 1467, is given in Hodgson's Northumberland, Part III., and also in Gibson's History of Tynemouth. The ville of Harop, for which John Harbotell* and John Hume were sworn valuers of the annual fruits and increase, was taxed at 13s. 4d. From the Ministers' Accounts, relating to the possessions of Tynemouth Priory, from Michaelmas in the 30th year of Henry VIII., to Michaelmas, 31 Henry VIII. (1538, 1539) we learn under the heading.

* For more about Harbottle of Harehope, see *Raine's N. Durham*, 159 note.

of Rents of Tenants that

"Robert Collyngwood, the Bailiff there, renders account of 20s. for the farm or yearly rent of assize of Thomas Legh, Doctor of Laws, Master of the Brethren of the House or Hospital of Burton Lazars, for their lordship or lands called 'Harop'; and of 18s. 4d. for the free rent of Cuthbert Ogle, Clerk, due to the King for lands and tenements in Eglingham, which he lately purchased."—Gibson's Tyne-mouth, I., p. 228.

1663, Mr Charles Ogle rated for

Harehope	..	..	..	£50
Alnham and Alnham Moor and the corn tythe				40
Half of the Rectory	..	..		40
				<hr/>
				£130

Hodgson's Book of Rates, p. 346.

1697, Inventory of goods of Christopher Ogle of Harop, deceased.—Raine Testa.

At present I have no other particulars about the Ogle occupation of Harehope, nor when it determined.

It was probably a branch of the Northumbrian House that was established at, and conferred the name on Harehope in Peeblesshire, as noticed in Chalmers' Caledonia, II., p. 943. "At Harehope, in the S.W. of Eddleston parish, there was a convent of Lazarites, which was founded by David I., who endowed it with certain lands and revenues, particularly the lands of Spitalton, and St. Giles, and Priestfield, in Mid-Lothian."

In 1296, 24 Edward I., "Brother William Corbet, Master of the house of Lazarus of Harehop, in the county of Edinburgh," was restored to his land (*Rot. Scot.*, I., p. 25.) There are other references to this Scottish Hospital in recent volumes of the octavo series of the Record Publications. Walcott, who is not a very reliable authority, and even here blunders in names, says "The military order of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem, founded about 1119 for the relief of the poor and helpless of military orders. The members wore a red cross on the habit. Harehope, or Holme St. Lazarus, in Edleston; founded by David I.,* and suppressed

* David I. reigned from 1125-1153; his son Henry was Earl of Northumberland by right of his mother, and David's relations with Northumberland were generally harmonious.

at the end of the 14th century, owing to the English leanings of the brethren, who apparently were under the protection of Coldingham Abbey."

[Priority he means.] His references are to the passage in the Caledonia above cited; and to Sir James Simpson's *Archæological Essays*, II., 67. (Walcott's *Scoti.-Monasticon*, p. 354.) J.H.

DUNS AND LANGTON.

The Report of this Meeting is written by MR FERGUSON.

THE second Meeting of the season took place on Wednesday 28th June, at Duns, for Langton, to which the Club had been kindly invited by the proprietress, the Hon. Mrs Baillie Hamilton. In the much regretted absence of the esteemed Secretary, Dr Hardy, the arrangements for the day were carried out by the Club's Treasurer, Mr Middlemas, Alnwick, with the assistance of Mr Ferguson, Duns. The company breakfasted at the White Swan Hotel, and thereafter one section set out on foot direct to Langton House, the other and larger division driving in brakes to Langton Edge, by way of Hardens, and afterwards joining the first party at the mansion. During the early part of the journey there was a heavy down-pour of rain, but it lasted only a short while, and bright and pleasant weather succeeded.

BRITISH FORTS, ETC.

The driving party, on arriving at Hardens, proceeded to the summit of Langton Edge to inspect two British Forts which crown the ridge. Mr J. H. Laurie, tenant of Hardens, and overseer on the estate, was, to the great regret of all present, prevented by serious illness in his household from personally conducting the party over this route, but he had kindly provided an efficient substitute in Mr Loney. The Forts were examined with much interest. They are about a quarter of a mile apart. What may be described as the upper fort is nearly 1000 feet above sea level, and is of circular form. It has an outer trench and rampart; and, what is very uncommon in Scotland, another trench or terrace within the rampart on the level of the interior. The lower one is an excellent example of a fort of

great natural strength, being surrounded by deep ravines on three sides, and, as is usual in such cases, without any fortification on these sides. On the fourth side, however, which is much more accessible, it is defended by a very deep trench and lofty rampart, with a lower rampart outside. On the opposite slope of the ravine, to the south-east, there is a remarkable terrace, the object of which is not apparent. All along the summit of the ridge, and particularly on the balcony of Raecleughhead farmhouse, near its western extremity, magnificent views of the surrounding country were obtained. The prospect to the south and east, embracing the extensive and richly-wooded plain of the Merse, flanked on either hand by the Lammermoors and Cheviots, is one of the finest in the south of Scotland, and was gazed upon with admiration and delight. In a hollow near the top of a knoll, in Covert Park, a short distance to the south-east of Raecleughhead, several stone coffins were discovered about 60 years ago. According to tradition a considerable village existed here in the middle ages, probably inhabited by retainers of the feudal lords of Langton. Still further to the south-east is a park known as Little Byres—a name of uncertain etymology—near the foot of which is the site of the ancient Castle or Tower of Langton. No remains are left, but the inequalities of the grassy surface unmistakeably indicate the existence at one time of pretty extensive buildings on the spot. A natural moat surrounds the site. Langton Castle has many historical associations. James IV. sent his artillery here on 17th September 1496, in the inglorious expedition known as the Raid of Ellem; and there is the inevitable tradition of entertainment having been given for one night within its walls to Mary Queen of Scots.

DE LA BASTIE.

It will be remembered, too, that it was in the neighbourhood of Langton Tower that the gallant and accomplished Sir Anthony d'Arcy de la Bastie, more commonly known as the Chevalier de la Beauté, was treacherously attacked by the Homes on 20th September 1517. His flight through Duns, and slaughter near Swallowdean, form a well-known episode in Border history. Michel, in his interesting work, '*Les Ecossais en France*,' thus describes the occurrence—his eloquent brevity contrasting significantly with the apologetic diffuseness of the earlier and better known narrative of Hume of Godscroft—"In order to

secure as far as possible the tranquillity of the country during his absence (in France), the Duke of Albany took with him as hostages the eldest sons of several noble families. At the same time he committed the care of the Borders—always the most turbulent part of the country, to the chivalrous and brilliant la Bastie, who was even more distinguished as a warrior and statesman than as a champion in the lists, and from whom he had no reason to apprehend any partiality based upon ties of blood. It is in every way likely that he received the title of Lieutenant of the Governor, and was charged with the invidious and delicate task of transmitting to the Regent, during his absence, reports upon the principal Border chiefs. The friends and vassals of the Earl of Home—a race familiar with slaughter and who looked upon revenge as a sacred duty—had never forgiven the Duke of Albany the execution of that powerful and popular rebel; and they resolved to take the first opportunity to avenge upon la Bastie the crime of his master. That opportunity was soon afforded. La Bastie, as Warden of the Marches, established his headquarters in the Castle of Dunbar, and exerted himself with indefatigable ardour to repress disorder.

. . . . His enemies soon conceived the idea of making his courageous activity the instrument of his ruin. A conspiracy was formed against him by Home of Wedderburn and other chiefs of the Border; and, to blind their victim to their purpose, they made a feint of besieging the Tower of Langton. Hearing of this outrage, la Bastie, followed by some French cavaliers, hastily proceeded to the scene of disorder, and immediately found himself surrounded by implacable enemies. Divining the fate which awaited him, he put spurs to his horse, and, thanks to the wonderful swiftness of the animal, it seemed for a moment as if he might escape, when his ignorance of the country led him into a bog. Every effort to reach firm ground only made him sink the deeper; in vain he strove to extricate himself; in vain he besought his pitiless foes by their honour as knights, and in the name of charity for which the house of Arces was famous, to spare his life, and admit him to ransom; insult and raillery were their only response; and throwing themselves upon him, John and Patrick Home, the young brothers of the laird of Wedderburn, despatched him. Wedderburn himself, intoxicated by a vengeance so complete, however long-delayed, cut off the head of his victim, attached it by its flowing tresses to his

saddle bow, and galloping to the town of Duns, fastened his horrible trophy to the market cross, as if in ghastly mockery of the motto of his victim (*le buis est vert, et les feuilles sont arces.*)”

Michel has collected some very interesting particulars regarding la Bastie. He was a native of Dauphiny, and was lord of La Bastie-sur-Melans in that province; and had distinguished himself in the expedition of Louis XII. of France to Italy, under the name of the *Chevalier Blanc*. He was present at the marriage of James IV. of Scotland with Margaret, daughter of Henry VII., and stood high in the estimation of that monarch, who seems to have found in him a kindred spirit. His arms, which are engraved in the second volume of Michel's work, were, *d'azur au franc quartier d'or*. Possessed of great abilities and force of character, accomplished in the highest degree, and apparently uniting something of noble principle with a thorough grasp of affairs—a knight *sans peur et sans reproche*—he was not exactly the kind of man to be appreciated by the rude and turbulent Borderers; but his tragic fate seems to have excited wide-spread commiseration, and local tradition has prolonged almost to our own day the echoes of that wail of pity and regret which rose even from unfriendly lips, as the news of his slaughter spread through the realm.

WALK THROUGH LANGTON WOOD.

The way now led through Langton Wood to Langton House. Time did not admit of the Dean—a narrow bosky ravine, where it leaves Langton Edge, but lower down widening out considerably, and imparting a charming variety to the configuration of the policies—being visited. *Rubus saxatilis* used to grow in the upper part of Langton Dean, but has not been observed for some years; and cultivation has completely extirpated the *Ophioglossum vulgatum* or Adder's Tongue, which was found sparingly at one time on the grassy slopes to the west of Raecleughhead.

IN LANGTON HOUSE.

Arrived at Langton House the visitors were received and welcomed by the Rev. James Beale, Duns, as representing the Hon. Mrs Baillie Hamilton, and were entertained to luncheon. Everything that thoughtful kindness could devise had been done beforehand by that lady to facilitate the examination of the priceless art treasures, antiquities, etc., for which Langton

is famed. All had come with high expectations, but few could anticipate the rich treat that awaited them. Some delightful hours were spent in viewing the splendid collections of paintings, statuary, mediæval armour and weapons, and other objects of interest.

In the entrance-hall attention was drawn to the remarkably fine examples of armour and weapons with which it is decorated. Choice specimens of the time of Henry VII., Henry VIII., Philip and Mary, Elizabeth, and the Stuarts, were specially marked, and the large collection of Highland claymores, dirks, targes, etc., was scarcely less noteworthy. A number of stone celts, bronze weapons, old Scottish and English coins, a pair of thumbscrews, several Etruscan antiquities, and other curios, were also examined. Twelve of the famous carved oak medallions known as the "Stirling Heads," adorn the walls of the billiard room, and would of themselves confer distinction on any apartment. It would be vain to attempt a description of the masterpieces of painting which cover the walls of the picture gallery—a noble apartment of ample dimensions—and the other public rooms, or of the sumptuous appointments of the house at large.

The following is a list of the principal pictures, extracted from the catalogue kindly lent by the proprietress, but scarcely a tenth of the collection has been enumerated:—Portrait of James, second Earl of Moray—Jameson, 1596-1644. Fight between Bison and White Deer. Scenes in Blackmount Deer Forest, entitled Summer and Winter—Landseer. Loch Tulla—Copley Fielding. William Earl Marischall—Jameson. Portrait of John Knox obtained from the family of his first wife, from Holyrood. Fisherman standing on the Shore—Ostade, 1610-1685. Woman on Horseback, Peasant and Sheep—Van de Velde. Duchess of Buckingham and Family, from Holyrood—Vandyck. Small Landscape—Paul Potter. The Feast of Herod—Rubens, purchased in Rome at the Palazzo Farnese, by the second Marquis of Breadalbane. Landscape and river scene—by Vander Neer, 1619-1683. Peasant Woman at a Fountain—Van de Velde, 1639-1672. An interesting mythological subject—Pinturicchio, 1454-1513. Peasant standing under a tree—Van de Velde. Saint Cecilia—Carlo Dolce, 1640. Judith with the head of Holofernes—Guido, 1575-1642. Infanta of Spain, with dog—Velasquez. Landscape with figures—Teniers, 1595-1622. Landscape by Cuyp, 1606. Ecce Homo—Murillo, bought

by the second Marquis of Breadalbane after the death of Louis Phillippe. A Negro Page—Sir Joshua Reynolds, 1723-1792. A curious Portrait of Raffaele at 6 years old, by his father, signed and dated. A Holy Family—Guido Reni, 1575-1642. Lady Isabella Rich—Vandyck, 1599-1641. Repentance of Peter—Guercino, 1590-1666. Charles Rich, Earl of Warwick—Vandyck. Henry Rich, Earl of Holland, killed at the battle of Naseby, 1649, father of Lady Mary Rich, married to Sir John Campbell, afterwards first Earl of Breadalbane, and brother of Earl of Warwick. From Stow—Vandyck. De Witte, the Dutch statesman and his wife—Palamedes, 1604. James VI. of Scotland, as a child, and Falcon, from collection of Charles I. Small portrait of Prince Charles Edward, from Bernal collection. A lady and maid servant—Maes, 1632-1693. A small portrait of Prince Charles Edward in white wig, from the Bernal collection. Horseman in a landscape and sheep—Cuyp. Peasant at a cottage door—G. Moreland, 1764-1804. Henry IV. of France with crown and *fleur de lis* by J. Janet. Portrait of King Charles I. Small portrait of Martin Luther holding a book. Small portrait of the Chevalier de St. George, eldest son of James II., from Bernal collection. Portraits of Prince Robert and Princess Margaret, children of James VI. of Scotland, who died in their youth, from Bernal collection. An Old Man—Wheely. First Marquis and fourth Earl of Breadalbane—Raeburn. Portrait of a Venetian Gentleman—Sebastian del Piombo, 1485-1547. Lady Glenorchy, surnamed "The Good," foundress of Lady Glenorchy's Chapel, daughter of Sir William Maxwell, eldest son of third Earl—Allan Ramsay. Marchese Tiase, holding a letter signed by the painter—Benedetto Guinari, 1633-1715. Mary, Marchioness of Breadalbane, wife of first Marquis and daughter of David Gavin of Langton—Sir William Beechey, 1753-1839. Two Horsemen—Cuyp. Holy Family, attributed to Van Eyck. Lady Glenorchy—Gainsborough. Dutch Interior—Teniers. A valuable collection of miniature historical portraits was also exhibited, and Mr Laurie sent for examination an interesting Rent Roll of the Estate, drawn up about 1756.

PROPRIETORS OF LANGTON.

The earliest recorded owner of the lands of Langton was Roger de Ov, a retainer of Prince Henry, Earl of Northumberland, the brave and accomplished son of David I., whose un-

timely death broke the heart of the "Sair Sanct," and ushered in the first of those "miserable minorities," in the person of Malcolm the Maiden, "which seemed to be Scotland's *weird* for so many generations." By a Charter granted about 1150, Roger de Ov conveyed the church of Langton to the abbey of Kelso; and his gift was confirmed towards the close of the century by his successor in the lands, William de Veteri Ponte, or Vipont.

The estate continued in the hands of the Viponts until the 14th century, when it passed to the family of Cockburn. Several of the Cockburns of Langton held important offices under the Scottish Kings; and after the Union of the Crowns, William Cockburn of Langton was created a baronet by Charles I. The Cockburns held the estate until 1758, when it was sold to Mr David Gavin. His successors have been—Mary his daughter, who became first Marchioness of Breadalbane; her son, the second Marquis of Breadalbane; her daughter, the Lady Elizabeth Pringle; and the present proprietress, elder daughter of Sir John and Lady Elizabeth Pringle of Stichill.

THE MANSION.

The mansion is a palatial structure in the Elizabethan style of architecture, and was built (1862-66) after designs by the late Mr David Bryce, Edinburgh. It superseded an old and much humbler edifice, which was almost entirely removed in 1861. The only portions left were incorporated with the new structure, and form the dining and morning rooms of the present mansion.

CHURCH AND CHURCHYARD.

The old Parish Church and graveyard, situated within a walled enclosure, and surrounded by venerable trees, about a hundred yards to the east of the house, were also visited. There are several 17th century tombstones in fair preservation. The inscriptions should be copied while still legible. In this graveyard are interred the remains of the Rev. Dr John Brown, minister of Langton, and father of the late Rev. Dr Thomas Brown, who was President of the Club in its Jubilee year. The now extinct village of Langton stood near the same spot. It was removed by Mr Gavin to a new site half-a-mile to the south-east, and named Gavinton in his honour. There was not time to visit the site of a non-juror's chapel, erected about 1679 in Langton Wood, opposite Hainingrig.

POLICIES AND GARDENS.

The policies are extensive and diversified. Broad terraces on the south and west overlook the lower part of Langton Dean, here a wide grassy hollow, its easy slopes beautified with clumps of Rhododendrons and Azaleas, and fine specimen trees. Large and well-grown examples of the more ornamental Coniferæ were prominent. One of the tallest of these is a *Picea nobilis* at the side of the main approach, planted by Mr Gladstone when on a visit to Langton in 1876. The Rhododendrons were nearly out of bloom, but they must greatly enhance the charm of the scene when in their full beauty. The Gardens are most tastefully laid out, and are kept with scrupulous care. There is a good herbageous border, but the outstanding feature is the summer bedding, in which *Echeverias* and other succulents are used with striking effect. In the Conservatories are some magnificent specimen Fuchsias and Hydrangeas, in the cultivation of which Mr Henry, the genial and intelligent gardener, is specially successful. Mr Henry obligingly conducted the party over the gardens and policies.

THE DINNER.

The company reassembled for dinner in the White Swan Hotel, Duns, at half-past three. In the absence of the President, Dr Stuart, Chirnside, occupied the chair. The following Members were present:—Mr Robert Middlemas, Alnwick, Treasurer of the Club, and Mrs Middlemas; Rev. J. Walker, Whalton; Mr Edward Thew, Bilton; Mr W. T. Hindmarsh, F.L.S., Alnbank, Alnwick; Mr J. C. Hodgson, Warkworth; Mr John Ferguson, F.S.A. Scot., Duns; Mr John Barr, Mr C. H. Scott Plummer; Mr Robert Huggup, Hedgeley; Mr Cuthbert E. Carr, Hedgeley; Mr P. Loney, Marchmont; Mr W. B. Macqueen, Duns; Mr T. E. Rutherford, Alnwick; Mr G. H. Thompson, Alnwick; Mr J. L. Newbigin, Alnwick; Mr James Wood, Galashiels; Rev. J. Oman, Alnwick; Mr J. Cairns, Alnwick; Mr D. J. Wood, M.B. etc.; Mr H. H. Craw, F.S.A. Scot., West Foulden; Mr James Hood, Linhead; Mr Philip Wilson, junr., Duns; Mr John S. Bertram, Cranshaws; Mr H. G. McCreath, Galagate; Dr R. Shirra Gibb, Boon; Rev. George Gunn, Stichill; Rev. Joseph Hunter, M.A., Cockburnspath; Mr W. Crawford, Duns; Mr David Leitch, Greenlaw; Mr Andrew Waugh, Hawick; Mr J. P. Simpson, Alnwick; Mr R.

Stephenson, Chapel; Mr T. Dunn, Selkirk; Mr John Turnbull, Selkirk; Mr Tom Scott, Selkirk; Mr Thomas Smail, Jedburgh; Mr D. Mc B. Watson, Hawick; Mr John Bolam, Bilton. Rev. James Beale, Duns; Dr Christison, Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland; Mr J. M. Gray, Curator of the Scottish National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh; Mr Thos. Murray, Australia; and several other gentlemen were present as guests of the Club.

After dinner, the Chairman, in proposing the toast of the "Lady Members of the Club," took occasion to express the thanks of the Club to the Hon. Mrs Baillie Hamilton for her extreme kindness in having thrown open Langton House and grounds that day, and afforded the members an opportunity of viewing so much that was rare, interesting, and beautiful—a privilege which he was sure all had enjoyed to the utmost. Mr Beale suitably replied.

It was agreed to send a letter of condolence to the relatives of the late Mr Charles Watson, Duns, a former President. Several new members were proposed, and the proceedings of a most successful and enjoyable meeting were brought to a close.

The following were proposed for membership at the Meeting:—Mr John Wilson, Chapelhill, Cockburnspath; Dr David Christison, Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Edinburgh; Mr David Bruce, station agent, Dunbar; Mr Geo Murray Wilson, Kilmeny, Hawick.

NEWTON-DON, STICHILL, SMAILHOLM, AND SANDYKNOWE
TOWER. By THOMAS CRAIG, KELSO.

WEDNESDAY, July 26th, was the day fixed for this Club to visit these places. Encouraged by favourable weather indications, a goodly number of members and visitors assembled at the Queen's Head Hotel, Kelso, after the arrival of the morning trains. Having partaken of a comfortable breakfast at the Queen's Head Hotel, and made the necessary arrangements, five machines started for the places named on the programme, the President of the Club—Mr J. R. Carr-Ellison—being the head and front of the party, and Mr R. Middlemas, Alnwick, the amiable Treasurer of the Club, being always in his place in

carrying out the arrangements. The Rev. George Gunn, minister of Stichill and Hume, discharged the duties of principal guide with great assiduity and ability. Though some apprehensions were felt regarding the "watery treasures" held in suspension overhead, the day was favourable for outdoor pursuits.

The route led through some interesting pieces of country, most of the places of interest receiving less or more attention in passing. Just after leaving the streets, the great cutting which affords access to and exit from the town to the north (including Edinburgh) was pointed out. This improvement was carried through before the advent of the iron horse, when the stage coach was the principal means of communication between the centres of population and influence and the provinces. Had the time of the railway been foreseen, in all likelihood this great road improvement would not have been projected, and the road at this part would have remained a very severe gradient indeed. This considerable undertaking was executed about 1837, and a very superficial glance at the amount of embanking and excavating necessitated, gives a vivid idea of the labour involved. Towards the right on approaching the cutting, a sharp acclivity, now planted with trees, most of them noble beeches, extends westwards. Local geologists see in this the northern embankment of the great lake or river which at a former era filled the valley on part of which the town of Kelso now stands, the southern shore rising up towards Wooden—the two being separated by a distance of about two miles. Many of the trees in the plantation passed through were overthrown in the great wind storm of 14th October 1881, and in the cavities made by the tearing up of the roots, which are lying as Nature left them, a favourable chance is obtained of examining the gravelly nature of the ground.

The fine sweep of the road towards Skinlaws Toll, which carries the turnpike on towards Edinburgh by way of Soutra Hill—once the route of a portion of the coach, and nearly all the heavy traffic from Kelso to the Scottish metropolis—was pointed out in the distance; but there must have been present in many minds the comparative insignificance into which what was at the time thought a great triumph in road making, has been thrown by the gigantic works carried out in the formation of the iron highways by which the traffic of the country is now carried on.

Passing out of the cutting, the old toll-house of Broadloan was noted on the left, the place having for some time previously been used as a dairy. Here the sanitary arrangements became congested, resulting in the milk becoming of a fever-producing character. From the official medical report since issued, it appears that in the town of Kelso the epidemic of typhoid or enteric fever spread from this dairy—to which it was clearly traced—broke out on the 19th May 1893, and attacked seventy-three persons, eight of whom died, several of the individuals affected having only on one occasion taken a drink of the milk. The average duration of sixty-five of the cases was about five weeks. Fifty-two persons were seized in the first three weeks after the first outbreak, and in several instances more than one of a family were laid down at the same time.

The road now led through the lands of Kaimknowe farm, and attention was drawn to where the turnpike intersects the kaim, and to the serpentine twistings of the latter. Presently Newton-Don lodge was reached, but the vehicles were driven onwards for a short distance in order to afford the company an opportunity of getting from the bridge over the Eden a choice glimpse of Newton-Don mansion and the finely-terraced knoll on which it is built. The considerateness of this provision, as well as the swiftly passing panoramic view of a scene of enchantment, elicited praise on all sides, though perhaps more was felt than was expressed, for the company was by no means marked by exuberance of sentiment. In passing, after the vehicles had turned, not a few snatched a glance at Kelso curling ponds, which in winter often afford greatly relished and frequently exciting exercise on the ice.

After passing into Newton-Don grounds the vehicles were vacated at the pond. The company were then taken in hand by the proprietor, Mr C. B. Balfour, who led them through the policy towards what was known to be the site of "Little Newton," though no vestige of it now remains above ground. Stone coffins and human remains have been dug up on slightly elevated ground in the immediate vicinity, where it is conjectured the church or chapel and the churchyard were situated. It could not with certainty be said to what other "town" in the vicinity this "new town" had relation; but the conjecture was hazarded that it might be Nenthorn. Newtonlees, which is on the estate, and where the late Mr Andrew Brotherston once found the

ornamental grass, *Digitaria sanguinalis*, on newly-trenched ground—a plant which Babington (6th edition) excludes from the Scottish flora—evidently derived its name from the Newton, great or little, in the neighbourhood—evidence being afforded by these traditional records of the survival of names when the stone and lime fabrics have passed from the ken of man.

Mr Balfour next conducted his followers to some of the fine trees in the grounds. One oak at three feet from the ground was found to measure in girth 16 feet 3 inches, with a noble spread of branches. Another oak measured at three feet from the ground 14 feet, with an unusual height of trunk before the branches strike off, its branch spread covering a diameter of 84 feet. There were reasons for believing that these trees would be about 150 or 160 years old. A wych elm showed fine proportions, and, though not measured, was set down at upwards of 15 feet in girth. A silver fir was found to girth 12 feet 2 inches, and was computed to reach a height of 93 feet. The next object of interest was a lion rampant cut in red sandstone, and bearing on a shield on its breast the arms of Sir Alexander Don, a former proprietor of the estate, and his wife, a member of the Douglas family. This figure, which was almost the sole relic of the Don possessors of the estate, and which was thought to be 160 years old, was found by Mr Balfour in a somewhat dilapidated condition, and he had it restored and set up on a fine spot on the lawn within view from the windows of the house, and crowned with a sun-dial, surmised to date before 1665. The company would gladly have lingered about the grounds here; but time pressed, and the word to “hurry up” was passed by those in authority. Ascending to the terrace in front of the house, Mr Balfour halted to point out the conspicuous features of the extensive and striking tract of country that lay between them and the rounded heights of the Cheviots. Hadden Rig, the scene of ambassadorial negotiations between Scotland and England, and many another spot which figures in history, came within view.

The company then entered the mansion, where Mr and Lady Nina Balfour received all with cordial heartiness, and ministered with creature comforts to all who cared to partake of their hospitality. Here Mr Balfour gave a brief account of the estate of Newton-Don and its owners, not omitting to refer to the great natural talents of several members of the Don family,

and to the propensity of some of the later representatives for spending money—spending so lavishly and gambling in such a way as to render it necessary to sell considerable portions of the extensive estate, even that not being sufficient in the end to save the family from ruin. Sir Walter Scott greatly bewailed the death in 1826 of his “old friend, Sir Alexander Don,” with whom he had “lived in much friendship.” “His habits,” says Sir Walter, “were those of a gay man, much connected with the turf; but he possessed strong natural parts, and in particular few men could speak better in public when he chose. He had tact, wit, power of sarcasm, and that indescribable something which marks the gentleman. His manners in society were extremely pleasing, and as he had a taste for literature and the fine arts, there were few more pleasant companions, besides being a highly spirited, steady, and honourable man.” At the time of his death (which took place about his 47th year) Sir Alexander represented Roxburghshire in the House of Commons. Some thirty years ago the last direct representative of the family, who was making a livelihood and reputation on the stage, died while still comparatively young.

Mr Balfour also referred to the ecclesiastical history of the place, tracing its connection with the Abbey of Kelso, and mentioning the visit of the active consecrating ecclesiastic, David de Bernham, in his official capacity to Naynethorn. Reference was also made to the sad drowning case in which a heavy blow fell upon the house of Don and a family in Kelso, the exact spot, so far as could be learned, being pointed out from the window.* In another room Mr Balfour showed a number of curios picked up during his recent visit to Egypt, among these being a small but neatly-carved representation of the cat deity.

As a kind of set-off to this embodiment of mental and spiritual darkness, the visitors were shown the means of dispelling darkness just introduced into the mansion—namely, the electric light. The dynamo is placed in a specially-constructed house at the linn (which was afterwards visited), and the power is obtained at the water-fall through means of a turbine. Being day-light, the electric illumination could not be seen to advantage; but Mr Balfour had thoughtfully caused the mechanism to be

* These notes Mr Balfour has kindly promised to furnish in a revised and extended shape for the Proceedings of the Club.

switched on, and the mild radiance shed from the lamps was greatly admired.

Specimens of house-fronts from Cairo were shown in their temporary accommodation in one of the coach-houses. These showed elaborate wood-carving, evidently designed to allow the female inmates to have a very limited view of what goes on in the outside world, but to conceal from the gaze of passers by the peering eyes behind them. There was next a hasty run through the gardens, the carnation house coming in for a considerable share of attention, and of admiration on the part of experts.

The botanical finds of the day will be more systematically given afterwards; but here it may be mentioned that Mr Brotherston gives Newton Don as a station for *Rosa arvensis*.

Then the way was taken to the Linn, all parties pleased with what they had seen and heard, but conscious all the same that they had missed scores of things worthy of attention in the grounds, gardens, and house. At the linn which has a fall of about 40 feet, attention was divided between the natural beauties of the fine waterfall—its geological, arboricultural, and botanical riches—and the works then nearing completion for the water supply and the lighting by means of electricity of the mansion house. The water power was put on and the dynamo set in motion in order that the company might the better understand the working of the machinery. On crossing the Eden Mr Balfour referred to the partial detriment from a scenic point of view caused by these operations; but he mentioned that it was his purpose to cover the blank wall and concrete with rock and foliage, so that the amenities and attractions of the linn should not ultimately suffer. After a tough climb (made easier, however, by Mrs Baird's improvised roadway), which brought the lungs into active operation, and after a three minutes' breathing space, the company prepared to resume the journey; but before parting from Mr Balfour, Mr J. R. Carr-Ellison briefly expressed the thanks of all to Mr Balfour for the great kindness he had shown the Club—for the anxiety of himself and Lady Nina to show all that could interest them had been most praiseworthy and gratifying—and the members must carry away with them a very high sense of the kindness they had received from Mr Balfour and his good lady. Mr Balfour briefly replied, and expressed his appreciation of the services which the Club by its labours

rendered to the history of the Border district, and especially as it contributed to the amassing of materials for a worthy history of the county of Berwick. On the call of Mr Gunn, a vote of thanks was awarded to Mr Wood, the gardener, who had furnished a list of the plants found in the district.

Stichill Linn has long been known as a locality for *Potentilla argentea*, and other rarish plants found and put on record by early members of the Club. To these Mr Brotherston has since added *Sagina ciliata* and *Vicia lathyroides*.

Tracks were then made for Stichill. Some members lingered on the way to hunt for botanical rarities, and a number of interesting finds were made. At one time the Bullfinch, though rare in other parts of the district, was comparatively plentiful in the parish. On visiting the church, Mr Gunn briefly narrated the outstanding historical associations of the parish, referred to the ministry of the Rev. Mr Ridpath, who wrote the *Border History*, and pointed out his grave. He also exhibited copies of the Baron-Court Minutes of Stichill from 1650 to 1802, and of the Statistical account of Hume and Stichill made in 1627, and also a MSS. volume of sermons by the Rev. Robert Cunninghame of Wilton, dated 1694.*

The company next repaired to the manse, where, independent of the kindly hospitality of Mr Gunn, that gentleman allowed the members to inspect a fine collection of district antiquities, including cannon shot—iron, stone, and half stone and half lead—gathered in the neighbourhood of Hume Castle, sword blades and handles, and a particularly fine celt from Fogo. Not less interesting were his collections of Roses and Willows prepared by the late Mr Andrew Brotherston, whose lamented death deprived the district of much unfulfilled purpose; and collections of botanical specimens prepared by Mr Gunn himself; with an extensive and nicely-arranged assortment of geological and other specimens. Detail here—though the whole display would be worthy of it—would overload our account of the day's proceedings.

Stichill was one of the first places in the south of Scotland where the Secession from the Church of Scotland took firm hold, and the preachings on sacramental occasions in connection with it on Stichill Brae were of more than local repute, large

* For Mr Gunn's notes on Stichill, see separate paper.

congregations being drawn from far and near. That religious community had here the unusual experience of having "the laird," the Pringle of Stichill of the time, associated with them. Their place as proprietors of Stichill has been taken by the Bairds of Gartsherrie fame. First, the property was bought by the late Mr Hugh Baird, at whose death the late Mr George Baird, his brother, became proprietor, he in turn being succeeded by his son, the late Mr George Alexander Baird, well known in sporting circles as Mr Abington. On the east side of the road, within a stonethrow of the church, is the farmhouse and steading of Baillieknowe, which, a generation ago, was farmed by a gentleman, Mr Hume, who had passed the best part of his days as the parish schoolmaster of Greenlaw. He was a man altogether out of the common, possessing much mechanical ingenuity, by which he was enabled to construct, in his schoolmaster days, an orrery and various electrical machines; and he often delivered lectures in the district on astronomy, electricity, and chemistry. When he entered upon the tenancy of Baillieknowe, it was a debated point whether or not he had offered too high a rent, and two farm servants, on the ploughing day, discussed the question, one of them arguing that there was no fear of Mr Hume losing money, as, alluding to his electrical knowledge, "he was gain' to muck it wi' thunner!"

All too soon the carriages were brought into requisition for the drive to Sandyknowe. On the way the company had ample opportunity of surveying the picturesque country far away to the south, shut in by the cloud-capped Cheviots. Though not lighted up by bright sunshine, almost every peak was shown, and every peak had its history or tradition connected with the stirring times of old, which many would recall, though time and opportunity failed to recount them.

On arriving at Smailholm the Rev. Mr Sime welcomed the company at the church, which was open for inspection. It originally belonged, like that of Stichill, to the monks of Coldingham. He gave an account of the edifice, which is of the long and narrow type which marks most of the very early churches. The bell was dated 1642, and had been cast in Holland. The fabric of the church was of various dates, part of it, not the oldest, being of date 1632. The Haddington gallery was of comparatively recent date. The Session Records

were preserved from 1730, a previous volume having been lost. Two modern windows had been inserted, one having the (modern) inscription "Soli Deo gloria, 1632," and the other "Repaired 1820." An old sundial was also preserved outside. The communion plate, which consists of two silver cups, tells its own history in an engraved inscription:—"This cup was purchased by the session of Smailholm, out of the Treasury, in Mister Cunningham's time. 1736." Several of the grave-stones of former ministers were pointed out, including that of the Rev. Mr Cleghorn, author of a "History of the Revolution of 1688."

The conveyances being again occupied, a short drive brought the company to the field-road leading to Sandyknowe Tower, the school children crowding on the roadside to see the unwonted sight of five laden carriages pass their way, and the youngsters raising hearty cheers to show their goodwill. On dismounting once more the ancient homestead of Wrangham was indicated on the west, for here it was, according to some biographers, that the venerated St Cuthbert spent his youth, and felt the inward promptings which led him to consecrate his life to religion, and where he is reputed to have received a visit from the venerable Bede. Nothing now exists to mark the spot where Wrangham stood save a few trees, but the name still clings to more than one of the field enclosures where the trees stand. At a little distance to the west, and standing clear out on an eminence against the sky, stand the Brother-stones, their traditionary history many a time recounted in Border story, and most recently by Sir George Douglas in his "New Border Tales."

Turning the gaze southwards, the ruins of the redoubtable stronghold of Sandyknowe (or Smailholm) Tower were full in view, and few would let their eyes rest upon them without endeavouring to realize the picture of the place and its proprietor, presented by Scott in his "Eve of St. John."

"The baron of Smaylho'me rose with day;
He spurred his courser on
Without stop or stay down the rocky way
That leads to Brotherstone."

The course of the company was exactly reversed; for they set their backs on Brotherstone, and their faces and footsteps to the bold Baron's Tower. The walk was toilsome, for the ground was both broken and steep; but the "stout heart" gained the

day, and the ruin was reached. Mr Gunn had much to tell about the hoary pile. The peculiar workmanship of the iron door, or yett, as one member thought it should be designated, first claimed attention, from which it was inferred by several members that it had been "lifted" from some English stronghold that had been looted by the early owners of the Tower. Some members of the company gave themselves up to speculating about the uses of various features noted in scrutinizing the building, both outside and inside; while others must have been struck with the strength and defensibleness of the place in olden times, when held by resolute and well-armed men. Not a few feasted their eyes on the wonderful landscape that lay unfolded to their view on the southern side, all clad in summer greenery, and diversified by endless undulations and by woods and food crops.

The view was entrancing—Nature, romance, and history combining to cast a spell of poetical and legendary enchantment over the landscape. Scott had seen it with the poet's eye, but he could never have beheld it when it was more beautiful than as it lay under the eyes of the members of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club on that inspiring summer day. Yet Scott associated it with sadness:—

"That lady sat in mournful mood,
Looked over hill and vale,
Over Tweed's fair flood and Mertoun's wood,
And all down Teviotdale."

The connection of Sir Walter Scott with the place was not forgotten, and the present hen-house was pointed out, which was said to be the only remnant left of the house in which Scott's grandfather resided, though the modern look of the masonry made some rather sceptical about this statement. The house where Scott dwelt with his grandfather was of one storey with an attic, and covered with thatch.

The following letter from the present tenant of the farm of Sandyknowe, Mr George Heweit, to Mr Ralph Richardson, W.S., Gattonside House, Melrose, describes the fate of the old farmhouse in which Sir Walter Scott resided:—

Sandyknowe, Smailholm, Kelso,

12th June 1894.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your inquiry regarding the farmhouse here being occupied by Sir Walter Scott when a child, I believe that the

present house was never occupied by him, as I was informed by an old servant of my father's that the house that Sir Walter resided in was pulled down over 50 years ago to make way for improvements on the steading. The site is now covered by other buildings, and nothing remains to indicate that it had ever been occupied as a dwelling house.

Yours faithfully,

GEORGE HEWEIT.

The rent paid by old Scott when he entered the farm as a young man was from £60 to £80, but perhaps that was somewhat under its market value, as he was a favoured tenant of his relative, John Scott of Harden, who was then proprietor of the place. About 1840 the rent was £700, with a tenant expending several thousand pounds in improvements. Even at the low rent paid by Scott he had not the wherewith to stock it, and he took into his employment an old shepherd from whom he borrowed £30—the savings of a thrifty lifetime—for that purpose. With this sum master and man visited a Border sheep fair near Wooler to purchase a flock of sheep, and the old herd went from hirsle to hirsle to find a lot to his mind. At last he found one, and hastened to seek his master, whom he at last found galloping about on a mettled hunter. The herd stood aghast when he learned that his master had spent the £30 in the purchase of the hunter; but he concluded that he would have to make up his mind to a “bad bargain.” Not long afterwards Scott, who was a splendid horseman, rode his hunter at a meeting of hounds, and his “mount” figured so well that it took the fancy of one of the followers of the pack, and a sale was effected at double the amount of the original purchase money, so that enough was obtained to stock the farm and please the herd.

Scott's grandfather prospered in the place, though it was not cultivating the soil that proved his most prolific source of income. He was among the pioneers of the cattle trade, which at that time (1720 or 1730) sprang up between Scotland and England; and thus the grandfather's house was a comfortable home for the “Great Unknown” in his infancy and physical infirmity.

In connection with Sandyknowe, then tenanted by an intelligent Dissenter of the name of Stewart, the fact is worth recalling that here for some years a side school was taught by

Mr James Dodds, who was destined to attain considerable rank in London as a Parliamentary solicitor, and who is well known in literature as the author of "The Fifty Years' Struggle of the Scottish Covenanters" and a "Life of Dr Chalmers." Mr Dodds belonged to the peasant rank of life, but early gave indications of the possession of considerable talent. He was patronised by the contemporary Duke of Roxburghe, on whose home farm his relatives worked; but an early waywardness of temper led to the withdrawal of previous favours, and the lad forsook the halls of Edinburgh University for the life of a strolling player; but, luckily, this calling did not last long with him. He found an opening for his talents in the small school at Sandyknowe, where he read much useful literature and found some employment for his pen. He then spent some time in the law office of Mr Scott of Abbotsmeadow, and after a time found his way to London. He had some correspondence about this period with Thomas Carlyle, whose letters to him are preserved in a biographical sketch which his relative, the late Rev. James Dodds, Dunbar, prefixed to his posthumously-published "Lays of the Scottish Covenanters." Mr Dodds, who was also most popular as a lecturer, died very suddenly at Broughty Ferry, on September 12th 1874.

Much time had been pleasantly spent in endeavouring to view all that was worth seeing, and programme time was being exceeded. However, the drive to Kelso was mostly down-hill, and the Queen's Head was reached about 4.30. The company were soon seated, and Mr Hill's tempting fare was fast disappearing. Mr J. R. Carr-Ellison occupied the chair, and near him were Rev. Mr Gunn and Mr R. Middlemas, Treasurer of the Club. Among those present were—Mr J. L. Newbigin; Mr W. T. Hindmarsh, F.L.S.; Rev. James A. Sharrock; Rev. J. Walker, Newcastle; Mr Edward Shaw; Mr J. P. Simpson; Mr D. Hume (visitor); Rev. Edward Thornton; Rev. M. H. Graham, Maxton; Mr Robert Langwill; Rev. Dr Hunter, Galashiels; Rev. W. L. Sime; Rev. P. Hay Hunter (visitor); Mr John Dunlop, Lanark; Mr A. M. Dunlop, Ashkirk; Mr George Wood, Exchange Buildings, Jedburgh; Major-Gen. John James Boswall, Darnick, Melrose; Rev. Dr Snodgrass, Canonbie; Mr James Thomson, Shawdon; Mr James Wood, Galashiels; Mr Alex. F. Roberts, Selkirk; Mr Adam Laing, Hawick; Mr William Laing, London (visitor); Mr J. C. Hodgson, Warkworth; Mr C. E. Carr,

Dunston; Mr Thomas Craig, Kelso (visitor); Mr Thomas Smail, Jedburgh; Mr David M. Smail, London (visitor); Mr Walter Laidlaw, Abbey Gardens, Jedburgh; Mr Andrew Waugh, Hawick; Mr W. Grant Guthrie, Hawick; Mr D. McB. Watson, Hawick. Among those who had been with the excursion were—Rev. David Paul, Roxburgh; Dr Stuart, Chirnside; Rev. Mr Gallway, Kirby Holm; Mrs Craig and daughter and son, Hawick; and others whose names were not procurable.

After dinner the Chairman gave the toasts of the Queen and the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, and in giving the latter expressed satisfaction that the day had been spent so pleasantly, and tendering thanks to Mr Gunn for all his kindness, and for his efforts to make the meeting instructive. Mr Middlemas also complimented Mr Gunn on his services, and Mr Gunn briefly replied, stating that he would have great pleasure in promoting by all means in his power the interests of the Club. He referred with regret to the absence of Dr Hardy, but mentioned that the most recent tidings regarding him gave hope that he would soon be able to resume attendance at their meetings. He also referred to the favour conferred upon the Club by Mr Balfour in opening his place to the members, and conducting them through the house and grounds, and to the handiwork of the late Mr Andrew Brotherston, as well as to the kindness shown them by Mr Hewit, the tenant of Sandyknowe. "The Ladies" was also given as a toast from the chair, which concluded the programme.

The following were nominated for membership:—Rev. Jevon J. Muschamp Perry, M.A., F.R.S.A., Alnwick; Mr George Pigg, Thornhill, Alnwick; Mr David Hume, Thornton.

It only remains to mention that though at times the weather looked threatening, not a drop of rain fell to mar the pleasures of the day. All left the Queen's Head pleased with Mr Hill's well-prepared dinner, and refreshed for the homeward journey.

VISIT TO NETHERWITTON.

THE fourth meeting of the year of the members of the Club was held on Wednesday, August 30th, when the company assembled at Morpeth Station. Amongst those present were Capt. J. R. Carr-Ellison, President; the Rev David Paul, Roxburgh; Mr W. B. Boyd, Faldonside; Captain Norman, R.N., Berwick; the Rev. Dr Sprott, North Berwick; Dr Philip, Morpeth; Mr Cook, Mr J. L. Newbiggin, Mr H. C. D. France, Mr G. H. Thompson, Alnwick; Mr John Turnbull, Selkirk; Mr Arch. Dunlop, Ashkirk; Mr T. Mathison, Wandylaw; Rev. A. E. Macnay, Ellingham; Mr C. E. Carr, Low Hedgeley; Rev E. M. Adamson, Sunderland; Mr T. Graham, Alnwick; Mr Edward Thew, Mr J. C. Hodgson, Mr Geo. Tate, Rev. E. H. Adamson, Mr W. T. Hindmarsh, F.L.S., and Mr R. Middlemas, Treasurer, Alnwick. The place fixed upon for the visit was Netherwitton village and hall, the residence of Mr Thornton R. Trevelyan. It was left to the members to choose between taking the morning train to Ewesley station and walking thence to the rendezvous, or going down to Morpeth and driving from there. The party divided. Those who elected to go by Ewesley were met at that station on their arrival by Mr Trevelyan, Mr Percival, Longwitton Hall, and the Rev J. Walker, who had undertaken the arduous task of acting as guide for the day. A move was at once made for the ancient British camp and burial ground near the station. Mr Trevelyan pointed out to the members where a cist vaen was discovered in some allotments now called Collacres, but which was formerly known as Callegres—which, he said, probably meant rich grass land.

By the kind permission of Sir Andrew Noble, the party proceeded through the beautifully wooded lands of Nunnykirk. Mr Walker explained that Nunnykirk was a place of some note early in the 16th century. In ancient deeds it was variously spelled—Nonickekirke, Nunnykirke, Newinkirke, Nunkirke, and Nunnakirke. In 1542 Ralph Fenwick of Nunnykirk was one of the most able men of the middle marches. Mr Walker traced the connection of the Nunnykirk estate with that of Newminster Abbey, and showed that a tower, chapel, and other edifices had all been built there—all traces of which above ground had long since disappeared, but some evidences were from time to time come across in digging.

The first to arrive at Netherwitton was the party which had driven from Morpeth up the valley of the Fout, by way of Pigdon. Under the guidance of the Rev. A. Jones, Rector of Stannington, they had called at Stanton and inspected the old manor house of the Fenwick family, which in the reign of Henry VI., 1422-61, was a famous pele tower. Mr Jones explained that Veitch, the Covenanter, had lived in it, and that not far from it was Clavering's Cross, where one of the Claverings fell in an encounter with the Scots. From Stanton the party walked across the fields to Witton Shields, where they found much to interest them in the old tower bearing the date 1608, and also in the old, and now happily beautifully restored Roman Catholic Chapel. Arrived at Netherwitton, they were kindly received and made welcome by Mrs T. R. Trevelyan, Mr T. Trevelyan, junr., and Miss Trevelyan. Both parties were entertained to a sumptuous luncheon by Mr and Mrs Trevelyan before proceeding to visit the fine grounds and well-kept gardens.

The botanical specimens in the grounds and garden were of an interesting order, and in their researches the members had the willing help of Mr C. Percival of Longwitton. The King and Queen oak trees—the girth of the former being 13 feet, and the latter 11 feet—were visited, and an ancient defunct monarch was inspected whose earlier dimensions were 22 feet in diameter. Mr Walker, with the assistance of Mr Trevelyan, pointed out the leading features of interest in the building, giving a history of the Trevelyan family and their connection with the place, and showing how at one time the village of Netherwitton had stood not where the present one does, but between it and the hall.

In the seventeenth century a fair was held annually at Netherwitton from the 8th to the 13th of August, when the squire had to entertain all the "muggers." "He found it," said Mr Walker, "a very costly business." Mr Walker then explained how the grandfather of the present squire had sought to introduce the manufacture of cotton into the village, and had erected a large mill. The introduction of the railway and the development of the canal system, however, militated so much against the scheme that it had to be abandoned, and ultimately it was converted into a woollen mill, where even to-day a small business is done. Mr Trevelyan headed the party, and took them up to

the top storey of the house, where they were shown a secret chamber known as the "Priest's Hole," into which several members went. It was used in times of danger for retiring into. At the rear of the building there was pointed out some of the remains of the original castle, which had been built by Roger Thornton, who died in 1429.

Mr Walker made reference to the connection which Robert Trollope, the architect, had with Netherwitton and the Moot Hall, Newcastle, as well as with Capheaton Hall. At one time in his journey either to or from Scotland, Oliver Cromwell in 1651, with nine regiments of foot and two of dragoons made the hall his headquarters for two days. Lord Lovat had been there as a friend of the Thorntons. A well preserved stone was seen inserted in the wall. It bore the inscription "Anno Regis Edwardi Quinti," (in the year of Edward the Fifth.) The site and dimensions of the old chapel were clearly defined. Mr Walker stated that among the items connected with the Netherwitton Church, was one relating so far back as 1680, when in the presentment it was stated, "We have not a large Church Bible or a chest for alms, but are endeavouring to procure them; we have not a decent pulpit, but are about repairing it." Mr Wm. Thornton and Mrs Mary Thornton and 68 others were presented at the same time as Papists.

After seeing through the gardens the whole party re-assembled in front of the hall, when on the motion of the President, Capt. J. R. Carr-Ellison, Mr and Mrs Trevelyan were thanked for the cordial and hospitable manner in which they had received and entertained the members on their visit to the historic seat.

The whole party then made the return journey by way of Longwitton, Dyke Neuk, and Mitford, to the Queen's Head (Miss Robinson's) where dinner was served in an excellent manner, the President occupying the chair. The whole proceedings went off without a single hitch, the weather throughout being of a most delightful description.

The following were proposed for membership:—Mr John Dalgleish, Rothley Crag, Cambo; Rev. Arthur Edward Macnay, Ellingham, Chathill; J. P. F. Philip, M.D., Morpeth.

The following Notes on the visit of the B.N.C. to Netherwitton were contributed by the Rev. Matthew J. Culley, Longhorsley.

The following objects of interest at and connected with Netherwitton Hall were shown:—

1.—The family portraits (very numerous) chiefly Thorntons and relatives of the Thorntons, as Scrope of Danby, Swinburne of Capheaton, Radcliffe of Dilston, Meynell of Kilvington (Yarm.) The collection is remarkable as being composed almost entirely of portraits of members of old North-country Catholic families. The Thorntons of Netherwitton were, at all times, staunch Roman Catholics.

2.—The “Priest’s Hiding Place,” apparently a genuine hiding hole, well contrived, opening off a cupboard in a room on the third storey. Lord Lovat of ’45 is said to have been hidden here, but I do not know that this is authentic. The hiding hole was probably constructed solely for the use of the Catholic clergy, in case of necessity, in the time of the penal laws.

3.—The old tower or oldest part of the mansion (incorporated with the later building) with a coat of arms and date (I think time of Edward V.)

Hodgson gives full particulars about the date of Netherwitton Hall. I may be wrong in supposing one part of the present mansion at Netherwitton to be older than the rest.

On the back wall of the house one can trace distinctly the mark of the gable of the chapel, pulled down in the present century by the Trevelyan family. This was the domestic chapel of the family, and was used for the Catholic service in the time of the Thornton family. The chapel appears to have been of considerable size. Even within the last 100 years almost all the inhabitants of the village were Catholics.

4.—Some remarkably fine oak trees, in the wood north-west of the House. These no doubt were shown and notes taken of them. N.B.—The silver firs in the avenue at Nunnykirk are very fine.

5.—The old tower or chapel-house of Witton-Shields, formerly part of the Netherwitton estate, built by the Thorntons, probably about 1608, which date is on a stone on the outside of the tower. This tower, and some land adjoining, has for long been in the possession of the Roman Catholic Church—apparently by gift of the Thornton family. The first floor is entirely occupied by the chapel, which is ecclesiastically and otherwise dependent on the Roman Catholic Church of Longhorsley (one mile and a half east of Netherwitton) and is served from there. The arms of Thornton impaling Radcliffe are on the ceiling of the chapel. The walls of the chapel are covered with very beautiful black oak, reaching to the ceiling. A foundation for Masses for the souls of members of the families of Thornton and Swinburne of Capheaton, is attached to Witton-Shields. A portion of the old Baptismal register of this chapel is preserved at Longhorsley.

GALASHIELS.

ON Wednesday, September 13th, the members of the Club had their fifth excursion this season, the district traversed being Caddon Valley and Tweedside from Walkerburn to Galashiels. In the company, who left the Douglas Hotel, Galashiels, at half-past nine in the morning, were Major-General Boswell, Darnlee—with whom were three ladies; Mr Ralph Richardson, Gattonside House; Mr William B. Boyd, Faldonside; the Rev. Dr Hunter and the Rev. Mr Callander, Galashiels; Rev. David Paul, Roxburgh; Rev. George Gunn, Stichill; Rev. Mr Goldie, Walkerburn; Dr D. J. Wood; Mr Robert Romanes of Harryburn, Lauder; Mr Robert S. Craig, Edinburgh; Mr Archibald, Mr Dunlop, and Rev. James Daun, Ashkirk; Rev. Robert Small, Caddonfoot; Mr John Turnbull, Ettrick View, Selkirk; Mr D. M'B. Watson, Hawick; Mr John Cochrane, Galashiels; and Mr James Wood, Galashiels—guide for the day. The morning was very dull and grey, with a fresh wind from the west threatening rain, but only one shower fell during the outing, and while it continued the company were enjoying the hospitality of Mr Alexander Rutherford, under the historic roof of Ashiesteel House, of which at present he is tenant.

The first pause was at the plantation opposite Blyndlee, the residence of Mr George Dickson, where the company were shown a section of the Catrail, the ditch here being about 26 feet in width, with a high earth wall on its margin next the river. It was explained that the dimensions here are stronger or larger than on most of the ancient work, which is still traceable at places from Torwoodlee hill fort to the Peel Fell in the Cheviots, a distance of about 70 miles. In answer to a question regarding its purpose, Mr James Wilson replied that many theories were held, but his belief was that it was primarily designed as a road, and might also serve as a tribal boundary. The name, '*the Catrail*,' he thought misleading, for there were many precisely similar works in Peebles, Berwick, and Roxburgh shires in connection with the British hill forts.

The next place visited was the broch at Torwoodlee. Mr Wilson showed the company a plan of the hill fort in which the broch is situated, and a memoir on the broch, the relics found in it, and its surroundings, read by Mr James Curle, junr., F.S.A., Melrose, to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and published in Vol. xxvi. of their Proceedings, in which, at their leisure,

they could study all the details. He pointed to the remaining foundation of a stone wall which had invested the fort, still 24 feet in thickness, and with a great wide ditch on its outer side, and said that judging from what remained of the now ruined walls, the floor of the fort appeared to have been 490 feet from south-west to north-east, and 430 feet on the transverse line. Mr Curle's figure of the broch, on an enlarged scale, was then shown, and its entrance and chambers referred to.

The party then proceeded to inspect the ruins. It was briefly stated that in the north of Scotland the sites of between 300 and 400 brochs had been mapped by archæologists, though only four were known south of the Forth—one at Torwood, near Stirling, one on the Cockburn Law, not far from Duns, the one before them, and a smaller one on the Bow farm, on the other side of the vale of Gala. They were fortified dwellings consisting of a thick wall of stones without cement, enclosing a space generally believed to have been open to the sky. The wall before them was from $17\frac{1}{2}$ to 19 feet in thickness, and the enclosed space 43 feet in diameter.

Showing the company a photo of Mousa broch, Mr Wilson said it was still about 40 feet in height, and the only opening in its exterior was a narrow doorway and lobby conducting to the interior. From the floor of the interior were openings into chambers in the wall, and from one of these a stair, also in the wall, led to successive tiers of small chambers in the wall but with openings, or windows they might be called, to the open space enclosed by the great wall. Two of these lowest chambers were pointed out in the Torwoodlee specimen, and three steps of the stair that had led to the series higher up the wall. The Torwoodlee broch was larger considerably than anyone in the north of Scotland, but smaller than the one on Cockburn Law, which was described and figured in the records of the Club. In the northern brochs the relics found included bone tools of various kinds, coarse, hand-made pottery, and some implements of stone, indicating an early historic period, though he knew of no record in history or old ballad of the building of a broch. From the floor of the one in which they stood, which was covered a couple of inches deep with wood charcoal, were disinterred fragments of Roman glass of different colours, and representing five and probably six varieties of vessels. Eight varieties of pottery, also Roman, were got, and one coin of Vespasian. Two Celtic works

were obtained—one of bronze, thought to be part of a horse's harness; and the other, a small bronze hollowed disk with crimson enamelling inside, thought to have been possibly an ornament on the trappings of a horse. None of the rude tools of the northern brochs were found in it. But the collection was larger and better than that found at Torwood in Stirling, and the one on Cockburn Law—of which the popular name is Edin's Hall.

In passing the north side of Meikle Hill, attention was called to 'Meikle Pots,' in which Conventicles were held by the Covenanters. The wife of Pringle of Torwoodlee, and Mrs Scott of Gala, and some working people from Galashiels were there caught one day by Claverhouse, and all were prosecuted, Pringle having to pay some £1700 to get his wife out of the scrape. Asked how the pots had been made, Mr Wilson said they had all been dug out by running water, probably from the melting of a glacier which had one day covered valley and height up to the existing 1000 feet contour line. Elibank Hill on the north side was all hollowed by a similar agency, but the gullies were there on a much grander scale, and hollows of the same nature were common enough all over the Southern Uplands.

On going through Clovenfords, the situation of the Tweedside Vineries, it was remarked by one of the company that in Sir Walter Scott's time Clovenfords was the post town for Galashiels, and the letters were conveyed from and to Galashiels by a pedestrian. Turning up the hill here to get to the Caddon Valley, the site of Whytbank tower, the first residence of the Pringles of Yair, was pointed out at the east end of what at one time must have been an avenue of trees, many of which yet remain. It was from about 1534 and onward one of the finest residences in the county of Selkirk, and was abandoned in 1827, when its eighth laird built Yair House on Tweedside. Descending the west end of the hill on which the ruin of Whytbank stands, the track of probably the first made road from Berwickshire to Peebles was pointed out going down the slope through the ruins of a hamlet that at one time possessed a large house of entertainment 'for man and beast,' and where the clack of about forty shuttles were re-echoed by the rocky cliff of Craiglatch or Craiglethe, its earliest name, part of the old forest steading of Newhall, mentioned in a list dated 1468 as in possession of a Hoppringle, and latterly of his descendant, Pringle of Stichill.

The fragments of the old keep peep out from the grass on the farm steading of Newhall, also a notable habitation, from its having been the residence for thirty-two years of Walter Elliot, who died there in 1861. When he began farming, the common system of a wide district around Newhall was that called 'out-field and infield,' which included periods of fallow to enable the soil to recover the drain by cropping. Before he died, and through force of his example, laying ground in fallow was abolished, and cultivation was carried up the hill sides to about 900 feet above sea-level. He was born, we believe, at Crosslee, Gala Water, and was the father of the family of Elliots who are famous as farmers over all the south of Scotland.

Here the valley was crossed to get to Laidlawstiel, which stands on the watershed of a lateral pass from Caddon valley to Tweedside, and 800 feet above sea-level. The party walked through the garden and small policy. The house is one of the summer residences of Lord and Lady Reay, and was in her Ladyship's lifetime transformed out of an ordinary farmhouse, once owned, we believe, by Mr Gibson, father of Mr Gibson, Haymount. The place must be cold, as it stands high and on a narrow pass with heights on either side. A strip of plantation faces the gale from the west, but being down the slope from the house it cannot be a very effective screen, we should think. The buildings occupy three sides of a square, and the mansion proper is the middle block with front elevation to Tweedside. This side is three storeys in height, the first flat half sunk into the terrace on which the building stands. Two oriel windows in the central portion improve the aspect of the building, which is of rubble work. The terrace and grassy slope beyond it show some tastily arranged flower plots, but this is not a situation in which to expect delicate flowers. In the shrubbery is a healthy looking specimen of an *Auracaria* from Chili, popularly called the 'Monkey Puzzle,' because that sagacious variety of animal cannot ascend the tree, of which the bark is entirely covered with hard prickles. The reason for this singularity is supposed to be the puzzle that the monkey generations cannot find out.

Getting into the carriages again and descending a steep road to Thornilee steading, two small cottages up the slope on 'Cauldface' hill—the last survival of a hamlet called Trinley Knowes, is pointed to by one of the company there born. The

slope from the cottages to the road shows a succession of parallel earthen dikes a few feet in height, but still distinctly visible. Various opinions on the origin of these walls are hazarded—the most probable in our view being that the original Trinly Knowes was a crofters' settlement, and that these walls mark the lots of cultivated ground held by each crofter. Pretty views up and down Tweed valley are seen from this high ground, but the gloom of grey cloud and haze on Wednesday was so pronounced as to dispel all thoughts of the beautiful.

The party drove on to Walkerburn, and during a brief pause there some biscuits were obtained at a grocer's shop; but the town has not reached that stage in civilisation at which it is judged necessary to have a hotel. It is getting on, however. In 1854 not a stone of the place was laid. In 1856 Henry Ballantyne and Robert Frier of Galashiels built the first mill—one for spinning woollen yarns. Now the original mill is expanded into one of the largest tweed factories in the south of Scotland, employing over 120 weavers, and probably over 300 hands altogether. The other mill may employ from a half to two-thirds of that number, and the population should be somewhere near 2000. A public school was built in 1861, a church in 1875, which was doubled in size in 1891, and is now a parish church with all the privileges and rights of such. It has long had a Post Office and a railway station, we think one constable, a great co-operative store, a Templar's Lodge, and its latest addition is a Congregational dissenting church. It is surely about time that the well-known declaration in *Hudibras*, about the sinister action of a certain important personage in this world's affairs, were realised.

Crossing the Tweed here, the party drove down the right bank of the river to visit Elibank Tower. On getting through a portion of the pretty natural wood, which beautifies the slope on the left to Tweedside, it was agreed not to ascend the haunch of the hill on which the ruin is perched, but to hold onward for Ashiestiel. Not a bad view was, however, got of the ruin looking grimly through the faint drizzle. Pretty views up over the Tweed and Innerleithen are obtainable from the height after getting out of Elibank wood, but they must be seen under the glow of sunset to bring out their beauty, when the slanting beams gild slopes and points, contrasting with the deep gloom of the valleys.

Ashiestiel grounds were entered through a short avenue, not of very old trees, and the drive is over a series of curves through a pretty piece of 'park.' Here the visitors were received and welcomed by Mr Alexander Rutherford and Mrs Rutherford, Galashiels, at present with their family occupying the building. Mr Rutherford led the way to the rooms in the building associated with Sir Walter Scott, the first a small library room in which, according to common allegation, Scott wrote *Marmion*, and the opening chapters of *Waverley*. He stated, however, that the opinion of Miss Russell, proprietrix of the mansion and the estate, was that this writing was done in another room, which in Scott's time was dining room and parlour. In the room first entered the company were shown a leather-covered chair with mournful associations. It was a gift from Sir Walter to a lady relative at Ashiestiel, an invalid; and when Scott, long after, returned from his ineffectual search for health on the sunny Mediterranean, the chair was taken to Abbotsford and was his favourite resting place until the end came. It was subsequently returned to Ashiestiel, and was a most highly valued possession of Miss Russell.

Several pictures in the room, chiefly family portraits, were described by Mr Rutherford. Scott's dining room was then entered, and many pictures on the walls described. Since Scott's time a large wing has been added to the building, and in the dining room there the company were invited to accept the hospitality of Mr and Mrs Rutherford. Some more family portraits were here shown—one of them being that of Professor Dr Rutherford of Edinburgh, whose daughter was mother of Sir Walter Scott; another daughter being mother of the late Sir James Russell of Ashiestiel, so that Sir Walter and he were cousins, though the daughters of the Professor were by different wives. Among the portraits is one by Sir Joshua Reynolds, one by Raeburn, some by Sir David Wilkie, and some by Ramsay, son of Allan Ramsay. Among the portraits is one of Sir R. M. Keith in Highland dress, of date 1750, and proving that the dress was not a modern arrangement due to the influence of the writings of Sir Walter—which is sometimes alleged. It is almost the same as that of one of our Highland regiments.

Mr Rutherford showed the deed by which Sir Walter obtained a lease of the house and lands of Ashiestiel, the owner, his cousin, the late General Sir James Russell, being then a young

man in the military service of the East India Company. It was dated 1804, and gave Scott power to sub-let either the cultivated or pastoral grounds of the estate, and the lease was to hold for six years. The grandfather, probably, of the present Laird of Whytbank, negotiated the lease on the part of General Russell, and Mr Rutherford read the following hitherto unpublished letter from Sir Walter to Mr Pringle relative thereto:—

Edinburgh, Nov. 1810.

Dear Sir,

I have not the least objection to pay £105 (or one hundred guineas) for my present occupation of Ashiestiel, as I am quite satisfied that if you did not think such a rise of rent reasonable in the circumstances you would not propose it. And I now agree with you that it will be the better to take from year to year than to enter into another lease. I would only put you in mind that I wish the fishings to be entirely at my disposal, as a cross-grained tenant might be troublesome upon that point. I think also with the additional rent you might spare the wood for new gates when he cuts any, and I would pay the workmanship, etc., but on this point I come within your own will.

Mrs Scott joins me in kind compliments to Mrs Pringle, and regard me,

Dear Sir,

Very truly your faithfull servant,

WALTER SCOTT.

P.S.—The water will not, I think, be an object to the tenant, though it is a *sine qua non* with me.

The inference from this was that Scott held the place as yearly tenant until he removed to Abbotsford.

Mr Rutherford was warmly thanked by the Rev. Mr Paul, Roxburgh, on behalf of the Club. Some of the party went down to Tweedside to look on an oak, beneath the shade of which was one of Scott's favourite seats, and some leaves were plucked to be sent as souvenirs to friends in London and America. Another group looked for traces of the Peel or tower, the nucleus of the present mansion, and were successful in making out that portions of its walls exist, and that the modern walls are extensions. These are in the western portion of the edifice, and one of them is yet the wall of the small library room used by Scott, of which the wall is five feet thick. On the floor immediately below, the wall is six feet in thickness at the base, and had in recent if not in Scott's time, an arched stone roof and was called 'the dungeon.' The is now away, and the place is fitted up as a wine cellar. From the floor rises what

has evidently been at one time a spiral stone stair of the regular feudal type, and the principal entrance to the tower was at this place, and though blocked inside has still a wooden door outside.

We may add Ashiestiel was one of the forest steadings forfeited by Douglas in 1455, and annexed to the Crown. From 1486 to 1574 it was held by the Kers of the Ferniehirst branch. In 1643 it belonged to the Earl Traquair, and in 1661 to a Murray of the Philiphauth family, who was a zealous Covenanter, the husband of three wives in succession, and who, to put it briefly, was in 1679 roused by the Crown, most likely because he could not pay the fines for his covenanting delinquencies. In 1712 it was purchased by William Russell. Colonel William Russell, his grandson, who died in 1804, married Miss Rutherford, daughter of Professor Rutherford, Edinburgh, and half-sister of the mother of Sir Walter Scott. The late General Russell was their son, and his daughter, Miss Russell, is his successor. Miss Russell, we are told, thinks the original tower was built in the time of Charles first—1600-1649. The Earl of Traquair was not likely to build it, as he could not require a residence there, and it may be older than the time of Charles, and built by the Kers.

From Ashiestiel the drive was by Caddonfoot, Fairnielee, the Rink, and Abbotsford without pause. The party proceeded along Church Street to the Cross and the Old Hall, which Mr Wood pointed out as associated with Sir Walter Scott.

Dinner was taken in the Hotel, the party being joined by Provost Craig-Brown, Selkirk; and Mr William Little, banker. Mr Boyd, Faldonside, was moved to the chair in the absence of the President, and Mr James Wood was croupier.

After dinner the Rev. Mr Sharp, Heatherlie Church, Selkirk, was proposed as a member.

The Chairman, in giving the toast, 'The Berwickshire Naturalists' Club,' said he had heard from a friend who had seen their indefatigable Secretary, Mr Hardy, at Warkworth, that his health was improving much. (Hear, hear.)

The Rev. Mr Gunn, Stichill, in proposing the health of 'The Lady Members,' referring to Miss Russell of Ashiestiel, said the work done for the Club by her could never be forgotten. Not only had the Club enjoyed her hospitality and the pleasure of seeing many interesting things under her roof, but she had contributed many valuable papers to

the society. To the lady visitors, with whose presence they had been honoured that day, he wished also to make acknowledgment, and he hoped the Club would long have the honour of enrolling lady members.

The company then rose about six o'clock.

BERWICK MEETING.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the members of the Club took place at Berwick on Wednesday, October 11th, in the Berwick Museum. Amongst those present were—Capt. Carr-Ellison, Hedgeley, President (in chair); Major-Gen. Sir William Crossman, Cheswick House, Beal; Mr Robert Crossman; Ald. Captain Norman, R.N., Berwick; Captain Forbes, R.N., Berwick; Dr Embleton, Newcastle; C. B. P. Bosanquet, Rock; Rev. G. Gunn, M.A., Hume and Stichill; Mr R. Middlemas, Alnwick; Mr G. H. Thompson, Alnwick; Mr W. T. Hindmarsh, F.L.S., Alnwick; Mr Peter Loney, Marchmont; Mr W. Weatherhead, Berwick; Mr Bateson, Newcastle; Mr G. P. Hughes, Middleton Hall, Wooler; Mr R. G. Bolam, Berwick; Mr W. Wilson, Berwick; Mr R. Weddell, Berwick; Mr J. Dunlop, Berwick; Mr E. Willoby, etc.

Amongst the objects exhibited was a copy of the first volume of the new History of Northumberland, which is to be issued in a few days, and which has been prepared by Mr Bateson.

VILLAGE LAND.

Before delivering his Address, the President said he had been asked by Dr Hardy after the meeting at Netherwitton, if he could say anything about the system of village land there. He had made enquiries of Mr Trevelyan, but Mr Trevelyan wrote that he had no information of how long this old custom had lasted, as the Netherwitton papers and documents had been burnt. All that he knew was that as long as the father of the oldest man could remember 60 acres were let to 12 tenants, half of the land being for hay, and half for pasture. It did not pass from father to children, but was simply let, men employed on the Netherwitton estate having the preference. These men had no right to it as far as Mr Trevelyan knew; it was simply a privilege granted by the owners of the estate. Of course he might be wrong. Dr Hardy said there was something of the same kind at Warkworth, but there it descended from father to son.

In concluding his Address, the President nominated the Rev. George Gunn, M.A., of Hume and Stichill as his successor for the ensuing year.

MEETINGS OF THE PAST YEAR.—REPORTS.

In the absence of Dr Hardy, Mr R. MIDDLEMAS, Alnwick, produced reports of the various field meetings which have taken place during the past year. He said the absence of Dr Hardy from these meetings in consequence of illness had been a great loss to the Club indeed. By his instructions, some gentlemen in the localities which had been visited had kindly undertaken to supply notes of the various districts, and these were what he now read.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following new members were then elected:—Cuthbert Ellison Carr, Hedgeley; M. E. Phillips, Bank of England, Newcastle; Geo. G. Turnbull, Abbey St. Bathans; John Wilson, Chapelhill, Cockburnspath; Rev. D. Hunter, D.D., Galashiels; Dr Christison, Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, Edinburgh; David Bruce, Station agent, Dunbar; George Murray Wilson, Kilmeny, Hawick; Rev. J. J. Muscamp Perry, M.A., F.A.S., Alnwick; George Pigg, Thornhill, Alnwick; David Hume, Thornton; John Dalgleish, Rothley Crag, Cambo; Rev. A. E. Macnay, Ellingham, Chathill; G. P. Phillips, M.D., Morpeth; Rev. J. Sharp, Selkirk; James Curle, jun., F.S.A., Melrose; Rev. J. Burleigh, Ednam; John Caverhill, Jedneuk, Jedburgh; Robert Walker, M.D., Wooler; J. Wright, agent, Bank of Scotland, Duns; Allan Falconer, jun., Duns; William Home Waite, Duns; John Green, Wark; and Thomas Douglas, Amble.

Ald. Captain NORMAN said he was sure they were all glad to hear there were so many candidates for membership, but he wished to know whether, by their election, they should transgress the numerical limit to which the Club was confined.

Mr MIDDLEMAS—I think not; I think we shall still be within the mark in consequence of the number of deaths that have taken place.

FINANCES.

Mr MIDDLEMAS said the Club was in a very flourishing condition as far as the finances were concerned. It was some years ago since he had such a large balance as he now had. The accounts, which had been audited by Mr John Bolam,

accountant, showed a surplus in his hands of £38. That large balance arose from the fact that the printing of the Proceedings was about £50 less than in the preceding year. The Proceedings of the previous year had been very extensively illustrated, and very properly too, as they contained a work meant to be illustrated—the Pre-Reformation Churches of Berwickshire, by Mr Ferguson, Duns. He was sure every member of the Club was gratified with that literary production, which had received unqualified commendation from the various literary societies to which it had been sent.

ANTIQUITIES.

Mr Thompson, Alnwick, exhibited an ancient urn which had been found in a quarry at Amble about six months ago; and a javelin head found in a grave along with another urn, which through the carelessness of workman had been broken.

MEETINGS FOR NEXT YEAR.

The following places were chosen for visitation next year:—(1) Earlstoun for camps in Upper Lauderdale, which have never been visited by the Club; (2) Cockburnspath, for exploration of East Coast from Bilsdean to Thornton Loch; (3) Belford, Bamborough and Spindleston; (4) Morpeth for Bothal; (5) Gordon for Mellerstain Woods; and (6) Berwick.

DELEGATES TO THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Mr Hughes suggested the revival of the former custom of the Club of sending two delegates to the annual meetings of the British Association. Ultimately, after some discussion, it was agreed that Mr Hughes and the President, for the time being, or a member nominated by him, should be the delegates.

A vote of thanks to the President for conducting the meeting and for his services during the year terminated the proceedings.

Members were pleased, both before and after the meeting, to find the house of Mrs Barwell Carter, on her happy recovery to health, re-opened for the examination of numerous treasures interesting to the Club; and here also visitors were privileged to obtain another inspection of Miss Dickinson's fine paintings of wild flowers.

The members of the Club afterwards dined at the King's Arms Hotel.

Amble and Hauxley. By J. C. HODGSON, Warkworth.

PART II.—AMBLE.

APPROACHED from the north or north-west, the town of AMBLE presents an attractive appearance. Extending to some three quarters of a mile in length, the streets range themselves in a crescent or scimitar shape—raised on a terrace—above the shallow basin or broad which contains the bed of the Coquet. When at spring and high tides this basin is covered by gleaming waters, the scene has much of beauty. The sky line is broken by belfries of church and chapel, and by the loftier public buildings. The coal staiths at the eastward end are marked and distinguished by the shipping to which they minister.

As a reference to the table given in page 88 will prove, the population has increased by leaps and bounds, and continues to increase. Almost the whole output of the large and constantly working colliery of Broomhill in Chevington is shipped here, as well as the coal from the local colliery at Radcliffe, which latter promises, from its recently sunk and yet more important shaft to further develop the trade of the port.

It is not within the scope of this paper to describe the municipal arrangements, nor to do more than glance at the modern development of its industries. An act to create a Harbour Commission was passed in 1837, under whose powers, a scheme—propounded by Mr Murray, endorsed by Sir John Rennie—was carried out; by it the river's mouth has been defended by north and south piers, etc. It is stated that the total expenditure has been about £180,000.

As has already been noticed, an ecclesiastical district or parish was formed by the cutting off from the ancient parish of Warkworth—by an Order in Council in 1869—of the townships of Amble, Hauxley, Gloster-hill, and part of Togston. The remainder of Togston was added by another Order about 1890. The rectory and great tithes of the parish of Warkworth being in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners as assignees of the Bishop of Carlisle, a fraction of them was assigned to the minister of Amble for his stipend; the vicarial tithes continuing to be due and paid to the vicar of the mother parish.

In Part I. the writer has sketched the history of both townships up to the dissolution of the monasteries, upon which they came into the hands of the Crown, of which the tenants continued to hold as they had held aforetime of the prior of Tynemouth.

THE MANOR.

In the Public Records remain depositions taken in a suit in the Court of Exchequer in 1615 and 1616, between the tenants of Amble, parcel of the King's manor of Tynemouth, and the tenants of Birling, parcel of the Earl of Northumberland's manor of Warkworth, as to the boundaries of their respective townships, and particularly as to the right of pasturage to some 16 acres of lands on the north side of the river, called Salt-goats,¹ whose disputed ownership perhaps arose from the gradual shifting of the river's bed to the southward.

The writer ventures to give copious extracts from these depositions—not that the matter in controversy is of consequence—but as showing the importance attached to oral tradition, determined attachment to custom and to supposed rights—the corporate life and co-operation of the townsmen, and side lights of their ways of thinking.

At the suit of Robert Hudson, Hugh Hodgson, George Browel, Edward Clark, Robt. Smith, Edw. Taylor, Nich. Thew, John Wilson, Barbara Taylor and John Hudson, tenants of Amble, a writ was issued from the Court of Exchequer 28th June 1615, against John Wharrier, Thos. Davy, Robt. Arnold, Hugh Elder, Wm. Wharrier and Thos. Elder, tenants of Birling, defendants; as to the boundary between Amble and Birling.—Depositions on behalf of the plaintiff were taken at Ellington 21st Sept. 1615, before Robt. Widdrington, Robt. Townrow, Henry Thornton and Henry Whitehead, commissioners for that purpose.

William Taylor of Hauxley, yeoman, aged 58, deposed “that the town of Amble is commonly reputed to be parcel of the manor of Tynemouth, where, at the King's court, the tenants do suit and service and pay their rents to the King's officers: has heard from his ancestors that the parcel of ground called the Salt-goats, is parcel of the town of Amble and not of Birling: that about 50 years since going with a wain laden with ‘whynnes’ to Hauxley, with one Will. Hall and his two sons Nicholas and Edward, near a place called Halsey-dicke-nooke, said Will. pointed out a stone and knocked it with his staff, telling his sons and this deponent to remember that if the bounder betwixt the Queen and the Earl of Northumberland,

¹ GOAT—a narrow cavern or inlet into which the sea enters—a small trench. To Goat, *verb active*—to drive into a trench: a term at golf.—Jamieson's *Scottish Dictionary*.

question that that was the bounder or march-stone dividing her Maties ground of Amble from the Earl's grounds of Birling, and said that the bounder went from that stone to the Beacon Hill on the east side of Cockett, where was another stone, and from said stone where deponent then stood to another stone on south-west of Cockett, near Gloster Yeat. That he has heard that the tenants of Amble have taken the goods of the tenants of Birling in the time of one, Roger Wadrington, gent., in a place called Salt-goats, and impounded them about 36 years ago, and he himself knows that one Wm. Wharrier did replevy the goods so impounded. That the river Cockett from the stone near Halsey dicke nooke southwards is called Weeles nooke, and that those who have had fishing there from his Maties progenitors have had, time out of mind, as well the fishing in Weeles nooke, compassing the ground called Salt-goats, as in the sea near that place, and have dried their nets at Salt-goats, or on the sea sands adjoining the bounders, at their pleasure. And he has known Bullocke, Murton, Vernham, Gibson, Wetherell, and the Fynches severally to have the fishing in succession, and to dry their nets as aforesaid these 40 years past, and further that the Earl of Northumberland has had the fishing on the north side of the river from Beacon Hill to stone near Gloster Yeat. That river Cockett has worn away much of the ground of Amble upon south side of said river, and has laid it on the ground called Salt-goats, and that within his remembrance a fourth part of the ground, now called Salt-goats, has been cast up by the river, being worn away from the south side belonging to the town of Amble.

John Clarke of Amble, labourer, aged 68, deposed—that when he was 8 or 9 years old, and dwelling in Hauxley, within a mile of Salt-goats, his grandmother (formerly servant to Lady Percy) having occasion to ride that way, and this deponent and others being with her when they came to Salt-goats, she told them that she had often about St. Ellen day ridden the bounds with her lady between Amble and Birling, and she then caused one Leonard Clarke, his kinsman, to take this deponent from his horse (he riding with his grandmother) and to seat him on a stone near Halsey dike noake, on the north side of Salt-goats, and she then told him, that was the March-stone between Amble and Birling, and that he should ever remember this. That when one John Wooddrington was bailiff of Amble, about 50 years since, and after him Roger Wooddrington, his son, in both their times the tenants of Amble impounded the goods of the tenants of Birling for trespassing in Salt-goats, and the tenants of Birling did replevy them, the matter being agreed by the bailiff of Amble and the Earl of Northumberland's bailiff. Further that the tenants of Amble did impound goods of tenants of Birling for eating and depasturing in Salt-goats, when Robt. Wooddrington (one of the now Commissioners for the defendants) was bailiff of Amble, and the tenants of Birling did then loose² the goods by replevy: the matter

Free or deliver.

was taken up by the bailiff of Amble and one Robt. Hunter, the Earl's bailiff, who were to settle it, but the latter bailiff was soon after slain, and no further end made. That river Cockett was often too deep for cattle to pass, and also tenants of Amble could not well pasture beasts in Salt-goats because that ground had no hedges to divide it from Birling ground, where was corn, so that cattle would trespass in corn and be thereupon impounded by tenants of Birling. Has known fishing of Weilesnucke to be held of his Majesty as of manor of Tynemouth, etc. That in last 50 years Salt-goats has been thus enlarged by one half: that the tenants of Amble have taken no wreck or ware cast up on the north side of Cockett, but as the bounds do go from the March-stone at Halsey dicke Nuke crossing the river of Cockett: that he knew a hill in Amble grounds called Brengbourne Hill, upon which cattle used to stand and lie, which is now quite wasted away, and is laid to Salt-goats.

Edward Hudson of Amble, carpenter, aged about 60, deposed—that he only lives upon his trade, and has nothing but a cote-house under a tenant of Amble. That complainant and other tenants of Amble hold their tenements of his Maty (as of his progenitors) by copy of Court Roll. Has heard his father say, when deponent was about 16, that the bounder between Amble and Birling extended from Amble Beacon Hill over Cockett water to march-stone on north side of Harbottle Ford. That river of Cockett, by fresh water floods and tides, has worn away nearly 12 acres of ground from Amble, and laid it to Salt-goats.

Robt. Wilson of Amble deposed—that Salt-goats has been enlarged during his remembrance (50 years) more than one third, by wash of river. Brenckbourne Hill, on the Amble side, now washed away, was standing 20 years ago.

Roger Hudson of Hauxley, aged 45, deposed—that the Cockett within his remembrance (about 30 years) has wasted from the south side, "about 2 paire of Butlengthes," and laid it to Salt-goats.

Edmund Finch, aged about 45, deposed—that the complainants and other tenants before them have held "a severall Tenement" and grounds belonging in Amble, during 30 years, to his knowledge, and by report, time out of mind, paying their rents to his Maty's bailiffs and collectors, viz. Mr Roger Wooddrington, late deceased, Mr Robt. Woodrington, and Mr Henry Wooddrington. That one Thomas Earsdon, who died about 31 years since, aged about 74, standing upon Beacon Hill between Cockett and the sea, pointed out the bounder of Amble to this deponent and others then with him, and said there had been a march stone on west side of said Beacon Hill, and the bounder went thence crossing Cockett to a march stone on the north side below Harbottle Ford, on the north side of Salt goats, near a 'dike nook in birlinge gronde,' and from said stone, crossing Cockett again, leaving Salt-goats on south-east, to a march stone at Glowster Yeate; which stones said Thomas affirmed to be

the out-bounds of Amble, and willed this deponent to remember, adding that march stone on north side of Salt-goats was "seated neare about full sea marke upon the checke of the water of Cockett as a marche-stone," and further saying, "when I ame dead and rotten yow may saye of a truth that when St. Cuthberte's springe put upp at the height, you shall finde the salte watter and tyde to choke and come nere the saide stone." That he remembered one Edmund Dichborne, late of Birling, pinder there, bringing beasts of Birling to water to a part of Cockett called Dirticroke, close under Beacon Hill, and after drinking they went over the river to ground called the Beakon to feed, Dichborne following them. That he has seen a copy of a grant of the fishings of Willsnocke (*inter alia*) from Edward VI. to Sir Ralph Sadler, knight, and Lawrence Wynnynghton, gent. Knows that Thos. Profitt, etc., have fished in Wilsenooke, and dried their nets upon poles on Salt-goats without interruption, and this had been done time out of mind, till in April 1615 one Thos. Lewen of Warkworth and others came and violently threw down said poles; further says that the salmon fishing above and below the crossings of the river belongs to the Earl of Northumberland, as of the manor of Warkworth. That the river has wasted from Amble and laid to Salt-goats as much land as a "man cane fling at towe tymes with a stone."

John Wilkinson of Over Buston, yeoman, aged 70, deposed—that there is no hedge to divide fields of Birling from Salt-goats: there is a mention³ of an old dike betwixt the said places, but whether that were the ancient hedge for dividing said grounds he knows not. Does not know of any parcage paid by tenants of Amble to tenants of Birling for the eating of said ground called Salt-goats. That Salt-goats has been occupied by tenants of Birling, as part of their great pasture ground, this 50 years.

Christopher Elder of Warkworth, yeoman (and freeholder) aged 75, deposed—that bounders extend from Amble Beacon to Brenkborne Hill, and so to Gloster Yeate, but whether the bounder goeth up Cockett or over Cockett he knows not. That about 30 years ago the tenants of Amble impounded goods of tenants of Birling for depasturing in Salt-goats. In his remembrance the Cockett river has washed more than 2 'yards' of Amble ground and laid it to Salt-goats. That about 30 years since he saw the horses of Robt. Smith of Amble taken and distrained on Salt-goats, but whether said goods just trespassed in Birling field he knows not, there being no hedge between; parcage was paid for said horses, but he knows not how much. That about 60 years ago every of the tenants mentioned in interrogatory [i.e. Wharrier, Davy, Arnold, Elder, Wharrier and Elder] had in the great pasture ground and Salt-goats 8 beast gates to a tenement. That he never knew tenants of Amble to impound cattle of Birling coming upon Salt-goats, but once about 30 years ago, which the tenants of Birling did then 'loose' by replevy, but he knows no more of the matter. As long

as he remembers, tenants of Birling have disposed of whinnes growing upon Salt-goats, without contradiction of tenants of Amble.

George Cocke, tenant to Earl of Northumberland, 'of a little cote-house' in Warkworth, aged 54, deposed—that he hath several times seen the goods of Amble impounded by the Pinder of Birling in Salt-goats. Two horses of Wm. Taylor's were there impounded by said Pinder for trespass, and a penny parcase paid about 4 years since: that Taylor, Hodgson, Smith, and others, tenants of Amble, have at least 20 times paid parcase to the pounder of Birling for their cattle trespassing on Salt-goats; sometimes a 1d. a beast, sometimes more or else like payment in corn. That there are 2 or 3 fords by Salt-goats, where cattle may pass when the tide is out.

[AFFIDAVIT FOR DEFENDANTS.]

Cuthbert Hodgson of Warkworth, yeoman, aged 64, deposed—that Amble belongs to the manor of Tynemouth, and Birling to that of Warkworth, former manor belongs to his Maty, latter to Henry, Earl of Northumberland; all this he has known for about 50 years. That both towns are in parish of Warkworth, but he has never been present at a perambulation of said parish. That Amble lies on south side of river Cockett, Birling on north: said river divides said townships, except about 16 acres of ground called the Beacon, which belong to Birling and lie on south side of river. That he has heard that the Earl demised to every of said defendants a messuage and tenement of husbandry, containing about 60 acres, with appurtenances in Birling. That he knows the great pasture ground of Birling on north side of river; and also ground called Salt-goats containing 13 or 14 acres also on north side; said Salt-goats lies by said great pasture ground without hedge or division, and is accounted part thereof.

John Scrogges of Over Buston, husbandman, aged about 56, deposed—that he has been present at a perambulation of parish³ of Warkworth, the same began at Warkworth Castle, went along to Morrick Feilde syde, thence to Amble hall tongues, and back to Warkworth between Gloucester-hill ground and Warkworth grounds: has seen no other perambulation of said parish, none having been made this 20 years.

John Hodgson of Warkworth, labourer, aged 52, deposed—that one Elizabeth Finche (whose servant he was about 16 years ago) being tenant to Earl of Northumberland of his fishing on river Cockett, caused the same to be fished as well over against Salt-goats as at other parts, and would never suffer any tenants of the King's fishing on the Amble side to draw any nets either on Salt-goats or any other part of the north side of river. He hath known fish taken there by the King's tenants, to be taken from them by the Earl's tenants.

John Byers of Warkworth, labourer, aged about 56, deposed—that about 10 years since he was tenant to the Earl of a tenement at Birling, and then every of the said several tenants had some years, 10 beast gates as belonging

³ i.e. township.

to every of their tenements. That parcage paid for his beasts by each tenant of Amble was 1d. a day and 2d. a night. That he has known the tenants of Birling to sell the whinnes growing upon Salt-goats to the townsmen of Hauxley; some years 10 fothers at the least, other years less, which whinnes said townsmen have carried through Amble without any opposition from the tenants there.

John Couper of Birling, butcher, aged about 50, deposed—that he was pounder of Birling 24 years ago, and is so again now. By command of farmers of Birling has often impounded goods of Smith, Hudson, Clerke and others of Amble for trespassing on Salt-goats, and always had 1d. parcage 'for every several man's beasts' of Amble before delivering them.

Edmund Finch of Warkworth, gent., aged about 45, deposed—that he hath seen nags and geese of tenants of Amble driven to the pound-fold by John Cowper and Edmund Dytechborne, pounders of Birling, at sundry times; which was (as he supposes) for coming upon great pasture ground and not upon Salt-goats.⁴

Under a writ issued out of the Court of Exchequer 13th June 1616, further depositions were taken at Warkworth 23rd October 1616, before Francis Radcliffe, esq., Robert Delavel, esq., Robert Widdrington, and Henry Whitehead sitting as Commissioners.

Henry Johnson of Morrick, yeoman, aged about 75, deposed—that the defendants [John Wharrier, Thomas Davye, Robert Arnold, Hugh Elder, Walter Wharyer, and Thomas Elder] hold their several tenements with appurtenances [at Birling] by lease or copy of court roll (as their predecessors did) from the Earl of Northumberland, but what acres any of said tenements do contain, he knows not. Knows Salt-goats likewise on north of river which adjoins great pasture [of Birling] without partition between, and has been accounted ever since he can remember (at least 60 years) part of said pasture as parcel of township of Birling. That he had sometime a farm-hold in Amble himself and his cattle have divers times been impounded at Birling for coming upon Salt-goats: from time to time he loosed his cattle of the pounder then and paid parcage for them.

Nicholas Johnson of Nether Buston, yeoman, aged about 60, deposed—that he was sometime himself a tenant in Amble, and then paid parcage 20 times at least to the pynder of Birling for loosing his cattle impounded for escapes made on to Salt-goats from Amble. The tenants of Birling did from time to time justify this to be lawful both in their lord's right and their own.

William Knox of Birling, labourer, aged 60, deposed—that about 25 years ago he was both herdsmen and pynder of Birling for 12 or 13 years together, and then he, very often 6 times in a week, took beasts, horses, and geese of tenants of Amble on the Salt-goats, and impounded them at

⁴ Public Record Office—Exchequer Depositions, 13 James I., 1615, Michaelmas Term, No. 4.

Birling, and caused said tenants to pay 1d. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. parcage a piece before he would deliver them out of poundfold.⁵

Amble remained in the Crown until 25th September 1628; it was by Charles I. granted to Edward Ditchfield, citizen and salter, John Highlord, citizen and skinner, Humphrey Clark, citizen and dyer, and Francis Mosse, citizen and scrivener of London, for the purposes of sale, to hold of the King, as of the manor of East Greenwich by fealty, on free socage, at the yearly rent of £9 4s. 1d. The particulars of the grant were as follows:—

“The township of Ambell, with lands in the tenure of divers persons at the lord’s will, of the yearly value of 13s. 6d.; twenty-four quarters and four bushels of barley,⁶ annually paid by 14 tenants (that is to say 1 quarter and 6 bushels by each tenant) valued at £6 2s. 6d. per annum; a cottage worth 12d. yearly; all the fines of assize of bread and ale payable by the tenants there, amounting to 6s. yearly; the pannage of swine payable by 14 tenants there, viz. by every tenant 1d.; all that Manor house or site in the street of Ambell, then or late in the tenure of Robert Bullock, worth 3s. 4d. per annum; the site of a salt pan there worth 4s. per annum; the coal mines there valued at 41s. per annum; a coney garth worth 10s. per annum; the whole being worth £25 2s. 6d. per annum.”⁷

The grantees, 8th March 1629, conveyed the same to Sir Wm. Hewitt, Knight, and Thomas Hewitt, esq., his eldest son, who seem to have speculated in lands in adjoining townships.

The Hewitts, 23rd November 1630, in consideration of £119 3s., convey their Amble purchase to Henry Lawson of Newcastle, merchant, and Henry Horsley of Milburn Grange, gent., but reserved “all Mynes of Coales within the territories of Amble. with sufficient way leave and stay leave to and from the Mynes, with liberty of digging Pit or Pits, yielding

⁵ Public Record Office—Exchequer Depositions, 14 James I., 1616, Michaelmas Term, No. 30.

⁶ 1580, Musters of Middle Marches.—Tynemouthshire. “The inhabitants . . . of Hauxley and Amble are so ‘exacted’ by the Queen’s officers, they are ready to give up their holdings. . . . The tenants in Amble and Hauxley were accustomed to pay partly money and partly corn. At the ‘Auditt’ the custom is, the price of the rent corn is delayed till the auditt twelfemoneth after, and then of curtesie of th’ officers yt ys set at a grote a bowll under the price of the markett at Newcastle.”—*Border Papers*, 1894, page 23.

⁷ Gibson’s Tynemouth, Vol. i., p. 243.

to Horsley and Lawson recompense, and digging the ground within the territories of Amble, in which any Pit, for getting of coals, shall hereafter happen to be sunk or wrought; they also reserved the 24 quarters of Barley or Bigge Winchester measure to be paid annually at the manor house of Amble, at the feast of the Purification."

The manor was, of course, conveyed subject to the rights and privileges of the copyholders, who, in 1630, were described as, sometime,

			£	s.	d.
Robt. Hudson holding lands of the yearly value of			1	6	4
Hugh Hodgson	do.	do.	0	19	4
Robt. Smith	do.	do.	1	1	3
Roger Smith	do.	do.	1	3	7
Robt. Patterson	do.	do.	0	19	11
John Clark	do.	do.	0	19	1
Robt. Widdrington	do.	do.	1	1	3
Robt. Taylor	do.	do.	1	0	11
Robt. Bullock	do.	do.	0	9	9
Cuth. Hall	do.	do.	0	2	8
			<hr/>		
			£9	4	1

Lawson and Horsley would seem to have forthwith sold the land out in parcels in many cases to the ancient copyholders, for in 1663 we find the following freeholders.

Nicholas Lewen	rated at	£40
Robert Widdrington, esq.	"	30
Edw. Cook	"	30
Wm. Smith	"	10
Edw. Browell	"	10
John Taylor	"	10
Wm. Reed	"	10
And F. Radcliffe, esq. for Amble Hall-corn.		

Annual Value of whole township	140
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When the Hewitts conveyed their interest in Amble in 1630, they expressly reserved the mines and the Hall-corn-rent, and presumably the old manor house, or at any rate the partial use of it.

In the Royalist Composition Papers is recorded the sale of Sir Wm. Fenwick's estates of Heron's Close and Espley, near Morpeth, "and the house known as Amble Hall, with the lands appertaining to the same, and the Salt Panns,

Colliery, Coney-warren, Fishing, and Rent-corn belonging to Amble Hall, with a farmhold at Newton-by-the-Sea, Fenwick's Close near Alnwick, etc., which the Trustees had, 27th May 1652, contracted to sell to Geo. Clarkson, esq., and Sam. Foxley, esq.⁸

Before 1663, the Hall-corn rent, and probably the minerals, had vested in Francis Radcliffe.

This Hall-corn Barley, an appurtenant to the manor, was then and long after paid in kind on the site of the manor house, on the Feast of the Purification, by the occupiers of the 14 ancient farms in the township, at the rate of 1 quarter and 6 bushels per farm, making in all 24 quarters and 4 bushels. It was, by old custom, poured down on a great sheet, and then measured up by the nominee of the rent owners, until about beginning of this century when the arrangement was arrived at, that the persons liable, should each, at his convenience, deliver his proportion or pay its value at the average market price.

The part taken by the Radcliffes in the Rebellion of 1712 is so well known that it need not here be recapitulated.

"Treason doth never prosper. What's the reason?
For if it prosper, none dare call it treason."

In 1716 the Hon. Wm. Radcliffe, uncle to James, Earl of Derwentwater, deceased, was seized in fee of the manor of Amble, etc., which, in 1719, he conveyed to Ralph Radcliffe of London, merchant, apparently in trust, for he continued to receive the profits of the manor until his death in 1732.

By a commission, under the great seal, an inquisition was taken, 4th November 1742, at Morpeth, whether Wm. Radcliffe late of Amble, esq., was dead, and whether he died without leaving an heir, and what manors, lands, etc., he had at his death. The jury say that Wm. Radcliffe died at Rome, 6th November 1732, without any heir; that he was seized of the manor or township of Amble of 32 old bolls, and 4 bushels or 98 new bolls of bigg, payable at Candlemas by the tenants of Amble—of free warren or coney garth of Amble and Hauxley of the smith's shop Amble, and the colliery or coal mine in Amble and Hauxley, of the site of the salt pits or salt pans in Amble, of 4 farms in Amble called the Hopehouse, and

⁸ Royalist Composition Papers, Series 1., Vol. 26, No. 257.

2 farms in Hauxley called the Hauxley fields, and that the same are now an escheat to the King.

Amble manor with 98 new bolls bigg, etc.	£49	19	2
The 4 farms called Hope-houses	96	0	0
The two farms called Hauxley fields	46	11	10
A burgess house and garth with 4 stents in Warkworth	0	1	0
The 3 farms with coney-warren called Togston Moor-houses or Low-hall	70	0	0
	<hr/>		
	262	12	0

Contrary to the prevalent belief, the Crown dealt not unmercifully with the children of the attainted man for whose benefit a lease for 31 years of the manor and estate of Amble was granted by letters patent dated 3rd November, 18 Geo. II., to Charles, Duke of Richmond, and James Brudenal esq., as trustees, reserving to the king the ancient rent of £16 9s. The lease was renewed 8th August 1768—for 23½ years from 14th November 1775—to the Earl of Lichfield and Lord Bellew as trustees. By an enabling act passed in the 34th year of Geo. III. which recited the fact that Wm. Radcliffe's estate escheated to the Crown at his death in 1732 owing to the attainder of his nephews Jas. Earl of Derwentwater, and Chas. Radcliffe for High Treason, for having engaged in the Rebellion of 1715, the king was able, and pleased, to grant by letters patent dated 8th Dec. 1799, "to Anthony James, Earl of Newburgh [grandson of the attainted Chas. Radcliffe] and his heirs all that the manor of Ambell and the farms, lands, hereditaments, and premises with their royalties, rights, members, and appurtenances in Amble, Hauxley, and Warkworth, which were the estate and inheritance of Wm. Radcliffe deceased, in as full a manner as the said Wm. Radcliffe held the same at the time of his death."

Charles Radcliffe (nephew of Wm. Radcliffe of Amblé) married Charlotte, Countess of Newburgh, widow of the Hon. Thomas Clifford, and only child of Charles 2nd Earl of Newburgh. He was beheaded in 1746, having had by his wife seven children, of whom a daughter, Lady Mary Radcliffe⁹ married

⁹ London, 15th February—Tuesday last were married at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, Francis Eyre, esq., of Wakewood, Oxfordshire, to Lady Mary Radcliffe, daughter of the late Mr Charles Radcliffe and Charlotte Livingston, the present Countess of Newburgh in Scotland.—*Newcastle Courant*, 22nd Feb. 1755.

Francis Eyre, and died 1798. His eldest son James in 1755 succeeded his mother¹⁰ as 4th Earl of Newburgh, and died in 1786, leaving an only child Anthony 5th Earl of Newburgh. To the latter was made the royal grant of Amble in 1799. At his death *s.p.* in 1814, he was succeeded as 6th Earl by his cousin Francis Eyre, eldest son of Lady Mary and Francis Eyre. The 6th Earl was father to the 7th and 8th Earls of Newburgh, who both died *s.p.*, and also of a daughter Lady Dorothy Eyre—the last descendant of her family—who became wife to Lieut.-Col. Charles Leslie, and also died *s.p.* in 1853. Thereupon the title of Countess of Newburgh was assumed by the Princess Guistiniani, a descendant of Charlotte, Countess of Newburgh by her first husband, Mr Clifford: but Amble with greater estates under the will of Lady Dorothy remained with her husband who, dying in 1870, devised them in trust for his son by his first marriage, Mr Charles S. Leslie.

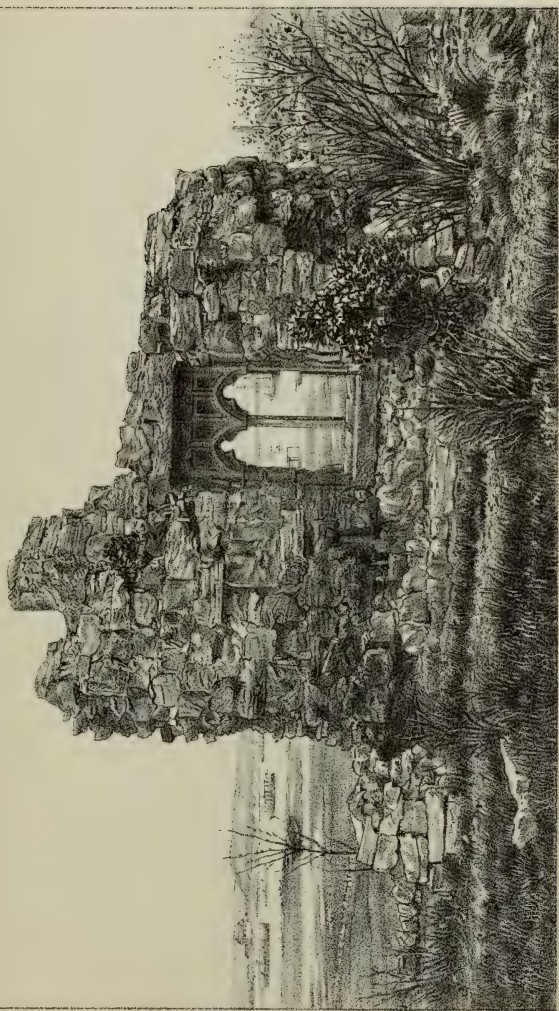
This devise has been contested in the Queen's Bench division of the High Court by Mr Gladwin Cave, who claimed under an alleged re-settlement of the estates made by the 6th Earl in favour of his wife, Miss Dolly Gladwin. The interest in the case turned upon a technical point in a settlement made in 1812. At the hearing, the counsel for the claimant, remarked that "this is not the sort of suit to be strangled at its birth. It was a fine healthy suit, pregnant with many points, and involving property to the value of two millions." Nevertheless the judgment was given in favour of Mr Leslie and his trustees.¹¹

The accompanying Plate [No. VI.] will show the reader how little is left of the old manor house or hall, which succeeded and incorporated the ancient monastic cell. It now belongs to the Roman Catholic Church, which has a chapel and school adjoining.

¹⁰ London News. The Countess Dowager of Newburgh, a *Flemish* lady (wife of the late Chas. Radcliffe, esq., beheaded on Tower Hill) has taken a house in Golden Square—her son and her two daughters are come over with her.—*Newcastle Gazette*, 28th October 1747.

London, August 7th.—Last Monday morning died the high and *puissant* Lady Charlotte Livingstone, Countess of Newburgh, in Scotland, a peeress in her own right, whose title devolves to James Radcliffe, Viscount Kinnaird, her eldest son. She was relict of Chas. Ratcliffe, esq., and remarkable for her piety and extreme charity to the poor. She had a provision made a few years since out of the Derwentwater estate for the support of herself and family.—*Newcastle Courant and Newcastle Journal*, 16th August 1755.

¹¹ *Times*, 9th April 1891.



Vincent Brooks, Day & Son, lt.

REMAINS OF MONASTIC CELL OR MANOR HOUSE AT AMBLE.



FREEHOLDERS.

Having traced the descent of the manor, let us take up that of the freeholders.

ARNOLD'S ESTATE.—The Rev. J. Hodgson's collection contains notes taken from records at York of a petition addressed to the 'Council in the North,' dated at York, 5th June 1611. Robt. Arnold, the orator to the council, stated that one Edward Arnold died possessed of a copyhold messuage and appurtenance in Amble, in which he was succeeded by his eldest son, John Arnold, who died without issue (leaving a widow, Janet, who remarried Robt. Howey); after whose death his brother and heir Thos. Arnold succeeded, and he was followed by his son Thomas, who was father to Robert Arnold, the orator. The latter, in his prayer, asserted that he had been admitted tenant, "but the writings of the premises being in ye hands of Edward Patterson of Togston, who pretended a right by virtue of said writings to said premises to your orator's disadvantage as much as £40. He therefore prayeth judgment of equity."

Robert Smith, of the age of 78 years, deposed—"that he did well knowe John Arnolde of Ambell, and that the said John Arnolde died seized of a tenement in Amble, now in the tenure or occupation of Robert Arnolde of Birlinge,¹² or his assigns; and he did knowe Thomas Arnolde, brother to the said John Arnolde, and that the said Thomas had a sonne whose name was Thomas, and that the said Robert Arnolde, is son and heir of the said Thomas the younger; and he dothe further saie upon his oath that he doth well remember that the Prior of the Monastery of Tynemouth was in displeasure with the said John Arnolde—and the said John did goe to London, and at his return went to the Prior and did with him, and the Prior would not grant him a Coppy of the said tenement in Ambell, untill he was content to give so many nobles as there were dores about his house, and there were found xiiij dores, and giving satisfaction to the Prior, he had his Coppie according to custom. And he doth further saie upon his oath that Janet Howey, wife of Howey, who was before wife of John Arnold at the time of his death, gave charge to Patterson to marry one Arnolde, sister of Arnolde, because said she, that tenement doth of right belong to the Arnoldes,

¹² A defendant in the suit of 1616.

notwithstanding the said Patterson did not marry the said Arnold."

To the same council Edward Patterson complains "of the forcible entry in his premises at Amble, with horses, cattle, etc., in September, 9 James I. of Elizabeth Patterson. Robert Patterson¹³ had died about 1606, leaving a widow Elizabeth. Edward Patterson was found, 21st April, 8 James I., to be brother and heir to Robert."

It appears by the joint answers of Arthur Forster and Elizabeth Patterson, widow, that the plaintiff, Edward Patterson, claimed the estate of his brother, Robt. Patterson, who died about 1606, on the ground that Elizabeth, the widow, had had a child during her widowhood, and thereby forfeited her estate, but "she doth not acknowledge that any widowe, by the custom of the said mannor [*i.e.* of Amble] if she, in her widowhood, doe lyve unchaist and incontynently, and shall have a child unlawfully begotten, shall loose the said premises, or shall be avoyded from the same before her widowhood be determyned. But if the matter of incontineney and having a childe, which is objected in the bill of complaint against the defendant, were true, yet whether thereby the defendant should loose her widowes estate in, and to, the premises, by any custome in the said manor, or no, yis a matter fytt to be tryed at the comon lawe, and is not fytt to be brought in question in this honourable court, as she is informed by her counsell, being a matter so penal to this defendant as is pretended, whereby if there be any such custom her estate might be in ieopdye."¹⁴

The council, by order dated York, 26th September 1611, ordered the matter to be tried at Common Law.

The notices are too scanty to make the position thoroughly clear, but probably both petitions referred to the same copyhold estate of 40 acres of land in Amble.

¹³ Will of Robt. Patterson of Amble, husband man, dated 1606, proved same year at Durham—"my body to be buried within the parish church of Warkworth—to my nephew, Nycholas Scroggs, two oxen—to my niece, Elizabeth Scroggs, one boule of oates—my wife, Elizabeth Patterson, and my children, executors of this my will' [no children's names mentioned.]—Inventory, £49 5s. 6d.

¹⁴ Jeopardy.

LEWIN'S ESTATE.—This name neither appears in the list of copyholders, nor in the number of complainants in the lawsuit of 1615; but in 1619 Nicholas Lewins¹⁵ of Bamburgh devised to his cousin John Lewins of Alemouth, his house and malt kiln in Warkworth. In 1628 and 1639 Thos. Lewin of Warkworth appears in list of freeholders.¹⁶

That he was a man of property and position may be seen from particulars of a lawsuit in which he at this time engaged.

12th Feb. 1637-8, a writ issued out of Court of Exchequer on the suit of Thomas Lewen, gent. complainant, against Sir William Carnaby, knight, Richard Carnaby (substitute for Sir William Carnaby), Thomas Carnaby, George Wray of Warkworth, and his servant John Finch, who had made the seizure and had purchased part of the goods, Thomas Urwen and Robt. Mitford. Lewin apparently was bond to the Crown for Henry Grey of Kylloe deceased, for a sum of £45.

¹⁵ 26th Nov. 1619. Will of Nicholas Lewins of Bamburgh.

Executors—friends Thos. Wood of Burton and John Davison of Warkworth Barns.

To cousin John Lewins of Alemouth, my house and malt kiln in Warkworth, now in possession of Thos. Davison and Geo. Greensworde.

To cousin Jane Lewins, sister of said John, £20 to be paid her at 21 or marriage.

To cousin John Ladleer of Newcastle, £40 to be paid at expiration of apprenticeship.

To my cousin Mathew Laideler, who now lives at the Friers, £10 to be paid at age of 21.

To my nephew Nicholas Bowman, £20 at my death.

To his son Nicholas Bowman, £5 at 21.

To my sister Margaret Bowman, £3 p.c., to be paid out of my estate and effects.

To my granddaughter Elizabeth Bowman, wife of Fenwick Bowman, one new bed's Ticking—A pare [pair] of good Sheats—A pare of new Blankits—A dozen of good Hugabak Napkins—A good Tablecloth now lying in the great Chist in the Kitchin Chamber.

To godson John Dawson, £20 at 21.

To poor of parish of Bamburgh, £4. } To be paid immediate-

To poor of parish of Warkworth, 20s. } ly after my death, to the registered Vicars of Bamburgh and Warkworth, to be distributed as they shall think fit.

£1 ls. each (or a ring) to said Thos. Wood and John Davison, and to Mr Edward Grey of Shoston.

¹⁶ *Arch. Æl.*, ii. pp. 318-322.

Depositions were taken in the following April before Lancelot Errington, Cuthbert Hearon, George Chambers and others, sitting as commissioners at Newburn.

From the evidence of Edward Gray of Newcastle, draper, aged 58—John Lewen of Warkworth, gent., aged 23—Bryan Calvert of Seghill, aged 52—John Mills of Warkworth, aged 47, and others; it appears that Robert Brandling, esq., as Sheriff of Northumberland in 1631, by reason of an inquisition, seized to his Majesty's use, several messuages and lands in Amble belonging to the plaintiff at the value of £5 per annum. That about August 1636 the defendants Thomas Carnaby, Thomas Urwen, John Finch, and Robert Mitford, "took and drove away 12 oxen and 14 milk kine of complainant, the said oxen being yoked to 2 wains loaden with plaintiff's corn, and carrying the same home: the said oxen and kine were at that time worth £104." "That the said oxen seized were employed about complainant's husbandry at harvest time, and said kine served partly for maintenance of his family, and that for want of them he had no milk for his family." That at the time of the seizure complainant had divers other goods in Northumberland—"80 horses and mares at the least, and a good stock of sheep and young beasts to the value of £600," which Sir Wm. Carnaby might as well have seized upon as upon oxen and kine above mentioned. That the Sheriff had so acted out of malice. That for want of the oxen 320 threaves of oats stood forth till after Martinmas, and a third part was spoiled: that plaintiff could not sow a third part of corn he had intended that year: was forced to sow all his hard corn upon 3 tilths instead of 4, by reason of which so many thistles sprang up as to choke most of it: that plaintiff was 'dampnified' by reason of want of oxen, and land wanting ploughing £40, and by want of said kine £25."¹⁷

There remains at Durham a declaration filed in 1642, of the accounts of John Lewyn, Thomas Lewyn, and Henry Lewyn, sons and executors of the last will and testament of Thomas Lewyn, gent., late of Warkworth, in the 'Dyoces' of Durham, deceased, made upon the administering of the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased as followeth &c. [the amount of Inventory is £333 16s.] The will itself does not appear to be filed at Durham.

¹⁷ Public Record Office Exchequer Depositions, 14 Chas. I., 1637-8, Easter Term, No. 31.

On the 29th June 1651, Nicholas Lewin (probably the eldest son and heir of Thomas) and Thomas Lewin made an enfeoffment to Robert Widdrington of Hauxley of two house-steads in Amble.¹⁸ In 1663 Nicholas Lewin held two-sevenths of the township, and more than one-sixth of Hauxley. In April 1683, T. Lewin of Amble, gent., was foreman of the grand jury at the sessions at Morpeth.¹⁹

A pedigree of this family by Mr Hamerton Crump of Somerset House, a descendant, is printed in *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, Vol. II., p. 527.

Their estates, both in Hauxley and at Amble Hope House and Amble Low Hall, came—by fore-closure, it is alleged—into the hands of the Radcliffe family, the lords of the manor, with whose descent they are identified.

But at two different periods attempts have been made, by persons claiming to represent the Lewin family, to recover their lands.

In 1775 Mrs Ellinor Minshull advanced her claim, which was as follows. Thomas Lewin of Amble died leaving two sons Nicholas and Thomas, and one daughter, Lilly; the latter married Wm. Cresswell. The eldest son, Nicholas, married a daughter of Sir John Rutherford of Hunthill, in Scotland, and had a son, Nicholas, and three daughters, Ann, Ellinor, and Lilly, all four of whom died unmarried save Lilly, who became wife of Mr Bell of Bothal Barns, and died *s.p.* The second Thomas Lewin married Ann, daughter of Francis Radcliffe of Meldon, and had issue three sons Francis, Thomas, and William, and two daughters Mary and Elizabeth. Francis, the eldest son, died unmarried; Thomas, the second but eldest surviving son, married Catherine Scott, by whom he had an only child, Ellinor Lewin, who married John Minshull of Great Driffild Hall, and claimed the estate of her alleged paternal ancestors. The claim was unsuccessful.

In 1825 another pretender came forward in a man of humble position, in the parish of Warkworth, named John Readhead, known by the by-name of 'Rasher Cap.'²⁰ He advanced a pedigree from a John Lewin, who, in 1697,

¹⁸ Hauxley Deeds.

¹⁹ Sessions Records Soc. of Antiq. of Newcastle.

²⁰ *Rashercap* is the name of a cottage or steading in the parish of Felton near the great north road, and a little to the north of Old Felton.

took a lease in Birling under the Earl of Northumberland and was living in 1701. Thomas Lewin, mentioned in a lease as son of John, married, in 1715, Elizabeth Valentine of Birling North Field, who died in child-birth of a son Edward, in 1718. The latter, mentioned in a lease as son of Thomas, married in 1740, Elizabeth Robinson. Thomas Lewen died 12th May 1749, leaving a will dated 20th January 1747, and three daughters, another daughter Ann, being born six months after his death. The latter, in 1772, married Geo. Ord of Low Buston, to whom she had three daughters, who, in 1825, with John Readhead, who had married one of them, joined their surviving aunts in claiming the Low Hall and Amble Hope, which they claimed had not been sold, but mortgaged by Lewin, their alleged ancestor, to Radcliffe; which mortgage they professed themselves ready to pay off and discharge. Even if their pedigree can be accepted, they do not seem to have shown the affinity of their ancestor, John Lewin of Birling with Nicholas or Thomas Lewin of Amble.²¹

WIDDRINGTON'S ESTATE:—in 1630 was a copyhold of the yearly rent of £1 1s 3d: and in 1663 a freehold rated at £30, or $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of the rateable value of the township. It was again augmented by purchases, until it contained perhaps 280 acres. Transmitted in the same way as the lands in Hauxley until 1807, all of it, save some 24 acres, was then sold by auction, and purchased by Edwards Werge. The latter sold off in parcels about 10 acres lying near the Coquet; these in 1842 were owned by Douglas, Richardson, and Shanks: and have from their proximity to the village of Amble proved the most valuable portion of the estate.

²¹ 11th November 1639. Bond of marriage, John Lewin and Martha Armorer, parish of Warkworth.

20th March 1683. Lylias, daughter of John Lewins of Warkworth, gent., christened at Alemouth.—*Longhoughton Register*.

9th April 1697. Bond of marriage, Thomas Lewin of Acton, gent., and Ann Nesbit, sp., he—Felton; she—Warkworth parish.

7th Sept. 1669. Mr Francis Lewins of Adderston, bur.

27th Sept. 1716. Mrs Eliz. Lewins of Bambro., bur.

9th Dec. 1719. Mr Nicholas Lewins of Bambro., bur.

30th April 1721. John, son of Mr John Lewins of Bambro., bap.

} *Bamburgh Register.*

COOK'S ESTATE:—was in 1663 rated at £30, or $\frac{3}{14}$ ths of the township; it was designated Amble West-hall or New-hall, by the latter it is now known. In 1630 Henry Lawson and Henry Horsley purchased lands in Amble from Sir Wm. Hewitt, and in 1632 they made a declaration that they had purchased the estate in trust for Edward Wilson. In 1649 Henry Horsley and Edward Wilson released the estate to Catherine Wilson, spinster, who seems shortly afterwards to have married John Thompson, and with him, in 1652, conveyed to Edward Cook.²²

Calamy tells us that the Rev. John Thompson was, after the passing of the act of Uniformity, ejected from his rectory of Bothal, taken “in the bishopric and imprisoned in the common gaol at Durham for his nonconformity. And his imprisonment brought him into a dropsy, of which he died. He was a man of learning, and a man of peace and an excellent preacher: congregational in his judgment but moderate.” The Rev. John Hodgson²³ quotes Brand for saying ‘that after being cast out of Bothal he came to Newcastle, married a great fortune, and kept his coach.’

This identification is supported by a notice that in 1650 Catherine Wilson of Pegsworth conveyed a messuage and lands, at Old Moor, to John Thompson²⁴ of Bothal, clerk, who, with Catherine his wife, in 1652, sold them to Wm. Lawson of Longhirst.²⁵ If then the two John Thompsons are identical, his marriage with the heiress must have taken place during

²¹ 12th July 1720. Mr John Lewin of Bamburgh and Mrs Ann Muschamp married.—*Eglington Reg.*

1701. John Lewin of Birling and Elizabeth Forster of High Buston, mar.	} <i>Warkworth Register.</i>
1707. Robt. Turner of Acklington Park and Barbara Lewin of Hauxley, mar.	

January 7th 1705-6. Wm. Revely of Hartlepool, mariner [afterwards of Alnmouth] and Ann Lewins of Alnmouth, mar.	} <i>Lesbury Register.</i>
17th June 1715. Thos. Lewins of Birling Field House and Elizabeth Valentine, daughter of Mr Edw. Valentine of Wooden, mar.	

²² Schedule of deeds in Rev. John Hodgson's collection.

²³ Hodgson, Part II., Vol. II., p. 148.

²⁴ Hodgson, Part II., Vol. II., p. 172.

²⁵ *Ibid.*

his incumbency of Bothal.²⁶

Owing to the loss of the earlier deeds, we are ignorant of the place of origin of Edward Cook, the purchaser. About this time men, if not of same family, yet of same surname and similar christian names, appear in the neighbouring hamlets of Coldrife and Hadston. It is probable that he came from Tyneside, though Mr Cook of Alnwick, the present representative of the family, ascribes his descent to the family of Cook of Gildea Hall, Essex, who carried the same arms.

Our Edward Cook seems to have been a man of patriarchal character, as well as of estate. He married the daughter and co-heiress of John Patterson of Togston, and perhaps a second wife, for he left a widow Jane, and a large family of 16 or 17 children. By his will, dated 30th December 1691, he devised to his eldest son, John (who has already succeeded to a moiety of the lands of his maternal grandfather at Togston) the New-hall; to Edward²⁷ the 2nd son (a barrister) his lands in Cresswell; to Samuel²⁸ his 3rd son, his lands at the south side of Newton-on-the-Moor; to William²⁹ the 4th

²⁶ In 1663 Mr John Thompson was a leaseholder in Pegsworth, and Mr John Thompson of Bothal was a freeholder in Newham, Whalton Parish.—*Book of Rates.*

July 22nd 1669. Mr John Thompson and wife informed upon as frequenter of Conventicle.—Ambrose Barns, p. 408.

Mr Thompson was cast out of the parsonage of Bothal, and preached to a plain country people until he came into Newcastle. He married a great fortune and kept his coach; and having but one daughter, she was married to the eldest son of Mr Barnes' old friend, Mr John Ogle of Kircloe [Kirkley] who was bred a merchant.—Ambrose Barns, p. 146.

7th March 1665-6. John Thompson, the ejected rector of Bothal, was living at Pegsworth.—Ambrose Barns, p. 401.

²⁷ Edward Cook, bap. 16th November 1662, a barrister, chosen recorder of Berwick, 1st February 1711, was ancestor of Cooks of Blakemoor, v. Hodgson, Part II., Vol. II., pp. 209-10. His will is dated 8th July 1730. Mrs Blair of Alnwick, who is his descendant, has a fine oil painting of him.

²⁸ Samuel Cook, bap. 13th November 1664, died soon after his father, unmarried, and by will, dated 28th September 1692, devised his lands at Newton to his youngest brother Joseph.

²⁹ William Cook, bap. 23rd August 1669, married May 1697, Jane, daughter of Ralph Forster of Hartlaw and Elford, v. new County Hist., Vol. II., p. 99. His will is dated 18th September 1745. From him the Cooks of Brainshaugh and Low Newton. He is now represented by Mr Cook of Alnwick.

son, Brainshaugh; to Richard³⁰ the 5th son, a burgage in Warkworth; to Benjamin³¹ the 7th son, the north side of Newton-on-the-Moor [*i.e.* Low Newton]; and to Thomas³² and Joseph³³ the 6th and 8th sons, and to Sarah and Jane, the unmarried daughters, money portions.

John Cook,³⁴ who succeeded his father to the New-hall, married first Barbara Brown of Monkwearmouth, and second Ann Martin of Seaham: he died 1710, leaving 4 sons and 5 daughters. By his will, dated 1709, he devised the New-hall and Togston to his eldest son, Edward; to his 2nd son, John,³⁵ the estate he had recently purchased in

³⁰ Richard Cook, bap. 10th October 1672, died *s.p.* 1740, and is buried at Warkworth.

³¹ Benjamin Cook, bap. 22nd August 1680, a merchant in Newcastle, retired to, and died at, Warkworth. In 1748 Benjamin Cook of Warkworth voted for Hazelrigg. His will, dated 26th February 1757, devises "to my niece, Sarah Cook of Warkworth, the Warkworth house and £25 per annum out of Cresswell for life—lands at Cresswell and Hazelrigg to trustees to the use of Thomas Cook, son of my late nephew, Wm. Cook of Tweedmouth—remainder to his brother Wm.—to Edward Cook of Alnmouth, son of my late nephew, Edward Cook of Amble West Hall, £900—to my nephew, Geo. Cook of Inner Temple, £500—to John Lawson, son of my nephew, Wm. Lawson of Longhirst, £150—to my nephew, Edw. Wilson of Ulgham, £150—to poor of Warkworth £10."

³² Thomas Cook, bap. 31st January 1676, said to have been a merchant in Newcastle, acquired lands in Cresswell and Hazelrigg, which he devised to his brother Benjamin.

³³ Joseph Cook, bap. 25th September 1684, to whom his father left a money portion, and his brother Samuel his lands at Newton. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Lawson of Warkworth Barns, and widow of Wm. Smith of Togston: from him descend the Cooks of Newton-on-the-Moor, now represented by Mr Widdrington.

³⁴ John Cook bap. 19th December 1658. Barbara Brown of Monkwearmouthshore, by will, dated 26th August 1710, devised legacies to her eight grandchildren, John, Christopher, and Richard Cook, and their five sisters; and the residue of her estate to her grandson, Edw. Cook.

Bond of marriage, 28th November 1707. 'John Cook of Togston, yeoman, and Ann Martin of Seaham.' He was buried at Warkworth 12th March 1709-10.

³⁵ John Cook, born 20th September 1692, married Deborah Whitehead of Boulmer. Bond of marriage dated 22nd April 1718. He was buried at Warkworth 1764. From him the Cooks of Eastfield.—See Proc. of B.N. Club, Vol. xii., p. 143.

Sturton Grange [now known as Eastfield]; to his 3rd son, Christopher,³⁶ the leasehold farm of Acklington Park; to his son Richard,³⁷ and to his daughters Barbara,³⁸ Jane,³⁹ Ann,⁴⁰ Sarah,⁴¹ and Mary⁴² he left money portions.

The eldest son and heir, Edward Cook⁴³ of Togston and New-hall, married Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Ralph Brandling of Hoppen, by whom he had a numerous issue. Dying in 1748, he was succeeded by his eldest son, John Cook, who—baptized 23rd October 1720—married Mary Sibbit, 18th April 1749, and died 15th February 1763,⁴⁴ leaving a large family. His eldest son, Edward, born at Newcastle 4th October 1753, succeeded: he married,⁴⁵ in 1778, his kinswoman, Elizabeth, daughter of John Archbold of Acton, previously of Cawledge-park, and died, 1786, leaving an only child, Jane Cook. She, in January 1805, was married at Alnwick to Isaac Cookson of Gateshead Park, and had issue.

Mr Cookson offered for sale by auction at Newcastle, 9th March 1832, the estate of his wife's ancestors at New-

³⁶ Christopher Cook, born 12th March 1696-7, "Married in Brainshaugh Chapel by license, 6th July 1721, Mr Christopher Cook of Acklington Park and Mistress Ann Cook of Brainshaugh Chapelry."—*Edlingham Register*. He was buried at Warkworth 1734, and his wife, 'Mistress Ann,' in July 1746. They left a daughter, Ann, who was married at Warkworth in 1746 to Wm. Hudson of Newcastle, a tin plate worker and brazier, foot of the Side, who advertised Acklington Park farm to be let and the stock to be sold in *Newcastle Journal*, 21st February 1746-7.

³⁷ Richard, born 15th June 1702.

³⁸ Barbara, born 10th September 1687; Bond of marriage, 17th February 1714. "John Archbold of Callisburn, parish of Alnwick, and Barbara Cook, parish of Warkworth."

³⁹ Jane, born 18th September 1689.

⁴⁰ Ann, born 18th October 1694; Bond of marriage, 26th May 1719. 'Edw. Wilson of Hepscot, yeoman, and Ann Cook of Warkworth, sp.'

⁴¹ Sarah, born 22nd March 1688-9, buried at Warkworth 1757, probably the devise of Benjamin Cook in 1757.

⁴² Mary, born 27th May 1704.

The births, baptisms, and burials are from *Warkworth Register*, and from the Rev. John Hodgson's Collection.

⁴³ Edward Cook, born 2nd January 1685-6, married at Bamburgh 3rd July 1713, buried at Warkworth 10th December 1748.

⁴⁴ His will is dated 13th December 1762.—*Togston Deeds*.

⁴⁵ Marriage Settlement dated 7th January 1778.—*Togston Deeds*.

hall,⁴⁶ and Togston, and in the following year sold it to Mr Jas. Dand of Hauxley, who devised the eastern half of New-hall, with Gloster-Hill, to his eldest son, Mr Robt. Dand of Lesbury Field-house, and the western half and the onstead with Togston Hall to his second son, Mr James Dand of Togston Hall. And with their respective representatives the New-hall remains.

SMITH'S ESTATE. The Smiths have held land here continuously from the reign of Elizabeth. In 1602 we have the following curious account of the estate of Roger Smith. It contains a payment for cleansing his house, and an allowance to his wife in the 'visitation,'⁴⁷ indicating that he had died from some pestilence or epidemic.

A true and perfect inventory of all the goods and chattells yt Roger Smith, late of Ambell, etc., praysed by these fower men vid. William Taylor, John Clerke, Thomas Hudson, and Robert Hudson, 24th July 1602.

		li.	s.	d.
Imprimis	twoo oxen valued to	...	xj.	
Item	three kine and two calves	...	iiij.	
Item	on browne mayre praised	...	xx.	
Item	on pott or caldron and an almrye	...	xxj.	
Item	ij. pannes ij quishyones and sixe peeces of pouter	...	viiij.	
Item	ij. lynen sheatles, ij.....sheatles and a hardin sheatle	...	viiij.	viiij.
Item	fower boolles of wheate and a keninge	...	xxvj.	viiij.
Item	twoo boolles and a keninge of bygge	...	x.	
Item	seuen boolles of oottes	...	xxj.	
Sum			xli.	xvs. iiijd.

⁴⁶ The New-hall was a long house a little east of present onstead, and faced south. It was advertised in *Newcastle Journal*, 18th January 1752. "To be let the convenient dwelling house called the NEW HALL, in the parish of Warkworth, wherein are six fire rooms, beside garrets, two of which rooms are pannelled, and three of them hung with neat paper; also a stable, cow-house, and very good gardens, and with or without ground and grass or hay for horses and cows.—Enquire of Mr John Cook of Togston."

To be let the mansion house of New-hall consisting of breakfast and dining rooms, three bed chambers with ceiled garrets, kitchen, three stalled stable and garden, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Coquet within one mile of Warkworth, and very convenient for sea bathing.—*Newcastle Courant*, 15th April 1797.

⁴⁷ The plague was in Newcastle in 1597.—Brand, Vol. II. p. 449.

Such debts as the said Roger Smith oughd at the hower of his death.

		li.	s.	d.
Imprimis	in Rentes due to her Matie	...	xxij.	iiij.
Item	to Thomas Scrogges for ane oxe	...	xxij.	iiij.
Item	to Robert Thompson for ane oxe	...	xij.	
Item	for haye	... ..	vj.	
Item	for the grassinge of syxe oxen	...	iiij.	
Item	for clensing of the house	...	vij.	vj.
Item	for halfe stoane of woolle	...	iiij.	iiij.
Item	for servauntes wadges	...		xx.
Item	for reaping of the corne	...		x.
		Sum	iiijl.	ixs. i.
Sum total. debites deduct		vjl. vjs. iijd.		

A note of the corne that did growe on Ambell on the farmholde that was Roger Smyth, late deceased.

Imprimis ther was on booles of wheat and rye that year which did come to account xij. bolles of wheat and rye.

Item of otes, xvij. booles.

Item of bige, v. booles.

Of this corn there was given firste to Jenet Smythe to be seed out of part iiij. booles of wheat and a boole of rye and vj. booles of otes out of part and iij. bushels of Bigg out of part, this corn was givnen of the whole to Jenet Smith to be seed.

Morover and besyd Jenet Smyth⁴⁸ took away a rigg of wheat, which was sowinge for seed that Edward Patterson had no part of, and three ken-nings of big that she sent away to Newcastle with Thomas Smythe, and she had at her nysesytes [necessity or needs] in the tyme of ye visitaccon.

BROWELL'S ESTATE. George Browell was one of the parties to the suit of 1615; in 1628 his name appears as a copyholder. Amongst the Hauxley deeds, is one of feoffment dated 14th

⁴⁸ Janet or Jane Smith before 1603 had married John Robinson, for 45 Elizabeth she signs a receipt and mentions "Roger Smith my sonne."—*Rev. John Hodgson's Collection.*

Robert Smith was a petitioner in the suit of 1615, and in 1630 held a copyhold of the yearly value of £1 1s. 3d. A Roger Smith the same year holding a copyhold of the value of £1 3s. 7d. In 1663 Wm. Smith only, is rated, and that at £10—representing one of the 14 farms of the township.

Smith's lands stretched down to the link near where is now the public cemetery. Out of the funds left by the last Mr Smith, his trustees purchased Holdsworth Low farm from Mrs Wellwood's representatives.

The history of the family shall be reserved for the township of Togston, where was their seat. Their lands in Amble under the will of Mr T. G. Smith, the last male of the direct line, are now held by her kinsman Mr Lawson Smith, though the family is represented by Mr Eustace Smith, formerly of Gosforth, sometime M.P. for Tynemouth.

May 1650, from John Taylor and Edward Browell of four acres of land in Amble field. In 1663 Edward Browell was rated for lands of the annual value of £10— $\frac{1}{14}$ th part of township or one farm or husbandland. In 1722 Edward Browell of Amble voted for lands there. This estate must soon after have been absorbed in one of its neighbours, probably Taylor's.

TAYLOR'S ESTATE.—Edward Taylor and Barbara Taylor were both complainants in the suit of 1615, and Robert Taylor's name appears as holding copyhold lands in 1630 to the annual value of £1 0s. 11d., and John Taylor occurs in the Rate Book of 1663 as owner of lands of the annual value of £10—equal to a 'farm' or husband land.—The names of various members of the family appear in the register of burials of Warkworth,⁴⁹ during the two last decades of the 17th century, towards the end of which this estate belonged to Martin Taylor. He was buried 5th September 1711, leaving issue at least three sons, John, the eldest, Robert Taylor of Amble, joiner, and Thomas Taylor of Guyzance, ploughwright. The eldest son, John,⁵⁰ succeeded his father, and voted as a freeholder in Amble in 1722 and 1748, and in 1763 sold or mortgaged lands there to John Widdrington of Hauxley for £1440: three years afterwards he was buried in Warkworth Church.⁵¹ He left two sons, Martin, his heir, and a younger son, Thomas. Martin voted as a freeholder in 1774, made his will in 1782, and died same year, leaving a widow⁵² and apparently but one child, a daughter, Maria, born September 1764. Miss Taylor,

⁴⁹ 29th December 1684. Wm. Taylor of Amble, bur.

28th March 1688. John Taylor of Amble, bur.

14th February 1691-2. John Taylor of Amble, bur.

11th January 1699-1700. Mabel, wife of Thomas Taylor } *Warkworth*
of Amble, bur. } *Register.*

⁵⁰ "To my niece, Jane, wife of John Taylor of Amble, £5."—*Will of Geo. Lawson of Gloster Hill, 1738.*

March 1750-1. Jane, wife of John Taylor of Amble, bur.—*Warkworth Register.*

⁵¹ 1766. John Taylor of Amble, bur. 10s. due for grave-leave.—*Warkworth Register and Churchwarden's Book.*

⁵² Mrs Taylor, in giving instructions for her will, mentions her leasehold house in Farm Street, Berkley Square—her sister, Mrs Eliz. Reed—her sister Jane, widow of Clark, and now wife of Strachan—and sister, Mrs Sophia Askel—and her brother-in-law, Wm. Reed of Dockwray square, esq. The Rev. John Hodgson's Collection.

her father's heiress, married Captain Andrew Moffat Wellwood⁵³ of Garvock, and died 1st August 1847, also leaving an only child, Ann, who married 1st Jas. Boswell, a Scottish advocate, and 2nd Ralph Clark. By the 1st marriage she became mother to a daughter, Maria, who married, 21st December 1848, Mr Alex. Rattray: their son, Mr Alex. Wellwood Rattray, sold Amble House and the rest of his estate there by auction, in parcels, in August 1875. The estate realized about £15,000.⁵⁴

REED'S ESTATE. Wm. Reed, in 1663, was rated for lands of the yearly value of £10, equal to one farm. In 1722 Robt. Reed of Amble voted for lands there. An estate, perhaps theirs, described as rich pasture, meadow, and arable land, with dwelling house, byre, barn, etc., of the rent of £50, was advertised for sale in *Newcastle Journal*, 12th May 1764, application to be made to Mr John Ormston, linen draper, and Mr John Richardson, attorney-at-law, Newcastle. Probably it too was absorbed by the Taylors. The family seems to have had some lands in Guyzance as well.

BULLOCK'S ESTATE. In the particulars of the royal grant of 1629, Robt. Bullock would seem to have held an old manor house or site in the street of Amble, worth 3s. 4d. per annum, and in the following year Robt. Bullock, or Margaret, his widow, held copyhold lands of the annual value of 9s. 9d. The holding must have been a very small one, for the name does not appear in the rate book of 1663, though it reappears in the poll book of 1722, when Geo. Bullock voted for a freehold. Their house still stands at the west end of the town, massively built, covered with heavy grey slates. The following epitaph is in Warkworth churchyard. "Here lyeth the body of Robert Bullock, who departed this Life the 17th Day of December, Anno Domini 1698, Freehold[er] of Amble. Phillice, his wife, who departed January 12th 1717," and the *Register* records the burial, in 1809, of Margaret

⁵³ 12th March 1794. Andrew Moffat Wellwood, parish of Dunfermline in Fife, and Maria Taylor of Amble, mar.—*Warkworth Register*.

⁵⁴ Amble Link House, 181 acres, purchased by Smith's Trustees for £9300. Amble House, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, purchased by Dr Currie for £2100.

Old grass field, 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, purchased by Thos. Potts for £2250.

Wellwood Arms inn. Salt Panns, &c.—*Conditions of Sale and Title Deeds*.

Bullock of Amble, sp., aged 70. The freehold was carried to the Fawcus family through the marriage of Dorothy Bullock with John Fawcus of Hope-house, by whose descendant it was sold to Taylor of Alnwick, who laid out the garden, etc., for the site of Greenfield Terrace. Miss Taylor devised the old grey slated mansion house to Mr Hall of Bewick, its present owner. The house was used as the Poor-house for the township before the formation of the Poor Law Union.

HUDSON'S ESTATE. Robt. Hudson and Hugh Hodgson were petitioners in the suit of 1615: their names appear as copyholders in 1630, as holding lands of the annual value of £1 6s. 4d., and 19s. 4d. respectively, and a conveyance was enrolled in Chancery, 10th June 1631, from Sir Wm Hewitt to John Hudson and Thos. Patterson of a tenement in Amble. Neither name appears in the rate book of 1663, but the family held on to a fragment of what once was theirs, for the strongly built, westward facing house, with red tiled roof, which causes the main street of Amble to deflect to the south, bears on the massive head over the low browed doorway these letters

H.
R. M.
1749.

And in 1774 Ralph Hudson of Amble voted for freehold there, and the last of the family, a female, 'Tibby' Hudson, divested herself of it to John Turner, who voted as a freeholder in 1826.

THE TYTHES—of Amble township are, under the Tythe Commutation Act, commuted for rent charges of £40 8s. 10d. per annum to the vicar of Warkworth, in lieu of small tythes; and of £170 19s. 6d. to the Bishop of Carlisle, as rector in lieu of corn tythes. The bishop's estates being transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the latter, under the Local Claims Act, have appropriated the corn-tythe-commutation in part payment of the stipend of the minister of the Ecclesiastical District or parish of Amble, whose vicar accordingly draws it.

When the award was made in 1842 the landowners were

		ACRES.
New-hall	Jas. Dand, esq.	224
Hope-house	Lady Newburgh	362
Town-fields	T. G. Smith, esq.	102
Moor-house	Jas. Dand, esq.	204
Orchard and house	Mark Douglas	34
Land and cottage	Geo. Richardson	3
Cottage	John Shanks	4
Salt Meadows	T. G. Smith, esq., and Mrs Maria Wellwood	8
Link-house farm, mansion- house, and fields	Mrs Maria Wellwood	202
Amble fields	Sam. Edw. Widdrington, esq.	24

INDUSTRIES. In 1686 Sir Francis Radcliffe was possessed of 'cole mynes' in Amble.⁵⁵ When Horsley wrote in 1729 there had been "two or three salt pans, but none since the colliery failed that supplied them with coal." Traces of old workings may be found on the Moor-house farm, etc.

In 1783 there was advertised to be let "a colliery and seam of coal in the manor of Amble, and the premises for making salt, situate on Sea Rocks, at Amble Point, which is allowed by all judges to be the most eligible situation upon the east coast for making salt. Application to be made to Mr John Leadbitter, Capheaton."

About 1790, the grantees under the Crown lease sunk a pit upon Amble Moor-house for the purpose of getting coal to carry to the salt pans on the Amble rocks. At this pit a hand roller was first used, then a small gin, but soon after it was given up.

⁵⁵ In an enumeration of the rents due to Sir Francis Radcliffe bart., at Pentecost 1671, were

Ambell hall-corn	£28 0 0
Ambell conny warrant	5 12 6
Ambell garth and cottage house	
Togston moore-houses	

And in 1686 his accounts show the following payments.

Ambell hall-corn tythe	£3 1 3
Ambell cole mynes and Cuny garth	1 9 2

Arch. Æl. New Series, Vols. I., p. 128; and II., p. 161.

After Radcliffe Colliery was sunk in 1837, a lawsuit arose, brought by Mr Dand, the owner of the land, against Mr Kingscote, the lessee of the royalty, which was argued in the Court of Exchequer before Mr Baron Park, who, 29th January 1840, gave judgment for the plaintiff. The case *Dand v. Kingscote* is yet quoted in the text books as an authority to show that though royalty owners have the right to enter and carry away the coal, they must make their way to the nearest public road, and have not the right to capriciously make a rail or other road to suit their own purposes.

FISHERY. Since printing the account on page 112, the writer's attention has been drawn to the *Newcastle Journal* of 21st January 1775, which contains a very wordy notice by which James Crawford of North Shields advertises that the partnership in a salmon fishery, adjacent to Warkworth, which, for some considerable time, had subsided between himself and Zachariah Tyzack, late of the Glass House, near Newcastle, and then of Warkworth, has been dissolved after the accounts had been submitted to arbitration. He thanks those "well wishers who had hitherto given preference to his goods in the Salmon manufactory, and solaced himself in the hope of its continuance."⁵⁶

The Widdringtons, Taylors, and Smiths are said to have, at one time, kept fishing boats at Amble, and to have conveyed their rights to the Duke of Northumberland.

THE ANCIENT FARMS. A detailed account of the way in which the old system of rating was based on the ancient 'farm' will be found in an affidavit made by Mr. M. H. Dand in the Morpeth school suit, printed in Appendix I. In 1794 the township of Amble rebuilt 24 yards of Warkworth Churchyard wall, being its proportion at the rate of 2 yards for each of its 14 farms.

⁵⁶ This notice has been pointed out to me by the kindness of Mr W. W. Tomlinson of Whitley, who also sends the following note from the *Newcastle Journal* of 2nd November 1771. "Warkworth, October 27th. Early on Friday morning, the 25th inst., the house of Mr Zach. Tyzack, the proprietor of the fishery here, was broken into."

ANCIENT WELLS.—Public and Private.

Amble: the High and Low Wells at west side of Wynd.

A pump in Leazes Street.

The Ha'bank well immediately under the old manor house.

The Low-bank well perhaps 100 yards further down.

Well-heugh: a spring of sweet water below high water mark, giving its name to a quarry.

New-hall:

Moor House: a well close to cottages, evidently supplied from old pit workings.

Hope House: a well close to folds; another of sweet water towards Togston.

PLACE-NAMES.

Four-and-Twenty-Darg [a field of 24 acres.]

Tow-butts.

Cuddy's Close.

Greenlaw.

Sunny Braes.

Turn-away Hill.

The Piece of the Plain.

Clayrick Letch.

Leazes.

APPENDIX I.

MR. DAND'S AFFIDAVIT ON ANCIENT FARMS.

I, Middleton Henry Dand of Hauxley Cottage, in the parish of Warkworth, in the county of Northumberland, esquire, make oath and say that I am now 35 years of age. I was born and have always lived in the said parish. I have filled the office of churchwarden of the said parish, and am one of a select vestry of twenty-four by whom the affairs of the said parish are administered. I am well acquainted with the customs of the said parish, and have frequently heard of the same from my father, who lived the greatest part of his life in the said parish, and died therein in the year 1844, at the age of 82 years. The said parish consists of 14 distinct townships (that is to say) Acklington, Acklington Park, Amble, Birling, Brotherwick, High Buston, Low Buston, Gloster Hill, Hauxley, Morwick, Sturton-grange, Togston, Walk Mill, and Warkworth, each township maintaining its own poor, repairing the roads within it, and having a constable appointed for it: each of the said townships consists of or comprises a certain number of antient reputed farms, and as I have been informed, and verily believe, that division into antient farms has existed from time immemorial, no person living, with whom I have conversed on the subject, being able to tell me of its origin, nor have I seen any document which gives an account of the origin. Each of these antient reputed farms having, as I verily believe, been originally of the same value, that is, one of such farms was an aliquot part of the township within which it was situated, and had been so regarded by the inhabitants of the said parish. And most of the local taxes and payments, to which the owners or occupiers of land within the parish were subject and liable, were, as I have been informed, and verily believe, assessed upon and paid by such owners and occupiers, according to the number of such antient reputed farms belonging to each owner and held by each occupier. And in my own recollection and knowledge the church rates throughout the said parish were made at so much per farm; and are so entered in the vestry book of the said parish, which is signed by the vicar and select vestry thereof; and so continued until the year 1835, when the said church rates were assessed to the value of the several lands, the antient immemorial custom of rating by farms having become unequal in consequence of the changes by cultivation and other circumstances. And there was also a well known immemorial custom in the said parish for the parish clerk thereof to receive one shilling and six pence for each of the said antient reputed farms. And for the sexton of the said parish to receive six pence for each of such farms, which was continued until the year 1842, when the select vestry of the said parish resolved that the said clerk and sexton respectively should receive out of the church rates, levied in the said parish, a certain fixed stipend on their consenting not to collect or claim the sums to which they were customarily entitled as aforesaid. And I have

also been informed, and verily believe, that it was, and in some parts is still, customary in the said parish for the land tax, moduses in lieu of tithes, fee farm and other rents and payments to be paid according to and in proportion to the said antient reputed farms. And I further make oath and say that the common and vernacular meaning of the word farm, at this day, in the said parish, is that of a tract of land, uncertain both as to extent and value, held for the purpose of cultivation. But I verily believe that the word 'farm' was formerly, and the words 'antient farm,' are now, in the said parish, as in many other parts of the said county, understood and taken to be one of several parts of a township of the same value. And I further make oath and say that I am the owner and occupier of a freehold estate called Amble Moor-house, in the said township of Amble, which estate was devised to me by my said father, and that the said township consists of 14 of such antient reputed farms, as is well known, and is so admitted to consist by the owners and inhabitants thereof, and I have been often told this by several old inhabitants thereof. And my said estate comprises three of such antient reputed farms, and is now and has for many years past been held and occupied as one farm, according to the modern acceptation of that word. Andrew Bell occupies another farm called Hope-house, comprising four antient reputed farms, and John Holdsworth occupies another farm called Amble Link, comprising $2\frac{1}{2}$ antient reputed farms. Thomas George Smith occupies another farm, which is one of such antient reputed farms as aforesaid. My brothers, James Dand and Robert Dand occupy another farm called Amble New-hall, comprising three antient reputed farms. Ralph G. Huggup occupies land comprising one quarter of an antient reputed farm, and Messrs Richardson, Shanks, and Douglas occupy other land comprising one quarter of an antient reputed farm, making in all 14 antient reputed farms. So that my estate in the said township had, as I verily believe, been originally three fourteenth ($\frac{3}{14}$) parts, equal in value, of the said township. And I have paid to the parish clerk of the said parish four shillings and sixpence, at the rate of 1s. 6d. per farm, being the antient immemorial payment to which he was entitled out of my said estate, and I have been informed, and verily believe, there was paid to the sexton of the said parish 1s. 6d., being after the rate of 6d. per farm, and in church rates, prior to the said year of 1835, my said estate was assessed and paid as and for three farms, and threepence, being one penny per farm for a modus for the tythe-hay of my said estate. And I further make oath and say that there is in my possession, among the muniments of my said estate, a certain writing purporting to be a copy of an Inquisition taken at Morpeth on the 4th day of November 1742, to enquire into, among other things, the manors, messuages, lands, and other property of which one William Radcliffe, then late of Amble, in the said county, esq., had died seized, by which it appears to have been found by the said

inquisition that the said William Radcliffe died seized of (amongst other things) all those four farms in Amble aforesaid called the Hope-house, and all those two farms in Hauxley aforesaid called Hauxley fields, and all those three farms with the coney-warren in Todston, otherwise Togston-moor-house, commonly called the Low-hall, and of 32 old bolls and 4 bushels or 98 new bolls of bigg, paid every Candlemas day by the tenants of Amble aforesaid. And I further make oath and say that the said antient reserved rent of barley is now paid by various properties in the said township of Amble, each property paying in proportion to the antient reputed farms comprised in each such property, (that is to say) the said 14 antient farms in the township of Amble are generally liable to pay 196 Winchester bushels, which constitute 98 new bolls; my estate in the said township of Amble pays 42 Winchester bushels, and my said brothers' estate of New-hall aforesaid pays 42 bushels, being at the rate of 14 bushels per antient farm, and as I verily believe the other landowners in the said township of Amble pay after the like proportion of 14 bushels per antient farm for their several properties, so as to make up the entire quantity of 196 Winchester bushels. And I further make oath and say that I am the owner of an estate in the township of Hauxley aforesaid, which contributes to divers rates and payments in proportion to one antient reputed farm of which it consists, in like manner as my said estate in the township of Amble aforesaid. And I further make oath and say that among the muniments and title deeds, relating to my said estates, is an indenture of release, dated 24th November 1808, and made between the Rev. Jos. Cook, clerk, and Sarah Widdrington his wife, and Samuel Edward Cook of the 1st part; David Latimer Tinling and Sarah Widdrington his wife, and George John Widdrington Tinling of the 2nd part; Jane Widdrington of the 3rd part; Thos. Meggison of the 4th part; Robert Hopper Williamson of the 5th part; John Carr of the 6th part; Edwards Werge of the 7th part; John Rochester of the 8th part; the Countess of Newburgh of the 9th part; Wm. Lawson of the 10th part; Wm. Ord of the 11th part; and John Sadler of the 12th part: it was among other things covenanted and agreed that all and every of the premises therein before, described, situate within the township of Hauxley aforesaid, and limited in use to the said Edwards Werge, his heirs and assigns, should be deemed and taken and considered to be one whole farm, and that the messuage and premises therein before, described, situate within the township of Amble aforesaid, and limited to the use of the said Edwards Werge, should at all times thereafter be deemed taken and considered to be three farms and a quarter of a farm, and that the premises situate in Amble aforesaid, belonging to and reserved by them, the said Jos. Cook and Sarah Widdrington his wife; Samuel Edward Cook, David Latimer Tinling and Sarah Widdrington his wife, and George John Widdrington Tinling, should at all times thereafter be deemed taken and considered to be one quarter part of a farm in Amble aforesaid; and

that all and singular the several premises should contribute to the payment of the land tax, church rate, and other antient outgoings and assessments in Hauxley and Amble aforesaid, and the Hall-corn barley payable out of the whole of the said township of Amble in the several proportions aforesaid. And further that the said premises in Amble aforesaid, limited to the said Edwards Werge, his heirs, and assigns, should contribute and be charged and chargeable to pay as three farms and a quarter of a farm towards the discharge of a fee farm rent issuing out of the whole of the said township of Amble: and also that the said hereditaments and premises in Hauxley aforesaid, thereby limited in use to the said Edwards Werge, his heirs, and assigns, should contribute and be charged and chargeable with, and liable to pay as, one whole farm towards the antient fee farm rent issuing out of the whole of the said township of Hauxley.

MIDDLETON H. DAND.

Sworn at Morpeth, in the county of Northumberland, this 21st July 1847.
Before me, Anthony Charlton, a Master Extra.

APPENDIX II.

Since the printing of the first part of this paper, some further notices of the Widdringtons of Hauxley have been obtained.

A reference to the table⁵⁷ given in page 99 will show that William Widdrington of Barnhill, who died in 1664, left a widow and infant daughter. The former almost immediately married again; there is filed a bond of marriage, dated 24th July 1665, of Lionel Fenwick of Bladon, gent., and Barbara Widdrington, widow; and on the 5th January 1665-6, probate of the will of William Widdrington, late of Barnhill, parish of Felton, was granted to Barbara the widow, *alias* Fenwick, now wife of Lionel Fenwick, late widow of defunct.

A memorandum of Mr Ralph Carr of Dunstan Hill refers to Nathaniel and the last John Widdrington. "J. W[iddrington] wrote me the doctor had no manner of hopes of Nathaniel W[iddrington], and had recommended him to return to his own air and ride, when able, by the sea side. And he desired I would send him an open letter for N. W[iddrington] repeating his promise to make his will, this I immediately did, and hoped, as we had now a fine spring, he would find speedy benefit at Hauxley, that I had sent down a famous dancing elbow chair for my wife and children, that I bought at Malin, and recommended his trying it in a rainy day, when he could not mount his nag, and he did so." [This chair is still at Dunstan Hill.]⁵⁸

⁵⁷ By a clerical error the christian names of the two brothers Widdrington in Gen. ii. of the table are both given as *William*. That of the elder brother the Deputy High Sheriff of 1664 was and ought to be printed Robert Widdrington: he was the father of Wm. Widdrington of Barnhill.

⁵⁸ *History of the family of Carr of Dunstan Hill*: by Col. Ralph Edw. Carr, 1893, Mitchell & Hughes, Vol. i., pp. 58 and 94.

The last John Widdrington was born about 1731. In 1754 he made a tour in Holland, Belgium, and France. His letters disclose his cultivated taste for music, painting, and sculpture. The following, addressed to Mrs Carr of Dunstan Hill, is dated from Amsterdam 30th April 1754.

"Had my vanity whispered that anything from my pen would be acceptable to dear Mrs Carr, I should not now have to make an apology for deferring it so long Music and painting have each many friends in this watery land, but I know not whether it proceeds so much from true taste as from being deprived of all the active amusements from their situation. Certain it is, however, that some of them excel greatly in both, and had I Mrs Carr's judgment, I should undoubtedly find a very high entertainment, both in one and in the other, since without this advantage I am capable of being greatly pleased. I was particularly so last week at Rotterdam on seeing the private collection of Messieurs Biscops and Brothers, who have laid out upwards of £30,000 in pictures, china, medals, Japan and filligree work, shells, etc., each sort so excellent in its kind, and at once excited both surprise and pleasure. But as I can't give you any idea of them by description, to say more would rather tantalize than divert you. I have taken the opinion of common fame in the purchase of three compositions for the harpsichord, which you'll receive by Captain Ramsay, and shall be glad if the Dutch have been able to hit the taste of so complete a performer. Lord Widdrington desired Leclair's solos and some music for French horns, which are not to be had, but I have sent a set of concertos in the same box. They cost exactly one guinea, which is the price he limits—you'll be so good as order them to be sent him. Captain Ramsay has also a Dresden apron for you. It is flower'd all over, which is the present fashion on this side of the water, and wish it may come safe to your hands and without meeting the eyes of the Custom House Argusses. We have still winter here, which adds to the natural unhealthiness of this climate, but I am well even in Amsterdam where the air is the worst in the Seven Provinces. My best respects to my uncle, and beg leave to subscribe myself your very affectionate nephew,

J. WIDDRINGTON.

Please tell my father I am well.

Captain Samuel Edward Cook, R.N., who assumed the name of Widdrington, (see table, page 99, Gen. VII.) hung in Chatton Church French colours taken by him when serving on board the *Swallow*. (See Club's Proc., Vol. VII., p. 67.) Dr. Hardy reminds the writer that to him were dedicated some of the verses of James Service, the Chatton poet; and enumerates the

WIDDRINGTONIA ENDLICHER—the Widdringtonia genus of *Coniferae*—named by Professor Endlicher in honour of Captain Widdrington. The species are well adapted for conservatories or winter gardens, but too tender to plant in the open air in Britain, save in the warmest parts.

1. WIDDRINGTONIA JUNIPEROIDES ENDLICHER.—*Cupressus juniperoides* of Linnæus. Cypress Broom. Cape of Good Hope. Height 6 ft.
2. WIDDRINGTONIA CUPRESSOIDES ENDLICHER.—*Thuja cupressoides* Linnæus. Cape of Good Hope. Height 10 ft.
3. WIDDRINGTONIA ERICOIDES.—*Retinispora ericoides*, Zuccarini.

APPENDIX III.

For the following north country sailor's song, with its characteristic Northumberland tune, the Club is indebted to Mr Rd. Oliver Heslop, who procured it, and to Mr J. T. Dixon, who has transacted and arranged the music so that it might be made into the block.

NORTH COUNTRY SAILOR'S SONG.

Oh, Amble is a fine town, with ships upon the bay;
 And I wish with my heart I was only there to-day;
 And I wish with my heart I was far away from here,
 A-sitting in my parlour and talking to my dear.
 And it's home, dearie, home! Oh, it's home I want to be!
 My top sails are hoisted and I must out to sea.
 For the oak, and the ash, and the bonny rowan tree,
 They're all a growing green in the North Countree.
 Oh! its home, dearie, home!

In Baltimore, a-walking, a girl I chanced to meet,
 With her baby on her arm as she came down the street;
 And I thought how I sailed when the cradle it stood ready,
 For the pretty little babe that has never seen its daddy.
 And it's home, dearie, home!

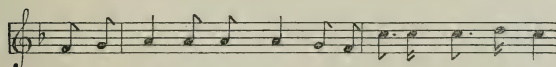
And if it be a lass, she shall wear a golden ring,
 And if it be a lad, he shall live to serve his king
 With his buckles, and his boots, and his little jacket blue,
 He shall walk the quarter deck, as his daddy used to do.
 And it's home, dearie, home!

Oh, there's a wind that blows, and it's blowing from the west;
 And of all the winds that blow 'tis the one I like the best;
 For it blows at our backs and it shakes the pennon free,
 And it soon will blow us home to the North Countree.
 And it's home, dearie, home! Oh, it's home I want to be!
 My top sails are hoisted, etc.

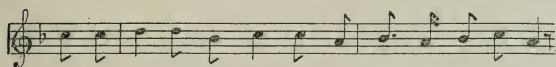
North-country Sailor's Song



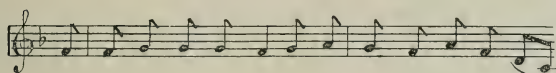
Oh, Amble, is a fine town, with ships upon the bay;



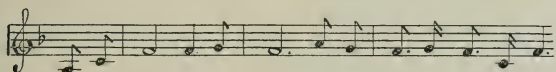
And I wish with my heart I was on-ly there to-day;



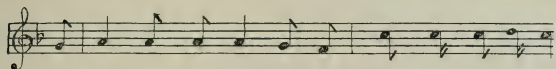
And I wish with my heart I was far a way from here,



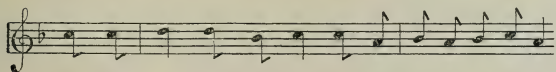
A sit-ting in my par-lour and talk-ing to my dear



And it's home, dearie, home! Oh, it's home I want to be!



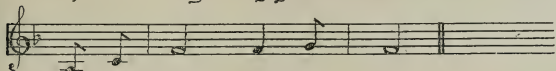
My top-sails are hois-ted and I must out to sea;



For the oak, and the ash, and the bonny rowan tree



They're all a- grow-ing green in the North Coun-tree.



And it's home, dear-ie, home!



Notes on Newton Don and its former Owners. By C.
B. BALFOUR of Newton Don.

I.—THE ESTATE OF NEWTON.

IN the 12th century the manors of Newton and Nathansthairn formed part of the lordship of Lauderdale, then in the possession of the great Norman family of the Morvilles.¹

In 1150-3 Beatrix de Bellocampo gives a charter to the Abbey of Dryburgh of a tenth part of the produce of the mills of Nenthorn, and Ricardus de Morevilla confirms the charter.²

In 1162 Hugo de Morevilla gives to the Abbey half a carucate of land in Newton, pasture for four oxen and one horse.³

In another charter King David confirms to the Abbey all the gifts of Beatrix de Bellocampo and Hugo de Morevilla.⁴

It was this Hugo who was High Constable of Scotland, founder of Dryburgh Abbey, and who, with his wife Beatrix Beauchamp, lies buried there.

In 1196 William Morville died without issue, and his estates passed to his sister Elena, who married the Lord of Galloway: their son Alan had issue only three daughters, amongst whom the property was divided.⁵ The youngest was the mother of Balliol—the claimant for the Scottish crown in 1292—her name was Devorgilla, and she also appears among the Dryburgh Charters.⁶

This Balliol connection was evidently the cause of the lordship of Lauderdale passing out of the hands of the representatives of the Morvilles. As adherents of Balliol their estates would be forfeited; and, after the conclusion of the War of Independence, Robert the Bruce, in 1320, gave a charter of the lordship or constabulary of Lauder to James—Lord Douglas.⁷

It is not till this century that I can trace who were the vassals holding under the Lords of Lauderdale: and, whether

¹ Jeffrey's Roxburgh, Vol. III., 110.

² Liber de Dryburgh: Charters, Nos. 143 and 92.

³ do. No. 201.

⁴ do. No. 239.

⁵ Jeffrey's Roxburgh, Vol. III., p. 118.

⁶ Liber de Dryburgh: Charters, No. 9.

⁷ Douglas Book, Wm. Fraser, Vol. I., p. 148.

owing to the division of the Morville estates amongst the three female heirs or not, it is curious to note that, for a long period, the territory of Little Newton is mentioned in several documents as being divided into three portions. Two portions belonged to the family of Newton, one portion to the family of Hanganside—though, besides these main divisions, there seem to have been others at different times.

In 1386 James, second Earl of Douglas, gives a charter of the lands of Little Newton to Alexander Newton.⁸

In 1388 Richard of Hanganside gives Kaimflat, in the territory of Little Newton, to the Abbey of Kelso, for masses to be said for the souls of William and James of Douglas, his overlords.⁹

This is the earliest mention of the two families, and from this time on their fortunes can be more or less accurately traced.

In my opinion the portion of Little Newton, belonging to the Newton family, was the western portion of the estate—Newton proper—and the portion of the Hanganside family was the eastern one. Kaimflat is certainly at the east end of the "territory of Little Newton," and in the Newton family charters there is frequent mention of the mill of Little Newton—and the Cruik—or mill of the Cruik. I take this to be the "crook," or bend in the river just below the house—within which bend, to this day, the names of the fields are Mill Haugh, Under Mill Haugh (where the Kelso Club Curling pond is situated) and two Mill Parks.

The Douglasses were attainted in 1455, their estates forfeited, and the constabulary of Lauder reverted to the Crown. The former vassals now seem to hold under the Crown.

After this date the Hepburns of Waughton appear as owners of part of Little Newton, and in addition, to have attempted an exchange of their interest in the lands with another family.

In the *Registrum Magni Sigilli*, charters No. 780 and 782, Sir Patrick Hepburn of Waughton, in 1463, exchanges the lands of Little Newton and others with William of Bekirtoun, eldest son of Robert Bekirtoun of Lufness, for the lands of Lufness: but this exchange can hardly have been carried into effect, as the Hepburns still appear as connected with Little

⁸ Douglas Book, Vol. I., p. 305.

⁹ Liber de Calchou: Charter, No. 521.

Newton and Strathor, in Fife (lands also appearing in the above mentioned Charters) long after this date, and no member of the Bekirtoun family appears in connection with them. The whole exchange may therefore only be a pledging of the revenues of these lands for the purchase money.

The former vassals were, however, unaffected by a change of overlords, and the Newtons still appear as owners of part of Little Newton.

From a charter of 1534 they seem to have been the same family as the Newtons of Dalcove, for this charter is a confirmation of a sale by Joan Newton, daughter of James Newton of Dalcove, of the dominical lands of Little Newton and Newton Cruke, with the mill, to James Ker of Mersington.¹⁰

Stodart gives the pedigree of the Newtons of Dalcove. 1445.—Archibald Newton. He may perhaps have been a son of the Alexander Newton, in the Douglas charter of 1386. 1481.—James Newton. It may be noticed also that one of the witnesses to Sir Patrick Hepburn's charter of 1463, is Jacobus de Newton.¹¹

1534.—Joan, as above, daughter of a second James Newton. She married Adam Ker of Schaw, and was mother of Thomas Ker of Schaw and Dalcove.

In 1586 a charter of resignation is granted to Rodolph Ker, eldest son of Thomas Ker of Dalcoif, "in binam partem," of the dominical lands of Little Newton and the mill "cum lie cruik," under reservation to Thomas Ker.¹² This Rodolph Ker married one Alison Ker, who may have been a Ker of Mersington, and so brought back the lands; and he eventually seems to have acquired from the Hepburns of Wauchton all their interest in the estate, for in 1612 Patrick Hepburn of Wauchton resigned nine husbandlands in Little Newton, with mill, tenants, etc., in favour of Rodolph Ker of Dalcoif, and Alison Ker his wife.¹³

These nine husbandlands had been in possession of the Hepburns of Wauchton since the Sir Patrick of 1463. In 1519 Sir Patrick Hepburn is retoured heir¹⁴ of his father in these

¹⁰ Reg. Magni Sigilli.

¹¹ Scottish Arms, Vol. II., p. 245.

¹² Reg. Magni Sigilli.

¹³ do.

¹⁴ Retours of Heirs, Vol. I., 1731.

lands: he married Elizabeth Logan, daughter of Robert Logan of Restalrig,¹⁵ and was succeeded by his son, Patrick Hepburn, to whom and to his wife Isobel Halden, the same lands are confirmed in life rent, and to his son, Patrick Hepburn, in fee, in 1595; and either father or son resigns them, as above, in 1612.¹⁶

In 1619 Rodolph Ker of Dalcove and Andrew Ker, his eldest son, granted a provision to Margaret Merschell, eldest daughter of Edward Merschell, commissary of Lauder, and promised wife of Andrew Ker, over certain lands, and in warrandice over "*binam partem terrarum dominicalium de Littill Newton, molendinum de lie cruik ejusdem, ix terras husbandias in Littill Newton, cum molendinis, per dictum Rodolphum conquestas a D. Patricio Hepburn de Wauchton, milite.*"¹⁷

In 1642 Robert Ker of Shaw, son and heir of Andrew Ker of Shaw, is served heir in the above lands.¹⁸

Soon after this date Alexander Don acquired the lands, but before tracing the history of the Don family, it will be as well to bring up the history of the other part of Little Newton to the same period.

The Richard of Hanganside of 1388, who granted Kaimflat to the Abbey of Kelso, is probably the same Richard of Hanganside who was Baillie of the Earls of Douglas' Barony of Dunbar, and to whom, in 1407, a precept is given for infesting John of Swynton in the lands of Petcockkys.¹⁹

The next mention of the Hangansyde family I have met with is a confirmation, in 1563, of the charter of Richard of Hangansyde, of that ilk, to his son, Alexander Hangansyde, and his heirs, of a third part "*terrarum dominicalium de Little Newton*"—two carucates in the village of Little Newton called Boiswelsland, and one piece of ground called Sutorsland.²

In 1595 Alexander Weddell and Helen Hanganside are infest "*in tertiam partem terrarum et molendini et terrarum dominicalium de lie Maines de Little Newton,*" in the bailiary

¹⁵ Reg. Magni Sigilli.

¹⁶ do.

¹⁷ do.

¹⁸ Retours of Heirs, xvii., 104.

¹⁹ Douglas Book, Vol. iii., 403.

²⁰ Reg. Magni Sigilli, Vol. iv., 1463.

of Lauderdale, which Helen and Barbara Hangansyde, her sister, as heirs portioners of Alexander Hanganside, resigned in favour of Helen and her husband.²¹

Soon after this the lands appear to have become mortgaged.

In 1615 James Seytoun of Fawside has a charter of the lands, apparently having lent money over them, in which charter they are stated to have belonged to Alexander Weddell, portioner of Litill Newton, and then to Helen Hanganside, his relict; who married secondly Alexander McDowall; and to Alexander her son in fee.²²

John Halyburton of Newtoun also appears in the same year as having a share in Seytoun's security,²³

In 1642 Andrew or Dand Plumber, son of John Plumber, heir of Andrew or Dand Plumber, writer in Edinburgh, is served heir in a third part of the lands of Little Newton.²⁴

It seems evident, therefore, that the Hanganside estates had become heavily mortgaged, and that the heirs had parted with them in the earlier portion of the 17th century; nor were the lands of the Kers of Dalcove unburdened, for one Thomas Carmichael in 1613 appears as having lent a sum of 8000 merks over the nine husband lands in Little Newton given up by Sir Patrick Hepburn to Rodolph Ker.²⁵ Circumstances were accordingly favourable for any man who had command of capital to buy up all the portions of the estate, and the opportunity was taken advantage of by Alexander Don.

Alexander Don was a writer in Kelso,²⁶ and before 1648 is styled portioner of Little Newton. About that date he acquired Newton—was J.P. in 1661—and on 27th Jan. 1666 had a Crown charter erecting various lands into the Barony of Newton; was Sheriff of Berwickshire, and was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia 7th June 1667. He married Isobel Smith, daughter of John Smith, messenger in Duns, by his wife Bessie Lin, who was an heiress. Her father in 1624 bought Peelrig from Sir David Home of Wedderburn; his only son Thomas died without

²¹ Reg. Magni Sigilli.

²² Reg. Mag. Sigilli, 4th March 1615.

²³ do. 27th June 1615.

²⁴ Retours of Heirs, xvi. 314.

²⁵ Reg. Mag. Sigilli, 17th June 1613.

²⁶ Don Papers.—MSS. of G. Home-Drummond at Duns Castle, per Dr Hardy.

issue; and Isobel in 1639 was retoured heir of her father. In 1676 Peelrig was sold to William Ancrum, merchant, and feuar in Duns, whose wife Margaret Lorain, is described in 1642 as daughter of John Lorain, Kelso, clerk to Alexander Don, writer.

Alexander Don himself inherited Auldtounburn and Plenderleith from his cousin Patrick Don in 1672, so that with his wife's and his own estate, he could command a considerable amount of capital for those times.²⁷ In proof of this, besides Newton, he also bought Rutherford for his second son. He executed an entail of Newton in 1681, and died in 1688.

With the purchase of the lands of Newton by Alexander Don, and their erection into the Barony of Newton, begins the history of the present estate. The Don family were in possession of the property for two hundred years; it is to them that it owes its name of Newton Don, and by various members of the family the policies were laid out, and the planting of trees done which gives it its present appearance.

The present house was built in 1817-18 by Sir Alexander Don; but it may have been begun or planned by his father Sir Alexander, who owned the estate from 1776 to 1815. The architect was Sir R. Smirke.

Lady Louisa Stuart, writing from Newton Don in 1800—on 27th May, thus describes the place—"This is a remarkably pretty, cheerful place, fine single trees scattered over a beautiful, sloping lawn—all unfinished (Sir A. having more taste, I fancy, than cash), but meant to be in the English style, kept neat about the doors, with walks and a shrubbery."

A Plan of 1828 shows the walks, shrubberies, etc., finished and laid out very much as they are now—but the extent of the property was then very much larger: besides the present estate it included the farms of Courthill, Kaimflat, Harpertoun, Highridge Hall, and Edenmouth, and the rights of fishing on the Tweed from Sharpitlaw to the Berwickshire March. All this was sold between 1828 and 1847.

In the policies of Newton Don are many fine trees, but some of those mentioned by Jeffrey, *e.g.* the large thorn near the house, and the woolly-leaved poplar with a remarkable growth of ivy on it, are now no longer in existence.

The large Birch in the north garden, described by Jeffrey in 1859 as 74 feet in height, 14 feet at the base, and dividing into

²⁷ Retour of Heirs.

two branches—one 8 ft. 7 ins. in circumference, and the other 7 ft., was measured by Dr Christison in Sept. 1893, who found it to be 80 ft. in height—13 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in girth at the narrowest part of the short stem—one limb 9 ft. 2 in. in girth, the other 7 ft. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins., 5 feet up—branch spread 70 feet.²⁸

To compare the measurements with those of Jeffrey, I found that at the base the tree is now 15 ft. in girth, and where the branches divide—one is 9 ft., the other 8 ft. in girth.

The Fern-leaved Beech and the Yew trees mentioned by Jeffrey are still in existence, as is also the Horse Chestnut tree at the east of the house—but Jeffrey exaggerates its size. It is not fourteen and a-half feet in girth, but 12 ft. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. Nor are there any Wych Elms of 15 ft. in girth, as described by Jeffrey, though there are at least four over 13 ft., and three over 12 ft.; but this is not an unusual size for the Wych Elm in Scotland.

There is a fine group of Silver Firs on the bank below the house—one about 14 ft. in girth; and there are two Oaks in the Lawn Park—one of which is 14 ft. 9 inches in girth, at a height of 4 feet—the other 13 ft. 3 inches at the same height, with a bole 10 ft. in height before there is any branch, at much the same girth throughout.

Dr. Christison makes also special mention in the Transactions²⁹ above quoted of a specimen of the American *Quercus Rubra*, or Red Oak, in the Lawn Park—8 ft. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in girth at the narrowest part of the bole; circumference of foliage 220 ft., and longest branch 41 ft; and also of a Lime tree just below the house, which he classes as one of the tallest in Scotland, with a height of 104 feet.³⁰

The river Eden, which flows through the policies at Stithell Linn, falls from a height of 30 feet over a mass of rock into the pool below—which I find is nowhere more than 8 feet 6 inches in depth. The water power derived from this fall drives the turbine which works the dynamo and pumping gear for the house at from 18 to 25 H.P. at all times when running.

There are few remains of any buildings or other objects of antiquarian interest except the burial place of the Don family, which is probably the site of the chapel of Little Newton: and

²⁸ Transactions Botanical Society of Edinburgh, Session LVII, p. 502.

²⁹ do. do. p. 505.

³⁰ do. do. p. 494.

an old stone lion, which I have had restored as a sun dial, and placed on the south front of the house, which bears a shield, impaling the arms of Mary Murray with those of Sir Alexander Don, whom she married in 1750.

This lion is described in a MS. Journal of John Trotter Brockett, Esq., F.S.A., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, the well-known antiquary—shown to me by Dr. Hardy. Under date 19th Sept. 1833 he gives a sketch of “the supporter of the dial in the grounds of Newton Don,” with a square or hexagonal mass of stone on his head, in which were probably several guomons—and he gives a motto at the back of the dial—

“Come what may—J.N.E.

“The hour runs through the roughest day.”

The stone dial and motto are no longer in existence, and I was unaware, when I restored the lion, that it had been a dial before. The present bronze dial on the head of the lion bears the name of Richard Carr, 1665, and had been stowed away among some lumber at the joiner's shop.

II.—THE CHAPEL AND VILLAGE OF LITTLE NEWTON.

The chapel of Little Newton, alluded to above, has a long history.

The chapels of Little Newton, Nathansthyrne, and Sticheh were originally chapels of the Mother Church of Ednam.

In 1158-63 Thomas Primus, Prior of Durham, presented Robert, son of Goze, the priest, to the Rectory of Ednam, and in the document mention is made of these three chapels as the three chapels of the church of Ednam.³¹

The church and chapels at this time belonged to Coldingham Priory, which was a dependency of Durham.

Jeffrey quotes a confirmation by Arnold, Bishop of St. Andrews, towards the end of the 12th century, of the church of Edenham, and the chapels of Newton and Naythansthorn to the monks of Coldingham.³²

In 1204 the monks conceded to William, Bishop of St. Andrews, both the chapels of Newton and Nathansthorn.³³

David of Bernham Bishop of St. Andrews, 1238—1252, is said

³¹ Raine's N. Durham.

³² Jeffrey's Hist. of Roxburghshire, Vol. III., p. 119.

³³ do. do.

to have consecrated the church of Nenthorn, which probably then became the parish church, and the chapel of Little Newton the dependent chapel: instead of both being chapels of Ednam.

Jeffrey says that this took place (*i.e.* the creation of the parish of Newton) before 1316.³⁴

About 1281 William, Bishop of St. Andrews, confirmed the Morville grants to the Abbey of Dryburgh.³⁵

In 1316 William of Lamberton, Bishop of St. Andrews, gave the church of Nenthorn and the chapel of Little Newton to the Abbey of Kelso, in exchange for Cranston and Preston in Midlothian.³⁶

The charters give us a glimpse of the state of the country after the close of the War of Independence: for in them it is stated that both church and chapel have been ravaged and destroyed in the war. Nor was this the only time the district suffered. In 1523 Lord Dacre gave orders to the garrison of Berwick and the inhabitants of the surrounding country to meet at Howtell Sweyre at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, 10th June, to ride into Scotland, and "cast down the tower and great steeple of Ednam, which is double vaulted, the castell of Stichell, betwixt Lambermore and the Merse: to burn Ednam and Stichell—the towns under Stichell Crag—Hassington Mains—Newton—Aynethorne and others on the road—Akles and Mersington etc."³⁷

On 26th June, the Stichell and Ednam raid is reported by Dacre to Wolsey as having been carried out.

In 1542 the English, under the Duke of Norfolk, burnt Nenthorn, Newton, and all the country round: and again in 1545 Lord Hertford's expedition ravaged the neighbourhood.³⁸

During all this period the chapel of Little Newton belonged to the Abbey of Kelso: and in the rent roll of the Abbey in 1567 the "Kirklandis of Nenthorne" are entered as producing a rental of forty shillings, and the "lands of Lytill Nutowne" thirty shillings.³⁹

³⁴ Jeffrey's *Hist. of Roxburghshire*, Vol. III., p. 119.

³⁵ *Liber de Dryburgh: Charters*, No. 152.

³⁶ *Liber de Calchou: Charters*, Nos. 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315.

³⁷ *Letters and Papers of the reign of Henry VIII.*, Vol. III., part 4, p. 1299, No. 3097.

³⁸ *Statistical Account of Scotland*. MSS. Trinity College, Dublin, now published.

³⁹ *Liber de Calchou: pages* 491, 494, 506.

The church of Nenthorn and the chapel of Little Newton, and the teinds, are entered under "Kirkis and teindis set for silver,"—the former to Sir Andrew Ker—and Little Newton to "Pharneherst" (Sir Thomas Ker of Ferniehirst), for forty pounds Scots each.

Two years later, by a Crown charter of 10th December 1569, the church lands of Kelso Abbey, including Little Newton, Nenthorn, Gordon, Greenlaw, Simprin, Hume, and others, were granted to the Earl of Moray.⁴⁰

The Regent was killed in 1570, the next year, and the Crown seems to have resumed possession of the temporalities of Kelso till 1607, when there is another Royal Grant to Robert, Lord Roxburgh (created Earl of Roxburghe in 1616) of the whole temporalities of Kelso, including "terras ecclesiasticas ecclesie de Newtoun."⁴¹

In 1609, Richard Kene, son and heir of John Kene, W.S., is served heir to his father in the church lands of Little Newton and others, probably as a security for money lent over the lands: for the lands themselves seem to have been assigned by Robert, Earl of Roxburghe, to his son William, Lord Ker, who predeceased him in 1618: and on 17th April 1634, Lady Mary Carnegie, Lady Isobel Duddope, sisters of William, Lord Ker; and Lord James Drummond, eldest son of Jean, Lady Perth, the third sister, are served heirs to their brother in the lands enumerated in the charter of 1607.⁴²

In 1644, however, Robert, Earl of Roxburghe, nominated under special powers, as his heir, Sir William Drummond, fourth son of Jean, Lady Perth; on condition that he married Jean Ker, daughter of Hary, Lord Ker, who had also predeceased his father in 1643.⁴³ This condition was carried out; and accordingly on the death of Robert, Earl of Roxburghe, Sir William Drummond succeeded as second Earl of Roxburghe; and in 1650 was served heir of Robert, Earl of Roxburghe in the temporalities of Kelso:⁴⁴ and these continued in possession of the Roxburghe family until the abolition of Heritable Jurisdictions in 1747, when John first Duke of Roxburghe received £1,300 as

⁴⁰ Reg. Mag. Sigilli.

⁴¹ Reg. Mag. Sigilli.

⁴² Retours of Heirs, IV., 286.

⁴³ Douglas Peerage.

⁴⁴ Retours of Heirs, XXXII., 218.

compensation for the Regality of Kelso,⁴⁵ though I believe the ecclesiastical lands of Little Newton are still a part of the Roxburghe estates.

The site of the chapel of Little Newton is probably the old burial place of the Don family, outside the Mid Lodge of Newton Don. The only other possible site is in the Lawn Park, near a curiously twisted Larch tree—where the site of the village of Little Newton is said to have been. Here, when laying drains some years ago, the workmen came on some stone coffins, which were left *in situ*. On the other hand, most of our old burial grounds are pre-Reformation churchyards—as is that of Nenthorn—and the Don family having apparently always been Episcopalians, I should be inclined to think that they would choose the consecrated ground of the old chapel as their family burial ground, and not use a new site. Jeffrey states that the mansion house is on the site of the old chapel, but he quotes no evidence in support of his statement, and I doubt its probability.

There is a curious entry in the *Retours of Heirs*⁴⁶ of the succession of one Alexander Lamb, in 1646, son and heir of John Lamb in Little Newtoun, to half a merk land of Templar's land—"dimidia mercata terræ templariæ arabilis infra villam Little Newtoun"—showing that at one time the Templars had possessions there, but it is the only trace of them that I have met with.

The village of Little Newton has now completely disappeared, tradition says that one of the Dons removed it, which is not unlikely. It is quite clear from the Kirk Session Records that the population of Little Newton was much greater at one time than it is now, though the population of the parish has varied considerably within the last 150 years.

In 1755 it was computed to be 497.			
1790	„	„	376.
1831	„	„	380.
1881	„	„	454.
1891	„	„	400.

⁴⁵ Monastic Annals of Teviotdale, page 149.

⁴⁶ *Retours of Heirs*, xviii., 103.

III.—THE DONS OF NEWTON DON.

An account of the family, who made Newton Don their home for two hundred years, can hardly be omitted in any notes on Newton Don and its owners.

The Dons came originally from Perthshire.

Archibald, Earl of Angus, granted a protection to his dependor, *Patrick Don*, in Doune for himself, his children, and his friends.⁴⁷

One of his sons, the younger *Alexander Don*, was a writer in Edinburgh, and had a son, *Patrick*, of Auldtownburn, co. Roxburgh, W.S., who died before 1672, when his cousin, Sir Alexander Don of Newton, was retoured as his heir.

The elder son was a farmer in the Frew, Perthshire, and married a daughter of Nisbet (?) of Burnbank.⁴⁸

He had issue three sons:—

(I.) *Alexander*, of whom later.

(II.) *Patrick*, baillie of Kelso.

(III.) *James*, of Smailholm, who had issue—

- I. *Andrew Don* of Smailholm, ob. s. p., 1720. His initials, with the date 1707, are cut over the door of Smailholm House. He also appears in the records of the Kelso Lodge of Freemasons.
- II. *Thomas Don* of Smailholm, major in the Scots Fusiliers, ob. s. p., before 1737.
- III. *Margaret*, ob. s. p., 1731.
- IV. *Christian*, married William Scott of "Thirlestain," according to the Don pedigree, but this must be incorrect, perhaps it should be of "Thirleton." She had issue a son, *Alexander Scott*, M.D., who succeeded to Major Don's property.

Alexander Don, the eldest of the family, I have already made reference to:—by his wife, Bessie Linn, he had a numerous family.

(I.) *Sir James*, who succeeded him as 2nd Baronet.

(II.) *Sir Alexander Don* of Rutherford, knight, who married Anne, daughter of George Pringle of Torwoodlee, and died without issue in 1712, when his nephew, Sir Alexander Don, inherited Rutherford.

⁴⁷ Don Papers.

⁴⁸ Letter from Dr Hardy, Don Papers.

(III.) *Patrick* of Auldtownburn married, 26th June 1683, *Anne*, daughter and heiress of John Wauchope of Edmonstone, and from him the family of Don Wauchope of Edmondstone is descended.

(IV.) *Anne* married James, 4th Lord Cranstoun.

(V.) *Margaret* married Sir James Murray of Philiphaugh, and her grand-daughter, *Mary*, married her second cousin, Sir Alexander, 4th Bart. of Newton.

(VI.) *Jean* married 1st, Sir Andrew Ker of Greenhead, 1664.
2nd, Sir Roger Hog of Harcarse, 1685.

(VII.) *Isabel* married Andrew Edmonstone of Ednam.

Sir James Don, 2nd Bart., married Marion, daughter of Scott of Gorsenbury. His name occurs in the Kirk Session Records. On 19th June 1700, the Kirk Session of Nenthorn resolved to make a collection to build a bridge over the Eden, "as one half of the parish is detained frequently from the Kirk by the water." The bridge was to be of wood, with some stonework at the abutments, and Sir James Don offered two great trees. On 4th July the bridge was finished.

Sir James died before 1718, leaving issue—

Sir Alexander Don, 3rd Bart., who inherited Rutherford from his uncle in 1712. He married, July 1705, *Margaret*, daughter of John Carre of Cavers and West Nisbet.

The *Newcastle Journal*, 15th April 1749, has a notice of his death. "1749, Newcastle, 15th April, was news from Northallerton that Sir Alex. Donn of Newton, Bart., near Kelso, who passed through this town a few days ago, on his way towards Aix la Chapelle, died there, and that his corpse will be brought back to be interred with his ancestors in North Britaine."

The date of his death was 11th April 1749. His wife survived him, and died at a great age at Coldstream, 24th August 1767; they had issue—

(I.) *Alexander*, who succeeded.

(II.) *Thomas*, born 1718.

(III.) *Patrick*, born 1718, died 22nd February 1811, was a captain in the army.

(IV.) *James* of Revelaw, ob. s. p., 14th August 1743.

Sir Alexander Don, 4th Bart., inherited Revelaw from his brother James. He married, in 1750, *Mary*, daughter of John Murray of Philiphaugh, his second cousin. The old

lion, before alluded to, bears the arms of this Sir Alexander, viz., Don of Newton impaling Murray of Philiphaugh.

Sir Alexander was one of the Kelso Lodge of Freemasons, which he entered in 1751, as appears by the minutes of the Lodge.

He died on 2nd September 1776, leaving issue—

(I.) *Alexander*, who succeeded.

(II.) *George*, afterwards General Sir George Don, G.C.B., born 1754.

(III.) *Elizabeth* married, 1776, Francis Scott of Beechwood, second son of the Hon. Walter Scott of Harden. In Burke's Peerage her name is given as *Mary*.

Sir Alexander's second son, *George Don*, was one of the most distinguished members of the family.⁴⁹

He was born 1754, gazetted ensign in the 51st Regiment 26th December 1770, joined the regiment at Minorca, and was promoted lieutenant June 1774. He was appointed A.D.C. to General Johnstone, the Governor of the island, and was transferred to the staff of his successor, General James Murray, in 1778, who shortly after made him military secretary. He was chief of the staff during General Murray's defence of the Castle of St. Philip, in Minorca, in 1781-2; was mentioned in despatches for his conduct, and recommended for a brevet majority, to which he was promoted 25th November 1783.

He became major in the 59th Regiment 21st April 1784, and purchased the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the regiment 9th April 1789, when stationed at Gibraltar, where he remained till 1792, when he obtained a staff appointment at home.

In 1793 he was D.A.G. to Sir James Murray in the Duke of York's army in the Netherlands. During the absence of Major-General J. H. Craig, he acted as A.G. in 1794, and was promoted for his services to the rank of full colonel, and made A.D.C. to His Majesty King George III., 26th February 1795.

After the army left for England, he remained in Germany as military commissioner with the Prussian army until he was promoted Major General 1st Jan. 1798; when he was recalled and appointed to the command of the troops in the Isle of Wight.

In 1799 he joined the expedition to the Helder under the Duke of York, in which he commanded the Third Division under Sir David Dundas.

⁴⁹ Dict. Nat. Biography.

He was the General Officer selected to bear the flag of truce, and to open negotiations, which ended in the Convention of Alkmaer. Contrary to all the laws and customs of war, he was not released on the conclusion of the Convention, but was detained a prisoner in France till June 1800. On his return he was appointed Deputy Adjutant General, and on 1st Jan. 1803 promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General. During this year he was in command of a large force in East Lothian, of which an account is given in James Miller's *History of Dunbar*, 1859. He writes :—

“After the rupture of 1803, nothing but Napoleon and his bridge of boats was dreamt or spoken of; and the greatest military force ever assembled on these shores in these latter days was now encamped at West Barns Links, under the vigilant command of General Sir George Don. The regiments consisted of the Lanarkshire, Perthshire, and Fife Militia; the Galloway as gunners, and a few dragoons to do the General's duty.”⁵⁰

“Dunbar was now pretty well prepared to meet the threatened invasion, and a more vigilant officer than General Don could not have been appointed. He had already been severely wounded in actual service, and knew the need for care and circumspection in the important post which he filled. On the 14th Nov. 1853, he issued instructions for the regulation of the Yeomanry and Volunteer Infantry of the county of Haddington, in the event of being called on service, which will be found in the note at the end of the chapter. General Don seems to have taken a great interest in the Volunteers; and accordingly on the 29th of the same month, he entered into a correspondence with Major Middlemass respecting their equipment, in order that they might feel as comfortable as possible when on duty. The articles recommended were greatcoats, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, and camp kettles. To carry this into effect the town of Dunbar contributed 50 guineas, General Don 30 guineas, and each man 40 shillings, etc.”⁵¹

As mentioned above, General Don's “Instructions for the Corps of Yeomanry Cavalry, and Regiments and Corps of Volunteer Infantry in the county of Haddington,” are given on pp. 184-8.

In 1804 General Don was second in command of the troops in Scotland.⁵²

⁵⁰ *History of Dunbar*, p. 174.

⁵¹ do. pp. 175, 176.

⁵² *Dict. Nat. Biography*.

When war broke out again with France, he was summoned to London to organise and command the King's German Legion. With this corps and other troops, amounting in all to 14,000 men, he sailed for Germany, where he served under Lord Cathcart, and on the return of the army in 1806 was appointed Lieutenant Governor of Jersey. The year before, in 1805, he had been given the Coloneley of the 96th regiment. He was Lieut. Governor of Jersey from 1806-1814, when, on the 4th June he was promoted General. He kept the island in a good state of defence, and especially signalised his administration by carrying out an admirable system of roads throughout the island. It was during his tenure of office that the Walcheren expedition of 1809 took place, and in this he also bore a part.

On 25th August 1814, he was made Governor of Gibraltar, but as the Duke of Kent was never, and his successor Lord Chatham as first in command was seldom there, he was practically in supreme command from that date till his death in 1832.

He is frequently mentioned in travellers' journals, one of whom says that his name always puzzled the Spaniards, who asked "Don what?"⁵³

He was equerry to the Duke of Cambridge—Colonel of the 36th regiment, 1818—G.C.B. 1820—G.C.H. 1823—G.C.M.G. 1825—Col. of the 3rd Buffs 1829—Governor of Scarborough Castle 1831. He married a daughter of Gen. the Hon. James Murray, 5th son of the 4th Lord Elibank.⁵⁴

He died 1st Jan. 1832, and was buried with full military honours in the garrison church at Gibraltar, where a monument is erected to his memory.

Sir Alexander Don, 5th Bart., born 1751, married 1778 Lady Harriet Cunningham, daughter and eventual heiress of the 13th Earl of Glencairn; her brothers, who succeeded as 14th and 15th Earls, dying without issue.

Sir Alexander, before his father's death in 1773, was active in securing the site for the Episcopal Church in Kelso, on which it now stands—and he, his son, and grandson, were hereditary trustees of the property, which was feued from the Duke of Roxburghe. Lady Henrietta is described in Sir Walter Scott's *Journal*—"Lady Dowager Don's prize in a

⁵³ Life of George Ticknor, Vol. I., p. 195.

⁵⁴ Coat of Arms on engraving of Gen. Don, in possession of Mrs Sandars.

lottery of hardware; she, a venerable lady, who always wore a haunch hoop, silk negligé, and triple ruffles at the elbow, having the luck to gain a pair of silver spurs and a whip to correspond.”⁵⁵

Sir Alexander Don and his eldest son took a prominent part in originating the Border Society, now represented by the Border Union Agricultural Society.⁵⁶ At a meeting at Newton Don, in 1813, attended by himself and his son, Mr Hood of Hardacres, Mr Nisbet of Mersington, Mr Walker of Wooden, Mr John Riddell, Grahamslaw, and Mr Jerden (factor of the Newton estate) it was resolved to call a public meeting in Kelso, on 22nd January 1813, to take into consideration the propriety of forming a new Agricultural Society. The meeting took place, the Border Society was established, and Sir Alexander Don was one of the first Vice-Presidents.

Of his improvements at Newton Don mention has already been made.

He had issue

(I.) *Alexander*, who succeeded.

(II.) *Mary*.

(III.) *Elizabeth*.

Both these girls were drowned in the Eden on either the 7th or 12th June 1795. The catastrophe is described in the “Border Almanack” quotations from local papers, etc. “Eighty years since,” in 1875, and is also alluded to in the letter from Lady Louisa Stuart to Lady Carlow, from Newton Don 27th May 1800, which I have quoted, by permission, before.

She says, “The pictures⁵⁷ of the two poor girls are in the dining room. I had heard so, and the first day durst not look to the right or left, hardly off my plate, for fear my eye should unluckily catch them and be perceived. I went in to look at them when nobody was in the way, the youngest seems to have been very pretty. The fatal accident did not happen, as I imagined, by their falling over a little bridge, but wading the river in a place where they often had done

⁵⁵ Query? This may refer to Mary Murray, Lady Don; though written in 1826, it quotes some previous incident.

⁵⁶ A view of some Transactions of the Border Agricultural and Union Societies, from 1813 to 1840, pp. 5 and 53.

⁵⁷ Painted by Raeburn, now in possession of Lady Milbank.

it before. The eldest and another girl⁵⁸ got over safely, the second and Miss Ramsay (the survivor) were following, the stream was rapid and frightened them, they had a parley whether to go back, and in the meantime their clothes, which they had tucked up, slipped down, and were caught by the water, a twig caught Miss Ramsay and she floated ashore. This was all she knew. It is supposed the two on shore rushed wildly in when they saw the others carried down. It was long before poor Lady Harriet could bear to see her, but now she is very fond of her. If you saw the little river you would think it impossible it could have produced such a catastrophe, but there is no saying how it may be swelled by rain."

Lady Harriet died 12th March 1801, and Sir Alexander in 1815.

Sir Alexander Don, 6th Bart., born 1780. When a young man, in 1803, he was in France at the moment when Napoleon stopped foreigners leaving the country, and was detained there till 1810. On his mother's death he had succeeded to the estate of Ochiltree in Ayrshire. It is said that during his sojourn in France he was exceedingly generous to his fellow countrymen who were in difficulties, and perhaps this, together with his expensive habits, led him to sell Ochiltree.

Of his part in forming the Border Society in 1813 mention has been made. He was M.P. for Roxburghshire, 1814-1826, in the Tory interest. He rebuilt the house of Newton Don, and finished the work his father had begun of laying out the policies, but the expense entailed in this and other ways was too great for the estate, which began to be broken up soon after his death. His character is described in *Sir Walter Scott's Journal*.⁵⁹ "His habits were those of a gay man much connected with the turf, but he possessed strong natural parts, and in particular, few men could speak better in public when he chose. He had tact, wit, power of sarcasm, and that indescribable something which marks the gentleman. His manners in society were extremely pleasing, and as he had a taste for literature and the fine arts, there were few more pleasant companions, besides being a highly spirited, steady, and honourable man."

⁵⁸ Miss Wilson.

⁵⁹ *Scott's Journal*, 1891 edition, p. 175.

He married (1st) Lucretia, daughter of George Montgomerie of Garboldisham Hall, Norfolk. (2nd) Grace,⁶⁰ daughter of John Stein, M.P. for Bletchingley, by whom he had issue

(i.) *William Henry*.

(ii.) *Alexina Harriet*, married, 1844, Sir Frederick Acclom Milbank (created a bart. 1882) of Thorp Perrow, Yorkshire, and has issue.

Sir Alexander died in 1826. His widow survived him, and married (2ndly) Sir James Maxwell Wallace, Knt., of Anderley Hall, near Northallerton.

Sir William Henry Don, 7th Bart., was born 4th May 1825. Almost immediately after his father's death, in 1826, there was a sale of furniture and effects at Newton Don; and during his minority different portions of the estate were sold, till, on his attaining his majority in 1846, it was reduced from an estate of 3330 acres to its present extent of 1225 acres.

Sir William was educated at Eton,⁶¹ and was present at the Eglinton Tournament, on 28th to 30th August 1839, when fourteen years old, as page to Lady Montgomerie. He was gazetted to the 5th Dragoon Guards as cornet, 3rd January 1842, and was extra A.D.C. to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1844. Promoted lieutenant in 1845, and left the service in the same year, deeply in debt.

In 1847 the remainder of the estate of Newton Don was sold to Charles Balfour, brother of James Maitland Balfour of Whittinghame, but Sir William was still unable to clear off his liabilities. He then turned his experience as an amateur actor to account, and took to the stage as a profession. He acted first in the north of England and afterwards in America, where he appeared for the first time as John Duck, in "the Jacobite," at the Broadway Theatre, New York, on 27th October 1850. He remained in America for five years, and on his return to England found that, after all his affairs had been wound up, he was even yet still in debt; he therefore continued acting in Edinburgh, Glasgow, the Provinces, and in 1857 at the Haymarket Theatre in London.

⁶⁰ She is mentioned in Sir Walter Scott's *Letters*, Vol. II., p. 348, 1894 edition.

⁶¹ *Dict. Nat. Biography*.

In 1861 he went to Australia, where, at Hobart Town, where he was acting with a company of his own, he died of aneurism, on 15th March 1862, at Webb's Hotel.

Sir William was twice married.

(I.) On 1st June 1847 to Antonia, daughter of M. Lebrun of Hamburg, by whom he had one daughter,

Alexina Mary, who married Col. Scheer, an officer in the German army, and has issue.

(II.) On 17th October 1857 to Emily Eliza, daughter of John Saunders, by whom he had one daughter,

Henriette Grace Mary, who married, 19th July 1887, Everett Gray; and (2ndly) 10th August 1892, John Satterfield Sandars.

Lady Don died in Edinburgh 20th September 1875.

The baronetcy, on Sir William Don's death, passed to the Don-Wauchope family, descended from Patrick Don of Auldtownburn, 3rd son of the first baronet.

Some alterations have been made in the house and policies by my father and myself, but in the main both represent the result of the planning and labour of the family who were so long the owners of the estate; and I hope that these notes may prove useful in giving an account both of "Little Newton" and of some of its owners. For much of the history of the Don family I am indebted to Mrs Sandars, and also to Dr Hardy, the Hon. James Home, and others, who have given me great assistance, for which I am very grateful.

NOTE ON THE NEWTONS OF DALCOVE. (*see page 293.*)

In addition to the members of the family given by Stodart, there is mention in the xivth Report of the Hist. MSS. Commission, Vol. III., p. 11, Roxburgh MSS., of John of Neutone of Dalcove, in 1433, as a witness to an agreement between Stephen Crichton of the Carnis, James Parkle of Lithgow, and Andrew Ker of Altoneburn.

METEOROLOGICAL NOTES FROM OBSERVATIONS AT NEWTON DON
IN 1892-1893. (300 feet above sea-level.)

1892.	RAINFALL.	Thermometer.		Barometer.	
	Inches.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
		Degrees.			
January	—	—	—	30·4	28·85
February	—	—	—	30·5	28·6
March	1·32	64	13	30·35	28·75
April	·71	71	23	30·05	29·05
May	2·82	72	29	30·05	29·
June	3·86	80	38	30·05	29·05
July	1·71	74	37	30·05	28·9
August	3·51	77	36	29·85	28·95
September	1·86	63½	38	30·	29·
October	3·29	57	21	29·95	28·55
November	1·22	55	22	30·15	29·2
December	1·73	49	11	29·9	28·85

Highest Temperature, on 9th June, 80°.

Hottest day, 9th June—Max. 80°, Min. 56°—and mean average Temperature for 24 hours 63·48°.

Greatest range of Temperature, 2nd April, from 29° at 7 a.m. to 71° at 5 p.m.—42° in 10 hours.

1893.	RAINFALL.	Thermometer.		Barometer.	
	Inches.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
		Degrees.			
January	1·69	52	5	30·15	29·15
February	3·55	51	17	29·95	28·55
March	·82	68	24	30·2	29·15
April	·58	70	28	30·45	29·55
May	1·48	75	35	30·4	29·35
June	2·34	86	42	30·3	29·2
July	2·1	81½	44½	30·	29·1
August	2·5	82	42	30·3	29·05
September	1·04	72	32	30·25	29·
October	1·31	63	27	30·15	29·
November	2·49	55	28	30·25	28·3
December	2·06	52	18	30·35	28·3

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Total Rainfall for year, 21·96 inches.

Lowest Temperature. 5°, on 6th January.

Highest Temperature 86°, on 18th June.

Coldest day, 6th January—Max. 30°, Min. 5°—mean average Temperature for 24 hours 19·77°.

Hottest day, 15th August—Max. 82°, Min. 59°—mean average Temperature for 24 hours 72·15°.

Greatest ranges of Temperature.

29th March, from 26° at 6 a.m. to 62½° at 5 p.m.—36½° in 11 hours.

24th March, from 32° at 7 a.m. to 68° at 3 p.m.—36° in 8 hours.

NOTE.—The Barometrical readings are not corrected to sea-level; the Thermometers are in a large box, 4 feet 6 inches, above the grass; both readings are taken from self-recording instruments, and cannot be classed as scientifically accurate.

Rocks of Newton Don. By the REV. GEORGE GUNN,
M.A., Stitchhill.

(A.)—SEDIMENTARY ROCKS.

There are two exposures.

(1.) The first is seen at the wooden bridge which crosses the Eden on the path leading from Newton Don to Stitchhill. The rocks are of a reddish, clayey sandstone, containing a number of thin greyish beds of calcareous matter, in the cracks of which deposits of calcite were found, and here and there in the rock were nodules of calcareous matter. These showed a concentric structure when broken up. In this exposure there is a good example of a "Roll" in the beds, *i.e.* a gentle undulation. The dip of the beds appears to run in a S.E. direction, and the strike to be N.E. and S.W.

(2.) The second is at the south of the mansion, at the corner of the Mill Haugh Park, and on the banks of the Eden also. It is a siliceous sandstone, and nearly allied to the Quartzites.

These Sedimentary rocks seem to belong to the Calcareous Sandstones, and are regarded as being representative of the Mountain Limestone in England.

(B.)—IGNEOUS ROCKS.

(1.) On the high walk, parallel to the Eden, is an Altered Andesite, which showed signs of a good deal of crushing by the number of *Slickensides* or gliding planes to be seen.

(2.) A little further west is an exposure of an Amygdaloidal Scoriaceous Rock, which seems to point to the conclusion that it formed the surface of the lava flow, of which the previous rock was a more central part.

(3.) The Lynn. The rock here is a dyke, which seems to have cut its way through the sedimentary rocks. It appears to be part of the mass of igneous rock that crops out on the farm of Baillieknowe, and to the S. and W. of Stitchill Manse. The whole of this mass is characterised by the presence of porphyritic augite crystals, and by curious red veins of ferruginous matter, which run through the rock, and often form a setting to the crystals in the rock. As no Olivine is present, the rock must be regarded as an Altered Augite Andesite.

On the Stature of the Men of Roxburgh and Selkirk Shires. By J. F. MACPHERSON, late Captain and Adjutant Border Rifles.

IN the sixth volume of the History of the Club (1869-1872) there is a paper, by the late Mr George Tate, "On the Stature, Bulk, and Colour of the Eyes and Hair of Native Northumbrians," towards the conclusion of which the hope is expressed "that some of our Roxburghshire members will gather materials to illustrate the physical characters of the people of that Border county." It would appear that this appeal has never met with any response, which is to be regretted, the subject being certainly an interesting one. I propose to offer a slight contribution towards the repair of this omission, and the elucidation of what Mr Tate justly calls an important section of Natural History.

Mr Tate's statistics were derived from returns of the Northumberland Militia and of Volunteer Corps in the northern part of the county. He gives the average height of 390 Militiamen, and the average height and average weight of 400 Volunteers, all being "native Northumbrians" between 23 and 50 years of age. The results may be summarised thus:—the average height of the whole 790 was 5 feet 7.56 inches, and the average weight of the 400 Volunteers 162.3 lb. (11 stone 9 lb.) But there was a very marked difference in stature between the Militiamen and the Volunteers, the average height of the former being only 5 feet 6.30 inches, while that of the latter was 5 feet 9.05 inches—a difference which is accounted for by the statement that while the Volunteers belonged to the rural districts of North Northumberland, "the Militiamen belong chiefly to Newcastle and the other large towns on the Tyne, where they have been reared under conditions unfavourable to physical development." Taking into account, however, the returns of both, Mr Tate says, "We may with some confidence conclude that the average stature of native Northumbrians is fully 5 feet 7½ inches, and this accords with Dr Beddow's estimate of the average height of Scotsmen, which is nearly an inch higher than that of Englishmen, the former being 5 feet 7½ inches,

and the latter 5 feet 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches. If, however, we confine ourselves to North Northumbrians, their average height cannot be estimated at less than 5 feet 8 inches." As regards "bulk," he says, "The Volunteers yield an average of 162·3 lb., which exceeds the averages both of England and Scotland; Dr Beddoe estimating the former at 145 lb., and the latter at 155 lb. Probably the bulk of Northumbrians is about that of Scotsmen."

It is stated, with reference to these Northumbrian figures, that "the height is without shoes and stockings, and the weight without clothes."

In the following notes I regret that I am obliged to confine myself entirely to only one of the particulars dealt with in Mr Tate's paper, viz. the Stature. This I have obtained from the Enrolment Books of the Border Rifle Volunteers, it being a requirement that, on the enrolment of every Volunteer, there be recorded, along with certain other particulars, his age, height, and chest measurement. Here I may observe in passing that the very effectual method which seems to have been adopted five and twenty years ago in Northumberland for ascertaining the "bulk" of the Volunteers, viz. weighing them *without clothes*, is one not very easily followed in ordinary circumstances, being attended with some obvious inconvenience. And with regard to the chest measurement, by which, taken along with the stature, the "bulk" of a man may be fairly well indicated, I have not thought it expedient to calculate or reduce it to an average, because I am not confident that this measurement is taken in Volunteer Corps with the requisite exactness and uniformity. Army recruits are, of course, stripped for measurement, and the tape is drawn tight while the breath is expired from the chest, and unless this be carefully attended to, considerable error is liable to occur. But measuring the height is a simple operation, in which it is hardly possible to go far wrong, unless wilfully.

The "Border Rifles," or 1st Roxburgh and Selkirk Rifle Volunteers, are made up of six detachments, whose headquarters are at Jedburgh, Kelso, Melrose, Hawick, Galashiels, and Selkirk, those at the three first-named and the last places consisting of one company each, while at Hawick and Galashiels they have gradually increased from one company in 1860 to

three companies each.* The population of these two towns has grown from 10,401 and 6433 respectively in 1861 to 19,204 and 17,252 in 1891; that of Selkirk from 3695 in 1861 to 6397 in 1891; in the other places it has been practically stationary; that of Jedburgh was in 1861 3428, in 1891 3397; that of Kelso in 1861 4309, in 1891 4184; of Melrose in 1861 1141, in 1891 1432. Thus the six places named may now be roughly described as two large and three considerable towns, while one—Melrose—must, as to size, though not in dignity, take rank as a country village. In the main, therefore, the population from which the Border Volunteers are recruited is a town population, with the last named exception, the Melrose company having obtained its members not only in that place, but also to no inconsiderable extent from the surrounding country, including the villages of Darnick, Gattonside, Newstead, Newtown, and St. Boswells. In the early days of the Volunteer movement there was a sprinkling of country members in the other companies, but this has long ceased to be the case to any appreciable extent. As regards occupation, the Hawick, Galashiels, Selkirk, and to a less extent the Jedburgh, corps have all along largely consisted of factory workers, with, however, a considerable admixture of artizans, shopkeepers, and clerks. At Kelso, where there are no manufactures, these three classes predominate, as is also the case even at Melrose, although here there would be a larger proportion of men following out-door occupations than at any of the other stations.

The period covered by the Statistics here given extends over 31 years, from 1860 to 1890 inclusive, with the exception that as regards Galashiels the stature was not recorded before 1866, and at Jedburgh not before 1865.

It may be mentioned that the total number of names, which appear in the books of the six detachments during those 31 years, is upwards of 5300. Unfortunately, only a comparatively small number of these Volunteers have been available for the present purpose, chiefly for this reason, that most of the Volunteers join the force at a very early age—the minimum being supposed to be 17 years—and leave it before they have reached full maturity.

Dr Beddoe and other anthropologists consider the age of

* The Selkirk detachment consisted for some years of two companies.

23 years as the period when the human frame generally attains its full development. In the army a second measurement of the soldier used to be taken, for record in the books, at the age of 24. In the following figures, however, I have included all whose heights are recorded above the age of 20. I am of opinion that, with only occasional exceptions, the full height, though not the full "bulk," is attained at, or very shortly after, the completion of 20 years of age; while I estimate that any slight diminution, which might be due to the inclusion of a small number of men between 20 and 23 years, will be counterbalanced by the tendency to error in the direction of increase in the process of taking the measurements, for, while it is believed these are substantially accurate, still any slight error, when fractions of an inch are being dealt with, would naturally be apt to be rather over than under the perfectly exact line.

In the Border Rifles the order was that the height should be taken in stocking soles, or 1 inch to be deducted if taken in boots, and that it should be recorded to the eighth of an inch.

The minimum standard laid down by the War Office for Infantry Volunteers is the very low one of 5 feet 3 inches in height, and 32 inches chest measurement. In this regiment, however, the standard was fixed, in 1867, at 5 feet 5 inches in height, and 33 inches chest measurement, with an inch allowed off in both cases for lads between 17 and 20 years of age, and with a proviso that men of otherwise good physique might be specially enrolled at 5 feet 4 inches, it being, of course, recognised that many men of this height are stronger and really more efficient, as soldiers, than others who may be some inches taller. It must be confessed that there was sometimes a difficulty in getting this Regimental standard very strictly adhered to, from the anxiety of officers of Volunteer companies to keep up or increase their numbers.

Besides leaving out all Volunteers under the age of 20, an endeavour has been made, as far as possible, to set aside such as were not natives of the Border district. Not only all who were actually known not to be such, but all bearing distinctively English, Irish, Highland, or Galloway surnames have been thus taken out, although it cannot be guaranteed that this eliminating process has been completely effectual.

It is scarcely necessary to say that there is now a very appreciable element in the population, especially of Hawick and Galashiels, of incomers from other parts of Scotland, as well as from England and Ireland. Of this the surnames alone afford very sufficient evidence, and I may just mention that, having paid considerable attention to this subject, I found that, out of more than 5300 individuals, about 270 bore names indicating a Highland, 230 an English, and 60 an Irish extraction. Again, at the date of the Census in 1881, there were in Roxburghshire, out of a total population of 52,592, 3005 persons born in England, and 827 born in Ireland (or about 1 in every 13); in Selkirkshire, with a population of 26,316, there were 710 born in England, and 585 in Ireland (or about 1 in 20); and to these figures a very large addition would no doubt have to be made for persons born in the district of English and Irish parents, or more remotely of English or Irish extraction.

The following table shows the results arrived at:—

DETACHMENT.	No. of Men.	Average Height.		No. 6 feet and upwards.	No. under 5 feet 5 inches.
		Ft.	In.		
Melrose	208	5	8·97	19	7
Kelso	271	5	8·05	16	17
Jedburgh	118	5	7·83	7	1
Selkirk	268	5	7·71	12	13
Hawick	456	5	7·66	14	15
Galashiels	320	5	7·56	8	6
	1641	5	7·89	76	59
"Incomers,"	161	5	7·70	8	12
(Melrose 16, Kelso 20, Jedburgh 8, Selkirk 22, Hawick 57, Galashiels 38.)					

Thus the average height of the 1641 Border men is made out to be, as nearly as possible, 5 feet 8 inches (5 feet $7\frac{9}{10}$ inches.)

Perhaps the most striking feature in the table is the superiority in height shown by the Melrose company—the rural company—in which it appears to be 5 feet 9 inches; while in the four manufacturing towns (counting Jedburgh

as such) the average of 1162 men is only 5 feet 7·66 inches, or about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch less. A few words may be permitted here as to whether this—5 feet $7\frac{2}{3}$ inches—may be taken as a fairly accurate measurement of the full grown men in those towns. As already indicated, it is believed to be accurate as regards the Volunteers. But it is to be noted that there was a certain number—a residuum, so to speak—of the male population who, from deficient stature, amongst other reasons, fell below the standard required for admission into the Volunteer Corps. In the Border Rifles it had been the practice throughout, up till 1890, to be, to say the least, a good deal more particular on this point than in Volunteer Corps in general. The War Office minimum standard had never been accepted; and latterly, although no such thing is required (as it ought to be) in the Volunteer Force generally, a medical examination, in a modified form, was ordered before enrolment. In these ways some, at any rate, of what may be called inferior specimens of the human race, were excluded, whose dimensions would have gone to detract from the general average. Against this, however, might be set the fact that—from whatever cause—the young men of the “well-to-do” classes hold very much aloof from the Volunteer Force, and their stature and physique would undoubtedly be found above the average. All things considered, and looking to the large number of measurements taken, it seems to be a legitimate conclusion that an average height of at least 5 feet $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches may fairly be assigned to the full grown male inhabitants of the Border towns at the present day. It will be noticed that this is the average height given by Dr Beddoe for the whole of Scotland, and by Mr Tate for the whole of Northumberland; while the average arrived at for the whole 1641 Border Riflemen (say 5 feet 8 inches) is the same as that which is assigned by Mr Tate to “*North Northumbrians*.”

With regard to the superior height shown by the country corps, it is quite in accordance with what might be expected. Moreover, there is little or no doubt that if the measurement of the farmers, ploughmen, and shepherds of the rural parishes and pastoral valleys of Roxburgh and Selkirk shires were taken, they would show a still higher average stature than that of the Melrose Volunteers, perhaps by another inch

or more. In Mr Tate's paper a few figures, which have a bearing on this point, are given concerning Berwickshire, chiefly from Dr Charles Stuart of Chirnside, in which the average height of 73 men of the "rural population, including a few fishers," is stated at 5 feet 8·97 inches (the exact figure shown above for Melrose) but of these there were 25 "farmers and persons of pure local descent," who averaged 5 feet 10·28 inches. These numbers are, of course, too small to found much upon in themselves, but it is pretty certain that more extended investigation would go to confirm the results.

Thus it would appear that, even in the statistics which have been here given, there is to be found some confirmation of a scarcely questionable fact, that the aggregation of the population in towns tends to deteriorate the physique of the race. In the army it has all along been recognised that, generally speaking, the men who make the most efficient soldiers are those from country districts. Even 30 or 40 years ago the recruits obtained in Manchester, Liverpool, and other large towns were of very inferior physique. In the Border manufacturing towns, however, deterioration has certainly not proceeded to the same length as in those places.

The nature of the employment in the woollen factories—the staple industry—is understood to be, on the whole, a healthy employment, one which ought not, in itself, to be "unfavourable to physical development." Yet, even in these towns, there is evidence of deterioration taking place, apart altogether from that deducible from the inferior stature of town as compared with country Volunteers. The Records, indeed, have been looked into to see whether the measurements show any falling off as between the earlier and the later part of the 31 years which they cover, and there are some indications of this to be found, although the falling off shown is such as should hardly, perhaps, have much stress laid upon it. It is very well known that the Volunteers of 1860, and for some years onwards, were physically much finer men than the Volunteers of the present day; but for this there are more explanations than one. However, the results of the examination referred to are as follows, and in the case of Hawick, particularly, they are somewhat striking:—

	Feet.	Inches.
At Hawick, the first 112 men, down to December 1863, average	5	8·54
The last 112 men, from 1880 to 1890, average	5	7·03
	<hr/>	
Decrease		1·51
At Galashiels, the first 99 men, down to December 1870, average	5	7·87
The last 99 men, from 1880 to 1890, average	5	7·29
	<hr/>	
Decrease		·58
At Jedburgh, the first 55 men, down to March 1871, average	5	8·20
The last 21 men, from 1880 to 1890, average	5	6·71
	<hr/>	
Decrease		1·49

In the case of the other three detachments, no appreciable variation appears.

No doubt it may be contended that the average shown by the manufacturing towns, which, by the way, is only a shade less than that of the 161 men classed as "incomers" from elsewhere, is, after all, a respectable average. Let this be granted; yet it seems to be proved that, at any rate, it falls considerably short of the normal stature of the breed of men heretofore constituting the male inhabitants of the Scottish Borders. Here it may not be out of place to observe that it is by no means intended to suggest that mere stature, or even "bulk," is, of itself, to be taken as the measure of physical efficiency. Every one must know many cases of big men being very deficient in strength—whether it be muscular strength, or, what is of much more importance, strength of constitution—meaning stamina and endurance.* And what

* In the British Army, down till shortly after the Crimean war, there were in every ordinary Line Battalion two companies of picked men—the Grenadier Company, which stood on the right when in line, and the Light Company, which stood on the left. The men of the former were selected

applies to individuals may apply to communities and races. Stature, no doubt, is largely a question of race; and the fact that in these islands there are several races—now getting more and more mixed—is what, perhaps as much as anything else, gives an interest to the comparative statistics of stature in the several parts of the United Kingdom. But, when every allowance has been made for exceptions, it may be laid down, as a safe enough general proposition, that a race of big men is better and more powerful than a puny or stunted race, and therefore, if there be any suspicion of the big race tending to degenerate or become stunted, it is a matter deserving of being carefully watched. Now, the figures above given seem to indicate something more than such a suspicion, and, as has been said, there is other evidence of decadence in the physique, which could be produced.

The Permanent Staff of the Volunteer Force having, for some years past, been employed to recruit for the Regular Army and the Militia, I had occasion to know something of the difficulties connected with this matter in the Border towns. At the best these have never been a good field for recruiting, and it may perhaps not be the best men physically who, as a rule, offer to enlist, but in these latter days, out of those coming forward for enlistment at Galashiels and Hawick, the proportion rejected as being below the very moderate standard of height for Infantry of the line (5 feet 4 inches) and chest measurement (33 inches) was surprisingly large. So much was this the case that the Sergeant-Instructor at Galashiels came to be almost in despair of getting any recruits for the army at all; and he, being a highly intelligent non-commissioned officer, who, as it happened, had an intimate knowledge of the town from his boyhood, was very decided in his opinion as to the falling off which had taken place in the physique of the men in it.

for their height—of the latter, while also generally over the middle height, for bodily activity as well as smartness of appearance, this company being more employed than any other in rapid movements in extended order. The *beau idéal* of a "Light Bob" in those days was a well-made man of from 5 feet 8 inches to 5 feet 10 or so. It is said to have been often observed that under hardship and privation more men of the Grenadiers were apt to break down than in the other companies of the Battalion.

Some of the causes which have been suggested for the deterioration are these:—Early marriages, and immaturity of parents of both sexes; marriages being entered on with inadequate means for the support of a family; mothers frequently continuing to work in the mills, etc., their children being thus insufficiently attended to; women having little knowledge of housekeeping or cooking; the excessive use, as an article of diet for both parents and children, of bad and improperly prepared tea; the practice of smoking by young boys. There is another point which may be adverted to. Twenty years ago or so, one could hardly fail to observe the extremely defective teeth of the young men and young women of the Border towns:—to see one with a good set of teeth was a rare exception. The cause of this, or how far it may be a cause or an effect of physical degeneration, need not be discussed; but that it has an important bearing on the question of physique is very certain. An eminent medical authority—Sir James Crichton Browne—in a recently delivered lecture on the subject, says:—“I am not going to argue that sound teeth are the passports to power, or that biting and grinding capacity has determined the course of history; but this I will maintain, that no nation has ever climbed to pre-eminence on carious teeth, or can retain its pre-eminence when its teeth are no more, and that it behoves a conquering people jealously to look to its teeth, and to keep them, not less than its weapons, bright and sharp. If I might alter Goldsmith slightly, I would declare:—

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where gums accumulate, and teeth decay.

It is not an edentulous race that will finally possess the world. Decay of the teeth implies imperfect mastication, delayed digestion, impaired assimilation, and a whole train of derangements which embitter and sometimes shorten life.”

The defect in question may not now be so obvious to sight as at one time it was, but the reason probably is that a whole regiment of dentists, as appears from the local newspapers, nowadays pursue their calling in the Border towns. Let it be hoped that the instruments thus artificially provided for “mastication, digestion, and assimilation,” may do something effectual towards warding off or postponing the fulfilment of

Sir James Crichton Browne's gloomy apprehensions as to the loss of national pre-eminence.

The practice of athletic exercises and games—such as football, cricket, etc.,—now so much in vogue; the restrictions imposed by law on the labour of children and women; and the improvement of sanitary conditions generally, ought, it may be supposed, to have beneficial effects in the same direction.

Declension of physique, extending to whole communities, is of course a slow and gradual process. Adam Smith, writing more than 100 years ago, said :—"It is very doubtful whether townsmen of many generations do not lose stamina, and decline in stature, to a degree that implies perilous degeneracy." A recent writer says that "so long as a continuous migration of the most energetic and vigorous members of the rural communities into the manufacturing districts lasts, and is on a large scale, we are not in a condition to appreciate how far town life tells upon the physique of the people. . . . Before long, however, the country immigrants will be an imperceptible addition to any English or Scotch city. . . . Is it not inevitable that the city type should become more and more pronounced?"

The "continuous migration" from the country into towns and cities is now going on apace, and the question of the ultimate effect of it upon the national physique is not merely a curious one, but undoubtedly of great practical importance.

Verter Wells. By JAMES WOOD, Woodburn, Galashiels.

MEDICINAL or "Verter Wells," that is wells possessing virtue or power of healing, if ever they were common in Berwickshire, are certainly less so than they were a century ago. The diminution in the number of these wells is, no doubt, largely due to the progress of agriculture; farmers, naturally, having been more anxious to produce good crops than to save "Verter Wells." The wells, deprived of their local habitation through the drainage of the land, are now only known by name, and, unless some record is made of them, their name and fame will, ere long, be forgotten.

One of these wells, on the East Moors of Earlstoun, seems not only to have been one of great repute, but to have been very old, as the farm on which it was situated was apparently indebted to the well for its name, "The Whitecleuch Well."

The water of this well was so highly valued that people came from long distances to drink of it, or otherwise make use of it for the relief and cure of their various ailments. The late Dr Hewat of Earlstoun used to say that it was considered good for "sore eyes," and that it was a common thing, in his young days, for people to go to the East Moors to wash their eyes in the "Verter Well." The water of this well came oozing out from the side of a knowe near the burn side, but the moor having been ploughed up some years ago, there is now no trace left of the whereabouts of the old well.

The farm of "Whitecleuch Well," I may remark in passing, was, in the end of last century, in the occupancy of a rather singular character, an old soldier, who had been many years in India, but had beaten his sword into a ploughshare and his spear into a pruning hook, and had come home to spend the rest of his days as peacefully as he could. In addition to his farming Whitecleuch Well, he carried on the business of a showman, going to all the local fairs with a hobby-horse, and, as he was a tenant on the Mellerstain estate, regularly attended the market which was held at Mellerstain at that time. From his Indian experiences, and probably from having been present at the storming of

Bangalore, under Lord Cornwallis in 1791, he was commonly known in the district by the name of "Bangalore" or "Bangay."

About a mile to the south of the "Whitecleuch Well" was another "Verter Well," situated on what is now the farm of Whitefield. The water of this well, which came bubbling up in the heathery moor, was strongly impregnated with sulphur, and the late James Weatherstone, farmer of Shielfield, always attributed his cure of a serious internal complaint to his drinking, copiously every morning, of the water which he said "just tasted like gunpowder." About fifty years ago, however, this moor was "taken in," and the medicinal spring fell a victim to the drainer.

Another Verter Well called the "Shillwell"—possibly from the coldness of the water, the Chill Well—was on the farm of Brotherstone, not far from the "Cadger's Gait" and the "Randy Road." The water of this well was prized as a cure for gout, and was therefore chiefly patronised by the county gentry, some of those in the near neighbourhood being in the habit of frequenting it daily to drink of its water.

A fourth Verter Well, situated on Bemersyde Hill, was much sought after for the cure of ailments peculiar to cattle and horses, and it is said that a horse having the "Bats," after a gallop to the well and a hearty drink—so efficacious was the water—was cured at once.

These four "Verter Wells," which, at one time, occupied an important place in the relief and cure of the diseases of men and animals, have become among the things that were, and it is in order that the knowledge of them may not be lost that I have written this short account for the Club's Proceedings.

A Lunar Phenomenon. By the Same.

EVERY one, I daresay, has seen a brugh or hazy circle round the moon, understood by everybody to be a presage of "bruckle weather."

On the evening of the 19th December last (1893) at 6 o'clock, the moon being in her third quarter, this halo or

brugh assumed the form of a perfect triangle, which seemed to add considerably to the brightness of the orb as it shone out in a cloudless sky. The evening was calm, without a breath of wind, and this triangle maintained itself round the moon, clear and distinct, for about eight minutes, when it very gradually resumed the usual circular or brugh form.

As I had not previously seen this lunar phenomenon, and believing that it may be of rare occurrence, I have thought it worth noting, and hope it may be of interest to members who are astronomically inclined.

On a Rat chased and killed by Jackdaws. By the Same.

WHEN coming up by the side of Galawater, one day in July, I observed a Rat scudding, as fast as its legs could carry it, across the narrow haugh which divides the railway from the river. It was being hotly pursued by two Jackdaws, and instinctively conscious that its only safety lay in plunging into the river, was making strenuous efforts to reach it. Its intentions, however, of reaching the water were completely frustrated by one of its nimble pursuers administering a deadly peck, and instantly rising in the air; the other bird repeated the attack in a similar manner, and alternately, for a few seconds, did the two Jackdaws continue to rise in the air and dart down again on the unfortunate Rat until it was killed, when they quietly surveyed their prostrate victim. Thereupon half-a-dozen other Jackdaws, which had witnessed the battle from an adjacent chimney top, at once flew down; doubtless not only to congratulate the victors, but also to assist in disposing of the prey.

Former Lines of Road about Ashiesteel. By MISS
RUSSELL of Ashiesteel.

A CURIOUS, or at least interesting, story about Sir Walter Scott, which, I think, is quite unknown otherwise, has been unearthed by Mr Andrew Lang in a little book called "*Reminiscences of Sir Walter Scott*," published before Lockhart's Life.

But, as in so many other cases connected with him, the locality seems to have been quite forgotten. In one of his papers, entitled "*Angling Sketches*," Mr Lang mentions "the ghost Sir Walter saw at Ashiesteel"; while in another paper, in the same singularly agreeable book, it appears that Sir Walter saw it when riding home over the moor to Ashiesteel, which shows it cannot have been anywhere near the place, as there is nothing that can be called a moor at Ashiesteel, or beyond it, as the shoulders of Minchmoor come down more or less steeply to the Tweed, all the way to the westward as far as Inverleithen, where a fresh range of hills begins. But to the east of Ashiesteel and the Peel is the Craig Hill, nearly the only hill in the country which stands by itself, and is not part of a group. On the map it is seen to be nearly triangular, and both to the south of it, and to the northeast, is level ground, which might be called a moor. It is cultivated and regularly enclosed now in both places, and the track to the south of the hill broken up; but by one or other of these lines Sir Walter must have gone and returned every time he was at his work in Selkirk, and when on horseback he would naturally take that by the south of the hill, for, besides that it was somewhat the shorter, the other, though now a sort of cartroad, was at that time the highroad; and the first would be turf.

The story in question, as apparently told by himself, was that, riding home over the moor after sunset, on a clear summer evening, he saw a man before him, who, when he came to the place, had disappeared. Riding on, he looked back, and saw the same man at the same spot; he turned and rode back full speed, with the same result, that the man was not there. After this, he said, "neither he nor the mare cared to wait longer." Riding a fidgetty horse on a

moorland road was not the most favourable position for watching the process of disappearance, but Sir Walter must have known the ground well, and he appears to have been cognisant of no probable place of concealment. The line he had probably taken would be described as riding up the Yair Hope, and by the Black Dale, which would be the moor in question into the road down the Peel Burn or Glenkinnon.

The name of Black Dale seems to apply to the whole north side of the hill called the Three Brethren Cairn, most of which has a fine growth of heather.

The incident of Sir Walter's seeing the man on the moor is quoted by Mr Lang, with reference to a much more remarkable story, if only because much more thoroughly investigated, which happened in his own experience. The hero must apparently have been a little mad, at least have had a twist, mentally; but he certainly appears to have been seen, by more than one person at once, in a place where he was not.

What ghosts there were at Ashiesteel were, to use the technical term, auditory, not visible. The principal one was the piper, who was said to have been murdered and buried in the Piperdale Park, the small square field west of the house. The maids used to assert they heard him playing when sitting up on summer nights to watch the great annual washings of former days. "Piperdale" is another good case of the way in which *dale* is used in the district, it having nothing to do with valley in the Tweed country.

The road going up the Peel Burn, though it was supposed to be somewhat a shorter line between Yair and Ashiesteel than the highroad which followed the Tweed, was not at all an obvious one to anyone not knowing the country; and when the Highlanders marched down the Tweed in 1745, the cattle of the neighbouring farms were hidden in the Hagberry Hole, on the Peel, which seems to have been there, as now, a wooded hollow on a hillside, otherwise covered with heather and grass.

The hagberries or bird-cherries (which are common in the neighbourhood) have been superseded, for the most part, by other trees in this particular hollow.

It does not seem to be generally known that in the Highlands, or perhaps in parts of them, for the tree is very

local in its growth, the bird-cherry takes the place of the rowan as a defence against fairies and witches. It is called by a Gaelic name meaning merely "black wood." In a contribution to "Folk Lore," I see the name rendered "wild cherry," the translator having probably never seen the bird-cherry. The gean tree which, though not so hardy, seems nearly as general in its growth as the rowan, I do not think has any beliefs connected with it in this country.

To return to the old roads: the tradition that Queen Mary crossed the ford at Ettrick Bank on her way to Jedburgh Assizes, from Edinburgh, improbable as it seems, most likely records a fact. I never heard it till it was mentioned on the Club visiting Selkirk; but the present lines, by which Melrose (where Mary slept) is only 36 miles from Edinburgh, both follow Gala Water, and are entirely artificial. What may be called the natural road, crossing and re-crossing the stream, would be rendered impassible by a very moderate fall of rain; and the Soutra Hill line, which is believed to include part of the Roman road, would not probably be much shorter, and would decidedly be less agreeable than that by Minchmoor.

Mary, no doubt, halted and probably changed horses somewhere between Edinburgh and Peebles, and then, most likely, stopped at Traquair, where she is known to have stayed for some time on another occasion; after which the old road ascends Minchmoor, without, on the slope, any track at all, though there is still a good road on the level top of the hill. On the slope towards the Ettrick, the *high street east of the Peat Law* is mentioned by the act about the Minchmoor Common. The distance between Edinburgh and Melrose, taking this way, would be about 46 miles.

It may be mentioned, that in the mail-coach period, which was that of Sir Walter Scott's residence at Ashiesteel, the road between Edinburgh and Carlisle, by Selkirk and Hawick, crossed the Tweed by the bridge immediately below Yair, which brought the mail-coaches within three miles of Ashiesteel, and much nearer to some of the other houses on the line. The coach could also be caught at a point nearer to Ashiesteel, at Clovenfords, but this was reached by crossing the Ashiesteel ford, which would appear to have already shifted so as to form a pool instead of a shallow.

Before the Yair bridge was built, the road from Edinburgh to Selkirk crossed the Tweed at the King's ford, otherwise Blakehope ford, that is the shallow below the mouth of the Caddon, and went down the south bank of the river through Yair.

It should be mentioned, that an examination of the Ordnance Map, with a view to the point, shows it must have been a complete mistake that the road by the Glenkinnon Burn could ever have been a short cut between Ashiesteel and Yair; as compared to the old highroad, it is two sides of a triangle to one. Though the often-quoted story of Sir Walter's dog, Camp, when disabled from following him, going to meet him returning to Ashiesteel, either by the ford or by *the hill*, as he was directed, does look as if he was in the habit of riding across the ridge of the Peel Hill, which was, no doubt, less enclosed then than now, straight to the old entrance of Ashiesteel, now a small gate leading to the garden, there being then only a foot bridge, if any at all, over the linn, as the ravine was called. The old road over the shoulder of the hill survived the enclosing of the fields, and the gate it passed through may be seen in the dyke against the sky line from the Shirra's Knowe, which is all but cut into by the present line of road up the valley. But this line would be such a round, that I am inclined to think, riding home late to supper, Sir Walter would probably take the nearest way, by the highroad through Yair, and cross the small plain called the Yair Moor, to the east of the Craig Hill, the dykes on which are quite modern.

It was on this moor, apparently, that old Jenny Spence, a hen-wife, who was long at Yair, *saw the fairies*, some years before her death. She was probably wandering late in quest of her turkeys, to which she was much devoted; birds which retain the instinct of wildness with much delicacy of constitution.

It should be mentioned, that Inverleithen, in Peeblesshire, would, in Sir Walter's time, be reached by crossing Ashiesteel ford; and though Traquair church was the regular place of worship of the Russells, the Scotts seem to have considered it too far off.

It seems not unlikely that the cross, of which the shaft, now in the Antiquarian Museum, was found, about five

years ago, between Gorebridge and Borthwick, in Midlothian, a mile or two from each, may have been a roadside cross on the old Gala Water or Selkirk road, near the point where it turned up into Middleton Moor, on the way south, to avoid the deep valley in which Crichton and Borthwick stand. The shaft was found built into a dyke, so it is not known where it was originally found. It is sculptured with rude emblematical animals of the well known Perthshire and Forfarshire type. I have no knowledge of its history otherwise, but it is clearly given by Dr Joseph Anderson in his paper on the subject, in the *Pro. Soc. Ant., Scot.* Notwithstanding which, it is stated in a catalogue of carved stones, in the same Proceedings, that the stone found near Gorebridge is now at Crookston; and in yet another part of them, that the remains of a cross, now in the Museum, were found at Borthwick.

In fact it is not generally understood that portions of two crosses, of very different workmanship, have been found within about two miles of each other; the first about twenty-five years ago, when the church of Borthwick was re-built by the munificence of a native of the parish; the other, as said before, in the fields between Borthwick and Gorebridge, about five years ago. The fragments found at Borthwick, three small pieces with interlaced work in high relief, are at Crookston, the residence of the proprietor of Borthwick, at some distance, and are not likely to be exposed to the doubtful advantages of a Museum. These may possibly be the remains of the very cross said, by Joceline, to be the miraculous work of St. Kentigern, and are in all probability those of the St. Mungo's cross known to Sir David Lyndsaye.

NOTE.—Mr Pringle of Yair is very familiar with the story of the fairies being seen, but it has been considerably altered in the telling. It was not Jenny Spence, the old hen-wife, but Jenny Rodgers, the wife of the old coachman, who had seen them; and though it is likely she may have been somewhat the younger woman of the two, the supposed occurrence happened long before the time it was told of, and must have been far back in the century, for it was not at Yair, but at Ashiesteel they were seen, and she was the daughter of Will Hadden, a former factotum there. Further, Mr Pringle is not positively certain whether it was herself,

or her father or mother, who had seen the fairies; but it was in the haugh at Ashiesteel, and "they had black faces and wee green coaties, and they nickered and leugh and danced." The black faces, I think, are new in fairy mythology; *nickered* and *leugh* means neighed or laughed shrilly.

However, he had asked Mrs Rodgers for the story so often, that she got reserved about it, and said he only meant to laugh at her; which is interesting, as showing she took it seriously.

Mrs Duncan, the old housekeeper at Ashiesteel, is the authority for Will Hadden having seen the fairies on what must have been a different occasion. He was alone, on a Sunday, in his house, on the site of the present cart shed, near the mansion house, and the fairies came and looked in at the window; when he ran out and chased them down the bank into the haugh, where they disappeared in the Goat—the channel of the burn crossing the haugh, which, till it was partly covered over, divided it in two.

Some Traditions about Traquair. By MISS RUSSELL.

THE great gate of Traquair, at the head of the avenue, as is well known in the neighbourhood, is never opened; and, for a long time back, it has been asserted that the late Lord Traquair would never allow it to be opened after his father's funeral had gone out of it. This was by no means an unlikely suggestion, for he had many queer whims, and it is said to be a fact that he would not pass the family burying-place; at all events, when he went to visit at Thirlstane, in Ettrick, he used to go down the Tweed and round by Selkirk, which made a journey of some thirty miles, as the considerably shorter route he might have taken, involved passing the burying-place. The late Dr Anderson is the authority for this.

I certainly, on one occasion, before Lady Louisa Stuart's death, heard the housekeeper say that the story was not true. She was standing at the door of the house, and pointing out the position of the gate to a stranger. She

said, people said Lord Traquair would not allow it to be opened after his father's funeral went out by it, *but it was shut before that*. She would, no doubt, have told the story if pressed, but I thought all the time she was merely defending her late master's memory from the imputation of an absurd caprice.

However, what is probably the real tradition has survived in Peeblesshire, and it is that Prince Charles Edward, who had great and deserved confidence in his own personal influence and powers of persuasion, had come to Traquair in person to try to persuade the Lord Traquair of the time to come "out." This must have been during his six weeks' reign in Edinburgh, for when they did make up their minds to march south, he commanded the division of the army which went by Kelso.

Whether Lord Traquair saw that he had lost his chance by staying in Edinburgh instead of marching on London, or whether he considered the expedition altogether hopeless, he refused to come out, but said, no doubt when seeing the Prince off at the gate, that it should never be opened until he returned as King of Great Britain.

Since the above was written, talking to the daughter of a former forester at Traquair, she said that when they first came there, in her childhood, Lord Traquair was still able to walk about the place. That he used to talk to the children and run after them, but with great difficulty, for he had an extraordinarily bad stammer. His calling the children *Tobies*, in default of further information, has the sound of an old family joke, "What's your name, Toby?" with a pull of the hair. And what was curious, considering the family history, she had a vivid recollection of his extreme and incomprehensible anger on hearing the children singing a song about Prince Charlie.

Considering that he had been born and brought up under the tolerant reign of George III., and not born till some forty years after the "civil war," as Ramsay of Ochtertyre calls the '45, this shows rather strangely how it must have been impressed on the older generation that it was as much as their lives were worth, or, at all events, their place in the world, to be suspected of Jacobitism.

The speaker had no theory about the great gate being





SIR WALTER SCOTT'S OAK AT ASHIESTIEL.

kept shut, but she said he avoided everything connected with death; that he kept his father's workshop, where he used to do carpentering, in one of the wings of the house, entirely shut up. Her impression was, that his own, the last Lord Traquair's funeral, had been taken out by the great gate, which seems unlikely, but is quite possible.

The piece of water to the north of the house was called the Wall Pool.

I find that a brother of the late lamented Mr Mathieson of Inverleithen, who attended the funeral of Lord Traquair as a boy, and later that of Lady Louisa Stuart, is quite certain that the great gate of Traquair was not opened on either occasion.

The Oak beside the River at Ashiesteel. By MISS
RUSSELL. (Plate VIII.)

THE Oak tree in the haugh at Ashiesteel, which is mentioned as having been already a large one when Sir Walter Scott lived there, measures, at 5 feet from the ground, 9 feet 3 inches round the trunk, and from the ground to the first branch 9 feet 10 inches. Above this height there can hardly be said to be any trunk, the tree having separated entirely into branches. The long branches, which were broken by the snow, were measured before being finally cut off; one of them was 33 feet long, and the others about the same, which gives a spread of about 70 feet.

The Oak has probably been planted at some time or other, as there is a row of old trees along the river, some of which are Sycamores, and probably planted, for though that tree seeds very freely, self-sown specimens are not common. And, indeed, wood does not seem to grow spontaneously on the sandy haugh land, even in this district; and the old map of Ashiesteel, which is supposed to have been made about 1772, when so much of Scotland seems to have been surveyed, shows the haugh as open ground, while above it the wood extends unbroken, except for the garden in front of the house, to some distance above the highroad, to, at least, the beginning of the Rampy fields, west of the haugh.

The photograph of the Oak, taken from the haugh to the southward, shows chiefly the long upright branches which must always have been there, but have only latterly become the principal growth. The remains of the large branches are covered with the young shoots which the Oak has the power of throwing out from old wood.

It is known that one of the row of Lime trees stood to the east of the Oak; it has been long blown down, but the gap it left is even now visible in the branches. The Lime, to the west of the Oak, impinges upon it very much, but it would not be safe to cut it down, as it is very probable the Oak itself would blow down in that case. The seat under the Oak is regularly carried away by every unusually high flood.

Roses in Selkirkshire, etc. By MISS RUSSELL.

DR HARDY mentions, in connection with the last visit of the Club to Selkirk, the free growth and flowering of the Roses at Sunderland Hall, and also at Ashiesteel, which he visited some days later. But it certainly is not generally known in the country how very well suited to Roses the soil is.

On the contrary, when Dickson of Belfast, who, undoubtedly, is one of our best Rose growers, on one occasion sent Roses for exhibition to a Galashiels Flower Show, the comment of a local paper was, that they were far finer than anything that could be grown in the district. The advantage Belfast has, in common with other places near the sea, is the comparative absence of spring frosts; but, on the other hand, they do less harm in late and high-lying places than in early ones.

Except in spots where the soil is gravelly—and it is on these soils that the use of manure comes in, *soap-suds* being one of the best—the country round Galashiels seems to be specially adapted for Roses, much of it being heavy clay, on which the nurserymen, to do them justice, lay great stress.

The reason why Roses do not answer, that is, flower freely, on this soil, or any other, are generally two;—one, that they are not usually planted so as to have an open east aspect, without which the red and pink Roses, the hardier kinds, will never do much, as all Roses appear to like the utmost amount of light with the best heat. The Tea-Roses, only a few of which will stand out of doors, have a better chance of ripening their wood on a south wall, however.

The second common error is pruning, as it is generally understood, that is cutting off the young wood which has still to flower, instead of the old wood, which has flowered. One reason of this practice is, no doubt, that those who grow Roses for the purpose of showing (which, as far as it goes, is incompatible with having them for ornamental purposes) do cut them in very severely to diminish the number of flowers, and increase the size of the remaining ones. Another is that the old summer Roses (which are by no means to be despised) are generally the better of being stimulated by pruning, being, most of them, of short compact growth.

A cause of disappointment, which is not so much in the grower's own power, is that the Hybrid Perpetuals, which, properly treated, flower from June to November, are rarely sold on their own roots, and that the stocks on which they are bedded are constantly throwing out shoots; if these are not kept cut away, the Rose dies off. The best remedy is to be in the habit of taking cuttings, every year, of such Roses as are worth keeping.

The best Roses to have anywhere are, probably, General Jacqueminot, crimson; La France, pink; Gloire de Dijon, buff; and Baronne de Maynard, white.

It is fair to mention that the beauty of the lodge at Sunderland Hall is partly owing, at least, to Wood the butler, who lived there long, and was a keen florist.

Note on two Rare Paintings at Langton House. By
the HONOURABLE MRS. BAILLIE-HAMILTON of Langton.

EXTRACT from a letter to Lord Breadalbane (2nd Marquis) from Mr Ford, author of the *Hand Book of Spain*, and a great authority on Spanish Art, dated July 3rd 1853, on hearing of the acquisition of two Spanish Paintings by Lord Breadalbane.

The Christ (*Ecce Homo*) by Murillo, is the identical picture, long the great ornament of the Seville Cathedral.

It was presented to Louis Phillipe, King of the French, by the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral, to mark their gratitude for a fine collection of books he had given their Library.

The early Velasquez of Christ and the Disciples at Emmaus, was formerly in the collection of Senôr Bravo, at Seville, and is mentioned in the work of Herrera Davila, part 2, p. 87.

The *Ecce Homo* was purchased by Lord Breadalbane, after the death of Louis Phillipe, at the sale of the King's collection; in England.

Obituary Notice of the Rev. Thomas Brown, D.D. By
PROFESSOR DUNS, D.D., F.R.S.E.

THOMAS BROWN was born on 23rd April 1811, in the Manse of Langton, Berwickshire, of which parish his father, the Rev. John Brown, D.D., was minister. Mr Brown entered the University of Edinburgh in 1826. At the close of his Arts Course, he was enrolled as a student of Divinity. His academical record was that of a diligent and earnest student, who worked well in the several classes, and took a lively interest in more than one University Debating Society. His fellow students regarded him as a man of good parts, a conscientious worker, a pleasant, gentlemanly companion, and one who promised to be an excellent Parish Minister.

Mr Brown was licensed as a Probationer of the Church of Scotland in 1835, and in 1837 was settled as minister of Kineff, Kincardineshire. As a student he had devoted a good deal of attention to Natural Science, and was well qualified to describe the geological and botanical features of the district to which he had been appointed. There is proof that he had begun to take note of its flora and that its geology, which is characterised by interesting peculiarities, soon attracted his attention. But the, so called, "Ten Years Conflict" had already begun in earnest, and as he had strong convictions touching the ecclesiastical principles that were so warmly discussed, and heartily threw himself into the controversy of the times, his Natural Science accomplishments fell into abeyance. He had to live into quieter times, and to come nearer the place of his birth, before they sought and got, once more, free exercise and favourable opportunity.

In 1843 Mr Brown joined the ministers and laymen who formed the Free Church. In 1848 he was married to Miss Wood, a member of an old and well known Edinburgh family. In 1849 he became minister of the Dean Free Church, Edinburgh, and, in this position, made full proof of a ministry, solid, full of instruction, and, withal, attractive. As the years passed, the favourite studies of his youth revived. He came willingly under, what Goethe calls, the *zeit geist*—the temper of the time—and was able to appreciate the trend of recent thought.

Becoming a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1861, he found himself in the midst of the scientific and lettered culture for which Edinburgh is now, as in the olden times, famous. His environments led him to hark back on old leanings and pursuits. But this did not draw him away from, or interfere with, what he had chosen as the supreme work of his life. It only helped him to give to the work wider scope, and, for illustrative purposes, to bring to bear on it the rich and ever fresh information which was his as a student and interpreter of Nature (*Homo Minister et interpretas Naturæ.*) Meeting him at random in the Royal Society's rooms, or after long hours of discussions in church courts and committees, or on the street, he was always ready for science discourse. It seemed to put new heart into him to get into talk touching Berwickshire geology and botany. A newspaper paragraph, on a scientific article, bearing on the physical geology or palæontology of districts with which he was well acquainted, seldom escaped his notice. Dr Brown died on the 4th of April 1893.

This brief and rapid enumeration of the chief incidents in Dr Brown's public life may serve as an introduction to some notes on his chief contributions to Natural Science, which, indeed, was the chief object in view when I agreed to write this obituary notice. Dr Brown's early association with the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, and the great interest he took in its Proceedings, are well known. Like most of us, he appreciated its true sphere, and acknowledged its success within that, and the influence of its work on Scottish Naturalists generally. Looking over its Proceedings year by year, and trying to estimate the value of its work within the district to which its work is, for the most part, limited, I have often remembered the quaint title of a small book published early in 1623—*The Tillage of the Light*. The author, Patrick Scot, had been an enthusiastic alchymist in his youth, but had come to question both the methods and the motives of his former friends. In the wide field of Nature light had been sown—light the truth in Nature. The soil needs to be broken up, to be tilled. Its tillage is the labour of science. Its tillers the students of science—θεοὺ γὰρ ἐσμεν γεώργιον. When the area of observation is limited, and the observers competent, we are warranted to count on good results. These

have hitherto been realised by the Berwickshire Club. I write as an outsider and onlooker. The work done within its sphere, the ability and method of the workers are full of interest to all who read the contributions to its Proceedings. I have been struck, in this connection, with the value of the Hon. Secretary's Edition of Mrs Barwell-Carter's Selections from Dr George Johnston's Correspondence. In that volume the area within which the Club works is well seen; the names of the chief observers (*faces lucentes*) and of the distinguished naturalists who took a deep interest in the Club's Proceedings are given. With many of these Dr Brown was acquainted; with some of them he lived in terms of close friendship.

Botany was Dr Brown's earliest and favourite study. Langton and its environments presented a rich gathering ground. The parish lies partly in the Lammermoors and partly in the well-cultivated fields of the Merse. Moor and moss, hill and dale, and the wild wooded valley, through which Langton Burn flows, were all that a young, enthusiastic botanist could desire. In 1834 he prepared the notice of the botany of the district for the "New Statistical Account." Among the forms mentioned as "lately discovered" is *Saxifraga hirculus*, Dr Johnston's reference to which, in his *Natural History of the Eastern Borders*, is as follows:—"S. *hirculus*. In a wet moorish spot near Langton Wood, plentiful, Rev. Thomas Brown, who had the good fortune to add this beautiful species to the Flora of Scotland." When Dr Brown was called to occupy the position of President of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, during its Jubilee Year, 1881, he referred to this in his interesting Address. "I remember well," he said, "the enthusiasm with which Dr Johnston welcomed and submitted to the Club the little Saxifrage from Langton Lees, and the *Anthoceros punctatus* from the fields of Gavinton—both, at the time, new to the Flora of Scotland." We have clear proof, in the same Address, that in his botanical studies he had much more in view than the mere gathering of plants, and the attainment of expertness in *hortus siccus* terminology. It was the living form which specially interested him—its relations to other forms, its surroundings, its use, the use of its beauty, and many such like elements associated with

place and habits, and appearance and structure. The numerous references to him in Dr Johnston's work show how thoroughly he had mastered the botany of his native district.

In comparatively few districts of lowland Scotland could a youth, with an inborn bent towards Natural Science, have found fuller scope for observation and research than in that part of Berwickshire in which Brown was born, and in which he spent his youth. The environments do not make the man, or determine his tastes, but much of a life depends on correspondence between natural bent and surroundings. The latter is ever at hand to develop, to cherish, and to strengthen, without perfectly satisfying, the former, and thus to allure to ever higher effort. The geological and botanical features of Langton parish, and other neighbouring parishes, are full of interest. Within little more than a gun-shot from the manse, the Lower Carboniferous strata crop out in the Langton Burn course, with their embedded ichthyolites and remains of plants. In the same burn course are strata which seem to mark the meeting place of the Carboniferous and the Old Red Sandstone, while in near localities are shales and clays yielding remains of other plants, mollusca, and fishes. And by a walk of a few miles he could reach, what Hugh Miller describes as, "The deep belt of Red Sandstone which leans to the south (in the valley of the Whiteadder) against the grauwacke of the Lammermoors."

While avoiding details, it seems to me that a brief statement of the character and scope of his chief contributions to Geology, which appear in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, appropriately fits into this sketch of his life and work. 1860.—His first paper is singularly free from the defects which generally characterise first attempts in the literature of any branch of science. It is entitled "Notes on the Mountain Limestone and Lower Carboniferous Rocks of the Fifeshire Coast, from Burntisland to St. Andrews." This paper was read in April 1860, and printed in volume xxii. of the Society's Transactions. Mr Brown had gone to Elie, in the autumn of 1856, for a few weeks rest, and, he says, was induced to pay some attention to the geology of the district, resuming, for a brief interval, what was once a favourite pursuit. His ever active habit of the eye had its reward. A thin bed of Limestone, dipping inland from the

shore, caught his attention. Ichthyolite, molluscan, and crustacean remains were found in it, and as some of these were well known Irish forms, they raised the question, may not this bed of Limestone synchronise with the Irish series in which these forms occur? Mr Brown felt he had broken new ground here, because neither Maclaren, nor Landale, nor Anderson, who had worked much in the neighbourhood, had referred to it. He resolved, in the face of many difficulties, to work it out, and for several years devoted his autumn leisure to this. He succeeded, both from the stratigraphical and palæontological points of view.

1863.—“On a Clay deposit, with Fossil Arctic Shells, recently observed in the Basin of the Forth.” This bed of Clay was discovered, and the attention of geologists first called to it by Mr Brown. It was specially interesting to him at the time, as, he thought, indicating the former existence in Scotland of an Arctic climate—the shells found in it being, for the most part, exclusively Arctic, and several of them new to British Glacial deposits. He believed, moreover, that the stratigraphical position of this bed warranted the inference of a considerable rise throughout the whole sea-board of the Forth.

1864.—“Notice of Glacial Clay, with Arctic Shells, near Errol on the Tay.” The shells in the Errol brick clay were found to be identical with those at Elie. The area within which these shells occur thus became greatly enlarged, and, as he thought, it also favoured his theory touching the rise of the land.

1874.—“On the Parallel Roads of Glenroy,” Lochaber. The subject has proved a tempting one to students of Quaternary deposits. The theories of their formation were mainly three; (1) the Macculloch—Dick-Lauder—Milne-Home theory,—the glen once the site of a lake. (2) The Darwin—Nicol, R. Chambers theory,—the terraces mark the level of an arm of the sea at three different periods; and (3) the Agassiz—Buckland—(Mr) Jamieson theory,—glacier lake, the glacier, melting at three widely separated periods, left the marks of this in the terraces.

Dr Brown approached the problem from a new, the biotic, point of view. That the deposits contain no shells was accounted for by Darwin, who alleged that the carbonic acid gas

in the rain water had destroyed the shells. Mr Brown, remembering that the so-called shells of diatoms, being siliceous, would not be destroyed by this gas, resolved to search for diatoms in the terrace deposits, and diatoms were found, which Professor Dickie of Aberdeen—an acknowledged authority—identified as fresh water species. This seemed to favour the first theory just mentioned. It might, indeed, be asked were the data sufficient to warrant the inference? Whatever answer may be given, we are indebted to Mr Brown for the introduction of this new element into these discussions.

1876.—Perhaps Dr Brown is seen at his scientific best in the paper "On the Old River Terraces of the Earn and Teith, viewed in connection with certain Proofs of the Antiquity of Man," read before the Royal Society in the beginning of 1876, and printed in volume xxvi. of the Transactions. Before noticing the leading characteristics of this paper, I may refer to the circumstances which led to it, and specially to the introduction of the speculative element in dealing with Physical Geology phenomena. In 1838 M. Boucher de Perthes, Abbeville, France, published his now well known book, *De la Creation*, in which he expressed the belief that he would find traces of primeval man in the fluviatile gravels of the Somme. In 1846, in another work entitled *De l'Industrie Primitive, ou les Arts et leur Origine*, he intimated that his anticipations had been fulfilled, and in 1847 his *Antiquites Celtique et Antédiluviennne* appeared, giving great prominence to his discoveries in these river gravels. For years little or no interest was taken in his works; but about 1860 the attention of geologists, biologists, and archæologists was fixed on them, and a great controversy arose, in which the giants of the time—Murchison, Lyell, Falconer, Carpenter, and others—were conspicuous. The crucial enquiry came to be "how was this valley formed?" Lyell thought that "river erosion" will account for most of the phenomena, but added, "I should infer considerable oscillations in the level of the land in that part of France." Murchison took up the same position, but claimed for the phenomena the action of much stronger and intenser forces than Lyell associated with them. In a word, the interest taken in the alleged facts and their discussion was because of the violent

contradiction they seemed to give to the prevailing notices as to the time man had been on the earth.

That Mr Brown had felt the influence of all this, is clear from the summing up of the results of his observations in the valleys of the Earn, the Teith, and the Spey. As I was myself much interested in the questions raised, I visited the valley of the Somme, just when the discussions were at white heat, and when this paper was read I had an impression that had Mr Brown spent a few weeks in Abbeville and its neighbourhood, he would not have tried so earnestly to make good an alleged analogy between the formation of our Scottish river valleys and those of England and France. There are proofs of oscillations within the area over which the Somme gravels are spread, to which there is nothing analogous in the gravels of the Earn and the Teith. But all this, by the way, and apart from all this, Mr Brown's paper bears, in every page, the marks of thoroughly scientific work—marks which come out in the careful examination of the valleys, the determination of the relations of the terraces, their levels above the river beds, and their geological sequence—as deposits begun at the close of a glacial period, then, he argues, came the kames or escars, and, last, the collection of the old gravels of which the river floods formed the terraces. Reference is made to the old river terraces of the Spey, in support of the Earn and Teith inferences, and it is asked how are we to explain the action of the river in throwing up deposits 60 or 80 feet? The answer is, either by floods sufficient to raise the channels to that height, or by supposing the bed of the stream to have been formerly at a higher level than now. Mr Brown pleads in behalf of the former.

The value of these papers on the Geology of the Surface cannot well be over-estimated. They present, in a most lucid and thoroughly scientific way, questions which still occupy the attention of geologists. If we are ever to have a trustworthy scheme of the order of superposition of Quaternary deposits, and a biotic scheme co-ordinate with that of superposition, they are likely to result from such careful observation and orderly records of relation and sequence as distinguished Dr Brown's labours in this department.

Dr Brown, in 1888, received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Edinburgh. In 1890 he was called to the Moderator's Chair of the Free Church Assembly, which he occupied with dignity, and with much satisfaction to the Church. Two sons survive him—J. Graham Brown, Esq., M.D., and J. Wood Brown, M.A., minister of the Free Church, Gordon, Berwickshire, a member of the Club. His brother, Sir John Campbell Brown, K.C.B., a highly distinguished member of the Indian Medical Service, predeceased him.

Dr Brown wrote two well known works—"Annals of the Disruption," and "Church and State in Scotland."

CLUB DATA.

Admission, 21st December 1831; wrote a paper entitled "The Game of Ball as played in Dunse on Fastern's Eve,"—Club's Hist., Vol. I., pp. 44-46; re-admission to Membership, 11th May 1871; President in 1881; "Address delivered to the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, at Berwick, 12th October 1881, part of which was delivered at Grant's House, 29th June 1881—the Jubilee Meeting,"—Club's Hist., Vol. ix., pp. 415-424.

The Rev. Leonard Blomefield—In Memoriam.

Reprinted from the *Bath Chronicle*, September 7, 1893.

ADVANCED some months in his 94th year, the REV. LEONARD BLOMEFIELD passed away most tranquilly on the 1st of September. During the early months of the summer he had been remarkably well, so much so indeed that perhaps the very continuance of health may seem to have disarmed his usual caution, when he incurred the fatigue that introduced his last illness. The day before he was taken ill he went to the Institution, and spent sometime there at work. Retaining the clearness of his mind in a wonderful manner to the very last (except when he was unconscious from sheer weakness), he continued to take an interest in passing events, and within two days of his decease, he inquired as to the course of the Home Rule Bill, wondering whether he should live to the Third Reading of it. On the same day, that is Wednesday last, he desired and received the Holy Communion. It was about 2 p.m. on Friday when he passed away so peacefully, that those who were about him hardly knew he was gone. Truly the end was, as his life had been, a happy one.

Born in May 1800, his age kept pace with the course of the nineteenth century, being, however, some months in advance of it. He would sometimes remark upon it as an ordinary piece of inadvertency to reckon the year 1800 as the first of the nineteenth century, whereas it really was the last of the eighteenth, and so he was one of a rapidly diminishing few who could say that they were born in the last century. His earliest reminiscence was the death of Nelson which happened 21st October 1805.

His temperament was of the kind that wears well; never torpid and hardly ever greatly excited, he was always alert in some work or the pursuit of some inquiry, but not hurried with impatience to finish or reach his goal. I have not known a more perfect example of the ideal inquirer after truth—unhasting, unresting.

He has probably not known much physical pain, but he has had two serious illnesses within my knowledge; one in 1859 after some hours exposure to a terrific storm, which he has described in the enlarged reprint of "*Chapters in my Life*;" and one about ten years ago—an attack of gout. In both he

was remarkable for the quietness and tenacity of purpose with which he deliberately pursued and at length attained the complete recovery of health.

As recently as July 1892, I received from him two new pamphlets, and with the second a letter which (apart from its contents) neither by its handwriting nor its diction would strike anyone as the letter of a very aged man. I quote one sentence: "I think I told you, when you called here, that I had two proofs to show you, that my mind still retained its accustomed activity—one you have had; the other I now send you." Of these pamphlets the first was "Remarks on the Distribution and Movements of British Animals and Plants, in Past and Present Times," read before the members of the Bath Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club, 11th November 1891. The other was a pamphlet of 32 pages, printed for private circulation, on "The Life of the World to Come." It is an expansion of the speculative suggestion (which has been entertained by eminent thinkers) that the countless worlds open to our view on a starry night have some destined relation to the future progress and development of the human race in the next stage of existence.

I have known him since 1857, in which year I came to Swanswick, and found him living there and serving as curate to Mr Searth for the neighbouring parish of Woolley. He was one of the two clergymen who inducted me into the benefice, the other being the Rev. George Buckle, then vicar of Twerton, now Precentor of Wells Cathedral. At that time he was the Rev. Leonard Jenyns—a name already well known to the scientific world in connection with every branch of natural history, and still more by his work on meteorology.

Nor must it be thought that his great interest in science caused him to neglect or discharge in a perfunctory manner the duties of his sacred office. Both at Woolley and at his former vicarage of Swaffham Bulbeck, he had to do with a small population, and there was no incompatibility between his clerical duties and his scientific pursuits. He is one of those who have left upon my mind the distinct impression of a faithful and true pastor.

He had two adits to philosophic thought—the first his inherited faith, and the second his acquired science. To reconcile faith and science has been the greatest problem of theological thought in the past generation; and it was this which for the last quarter of a century formed the chief intellectual pursuit of

Mr Blomefield. Out of the treasures of his stored knowledge he would often contribute a paper at the meetings of scientific societies. On 14th May 1891 he read a paper before the Selborne Society at its annual meeting, under the presidency and hospitality of Mr Skrine, at Claverton Manor. The title was "Records of a Rookery." He did the same before the Bath Field Club so lately as November 1891. But the keenness of his quest had long passed from scientific details into that more ethereal region where lies the borderland between Science and Faith. In the mind of every intellectual man there are two faculties by which he reaches after truth; there is the instinctive and there is the systematic. The one grasps truth with the affection of natural sympathy, because of its affinity to the honest mind. The other with the processes of induction and ratiocination. The grand aim is to reconcile these and to induce them to give one verdict; but that aim is seldom realised. In the subject of our memoir both these faculties were in full exercise, neither of them atrophied by neglect, and this very circumstance made the endeavour, after union, a more arduous pursuit.

It was at Cambridge that his mind had been opened, that he first tasted the charm of scientific truth, that he made his earliest and most cherished friendships; and he would willingly talk of Cambridge and of Cambridge memories, and he talked of them too in a way that did one good to listen to. In his scientific reasonings, in his estimate of the power and value of induction and demonstration, in his exigent demand for rigid proof in argumentative discourse, he was quite the proverbial Cambridge man. His education had been wholly scientific, and though he had a competent knowledge of Latin and Greek, his knowledge of literature was not at all commensurate with his attainments in science. Like his friend, Charles Darwin, he could take no delight in poetry or in the creations of imaginative thought. And this was a real drawback to him in those higher speculations to which he became attached in later life. For he had little readiness in applying those analogies of nature and revelation which are fruitful, not indeed, of demonstration, but of high degrees of that probability which Bishop Butler has declared to be the guide of life. And this it is which makes his last work, "The Life of the World to Come," the more remarkable from the extent to which it pushes analogy;

insomuch that it has something of the nature of a new departure.

Enough has been said to intimate that he was very far from realising that unification of Science and Faith, which has been the intellectual ideal of many, and may possibly, in some sense, have been his own. But this did not appear to have any effect in unsettling his religious convictions. These were rooted in a ground of their own, in that ground which we are wont, by the use of a world-wide metaphor, to call the Heart. Something assured him that the Gospel was eternally true; something that was stronger than any scientific reasonings. He was not the man to relinquish a friend who had once proved true, just because there were points about him that baffled his understanding. I remember, many years ago, when the subject of conversation was a conspicuous instance of Christianity being treated with contempt by a great scientist, and when we had passed from this to other signs of the same kind, such as Agnosticism, I hinted that a re-action would come by and by, and Mr Blomefield said, "Why, it would be a want of faith to doubt it." This he said with a fire and impetuosity rare with him, and it appeared to me a genuine and involuntary outburst, which, at the same time, I took as something of a rebuke as if I were too faint-hearted at the prospect.

It was really too spontaneous to have been pointed with that intention, but, even if it had been, it would have caused no embarrassment on either side. Our relations were too sound to be disturbed by such a cause. When first we met, in 1857, I was young and he was already old, much older than his years in appearance and manner, and I was conscious of the great advantage of so valuable a neighbour, and I gave him my homage and allegiance, which he seemed to accept as a matter of course. For practical purposes the difference of age between us was then at its greatest. One day Mr Calverley, then rector of Southstoke and Rural Dean, said to me that Leonard Jenyns was the oldest man for his years that he knew. Very early there rose between us that happy freemasonry which makes misunderstanding all but impossible. Whether he did or did not mean to convey a rebuke at the time spoken of, he was quite able to do so when he thought the occasion required it. I could accept any animadversion from one of such high moral and intellectual character, so perfectly free from the tinge of

arrogance, of manners so benevolent, and one who was a grown man some years before I was born.

The extensive literature which the last fifty years has produced for the reconciliation of Religion and Science is a phenomenon of the first magnitude. It provokes comparison with the famous pursuit of alchemy, which was not unfruitful, though it failed to attain the result designed. Religion and Science will never be unified; for they rest on different planes, are fed by different elements, and are apprehended by different faculties of the mind. The vast literature which has essayed the impossible will not, however, have been wasted if it gradually discovers (as perhaps it may) how futile is the wisdom of the vaunted wise, and how false is the basis of Agnosticism.

The keen interest which Mr Blomefield had, for a long tract of time, taken in exploring the frontiers of Faith and Science yielded, in latter years, to a very different subject, which can have no interest whatever for any mind in which Faith is not a living power, the subject of Eschatology. His last printed work, "*The Life of the World to Come*," has already been mentioned.

He indulged little in what is commonly understood as light reading; for relaxation and diversion he resorted to some branch of knowledge more or less remote from his own studies. He was exceedingly fond of English etymology, a considerable part of which he could intelligently follow through his knowledge of Greek, Latin, and French. In the way of play I do not remember to have seen him take to any book with such a relish as he did to Skeat's smaller Etymological Dictionary. That book is very ingeniously constructed by means of cross references so as to string several words upon the thread of one radical idea, and it is no exaggeration to say that for years it furnished Mr Blomefield with a very favourite entertainment.

These few and very inadequate reminiscences have been hurriedly put together, with little time for meditation or selection, and if there be anything in them that fails to approve itself to those who knew the subject of them, I can only hope that a generous allowance will be made for the pressure under which they have necessarily been written.

(REV. PREBENDARY) J. EARLE.

HIS LIFE AND WORK.

Mr Blomefield (whose patronymic was Jenyns) was born in London 25th May 1800, so that he was in his ninety-fourth year, his father being the Rev. George Leonard Jenyns, a Canon of Ely and a magistrate for Cambridgeshire, in which county he was a large landowner, and his mother a daughter of Dr Heberden, a leading physician of that day. After being privately educated at Putney, he went to Eton in 1813, where he had as schoolfellows the Earl of Carlisle (afterwards Lord Lieutenant of Ireland), and the famous Dr Pusey and his brother. Sir John Davis, the diplomatist, who died near Bristol a few years ago, at an advanced age, went to the same school at Putney, as also did Professor Malden, who filled the Greek Chair in University College, London. From Eton Mr Blomefield went to St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1818, taking his degree four years later. In 1823 he took orders, being ordained deacon by Bishop Pelham of Exeter, in old Marylebone Church, London, and priest a year afterwards in Christ's College, Cambridge, by Bishop Kaye of Lincoln, who was then head of the House. His first curacy was that of Swaffham Bulbeck, in Cambridgeshire, a parish of about 700 in population, adjoining his father's property, and the vicar, who was non-resident, resigning five years afterwards, the Bishop of Ely gave him the living, which he held for thirty years, and only resigned on account of his wife's health. This lady, who was the eldest daughter of the Rev. A. E. Daubeney, vicar of the Ampneys, Gloucestershire, brother of Dr Charles Daubeney, the well-known Oxford Professor, died after he had settled in Bath in 1860, and two years later he married the eldest daughter of the Rev. Robert Hawthorn, vicar of Stapleford, Cambridge, who survives him.

His choice of the Church as a profession was the fulfilment of youthful ambition, and though he will be remembered rather as a man of science than as a student of divinity and a parish priest, his clerical labours extended over a third of his long life, and were marked by the same earnestness and thoroughness which characterised his scientific pursuits. On the Sunday following his ordination, at the age of 23, he began work by taking two Sunday services, and he was the first resident clergyman the people of his parish had ever known. Hence it

is not surprising that he found religion to be more a matter of form than anything else. His work and example, however, gradually wrought a happy change. He enlarged the vicarage, built a new school house, established a Sunday school, founded village clubs for clothing, coals, etc.; and in the church, as well as out of it, he sought to follow the ideal of George Herbert's priest to the people. The result of his ministration may be summed up in the testimony of his Bishop, that his parish was one of the best regulated in the diocese; and that when he retired, it was to the great sorrow of his parishioners, who showed their regard for him by presenting him with forty-nine handsomely bound volumes of Divinity. During a sojourn of a few months in the Isle of Wight he took occasional duty, and when he came to Bath, in 1850, he held for eight years the curacy of Woolley, then, as now, attached to Bathwick, of which his friend, the late Prebendary Searth, was rector. He also had charge of the neighbouring parish of Langridge, the latter services being given gratuitously. On changing his residence from Swainswick to Bath, with the consent of the rector of Bathwick, he visited some of the poor in his parish, and, subsequently, for several years, until failing health and strength obliged him to discontinue it, he visited the patients, and held a short weekly service at Bellott's Hospital. His relinquishment of this voluntary work ended his ministerial labours, forty-five to fifty years from the time of his ordination.

But, as we have said, it is as a man of science that he will be remembered, and the present and future generations will profit by his researches and writings. From the days of his boyhood natural history pursuits and love of books were his chief pleasure and occupation; and as years advanced and opportunities presented themselves, his devotion to his favourite science became more ardent. Always a careful observer, his researches were remarkable for their accuracy and thoroughness; no point was too minute to be overlooked, no problem, in the domain of which he was a master, too abstruse for solution. With his innate love for science, it was but natural that, whilst at Cambridge, he should take especial interest in the professorial lectures that treated of science in its several branches. It was here he came to know Professor Henslow, the distinguished botanist, whose memoir he wrote in later years, the many-sided Whewell, Charles Darwin, the celebrated naturalist, Adam

Sedgwick, the famous geologist, Julius Hare, said by Bunsen to be the most learned man of the age, the accomplished Bishop Thirlwall, and many others more or less known to fame. Botany, zoology, ornithology, and meteorology were subjects to which he directed his chief study, and on all these he was one of the greatest living authorities, and had obtained not only national but European fame. His two most important works, in his own estimation, were "The Fishes of the Voyage of the Beagle" (written at the earnest request of his friend Darwin), and his "Manual of British Vertebrate Animals," the latter published in 1836. This was followed in 1846 by his "Observations in Natural History," in 1858 by his "Observations in Meteorology," and in 1862 by his *Memoir of Professor Henslow*. In addition to the above books, he contributed a variety of papers and short articles, at different times, to the Transactions of scientific bodies, and to other periodicals. Among his later contributions were a letter to the *Bath Chronicle* on the Selborne Society, written at the request of the editor, a paper read before the Field Club, November 1891, on the Distribution and Movements of British Animals and Plants, and one on the Habits of Rooks, which he read before the Selborne Society at the beginning of last year, and which was printed in the columns of this journal.

But his name will for ever be associated with Bath as the founder (1855) and first President of the Bath Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club, and the donor of the Jenyns Library—a munificent gift—now housed in the Royal Literary and Scientific Institution. This contains considerably over 2000 volumes, mostly works on Natural History, his valuable, not to say priceless, Herbarium of British Plants, consisting of more than forty folio volumes, besides others in quarto—the results of his life-work in this branch of science. The Proceedings of the Field Club, which now fill several volumes, abound with papers, addresses, and other contributions from his pen. Not the least valuable are those on the Climate and Meteorology of Bath. It was entirely at his instance that the small observatory was erected in the Institution Gardens in 1865, from which year observations have been taken, and a record kept, by the librarian of the Institution.

As Mr Blomefield was one of the most eminent, so he was the oldest naturalist in England. As long ago as 1822 he was

elected a member of the Linnæan Society, and he had been the Father of the Society for many years. In November of last year, on attaining the seventieth anniversary of his election, "an event unprecedented in the annals of this, or, perhaps, of any other Society, the Fellows presented him with a congratulatory address, recording their gratification that, at the advanced age of ninety-two, he still retained a vivid interest in that branch of science, of which, during an exceptionally long career, both by precept and example, he had been so able an exponent. In the same year he was elected a Fellow of the Linnæan Society; he joined the Cambridge Philosophical Society, before which body he gave a course of lectures—the only lectures properly so-called he ever delivered—more than sixty years ago. He was an original member of the Zoological, Entomological, and Ray Societies, joined the British Association in 1832, being the second year of its existence, and the Geological Society three years later, and was an honorary member of various other Societies of a national or local character.

THE FUNERAL

Took place at Lansdown Cemetery on Tuesday afternoon. The cortege left the house of the deceased gentleman shortly after two, and proceeded to the cemetery; the car was followed by two coaches, containing the mourners, and a private carriage. The coffin, which was of polished oak, was borne on an open car, and covered with beautiful wreaths. The breast-plate bore the following inscription:—

LEONARD BLOMEFIELD,
Born 25th of May 1800,
Died 1st September 1893.

The mourners were Sir Robert Collins (cousin to Mrs Blomefield), Mr Roger B. Jenyns, the Rev. Leonard Henslow and the Rev. Geo. Henslow (nephews), Mr Lionel Young, Prebendary Earle, and Mr R. Daubeney (brother-in-law.) The officiating clergyman was the Rev. M. E. Hoets, curate of

Christ Church. Amongst those present were the Rev. G. Philipps, the Rev. E. T. Stubbs, Col. Chandler (late treasurer of the Field Club), the Rev. W. W. Martin (secretary of the Field Club), the Rev. J. T. Medlycott Ramsey, Mr W. Daubeney, Mr H. Mitchell (librarian at the Royal Literary and Scientific Institution), Mrs Bosley, Miss A. Cooper, and Miss Cecil M. Riches. Wreaths were sent by Mrs Blomefield, "in loving memory"; the Rev. H. H. and Mrs Winwood and the Misses Winwood, Lady Mary Hobart, Annie Cooper, and Cecil M. Riches, "in loving and respectful memory" the Rev. E. T. Stubbs, "in affectionate memory" from Gladys Philipps, Mrs Boycott, Miss Boycott, Miss Margaretta C. Norman, and Miss Jeffes, Mr Roger Jenyns, Miss Collins, and "in affectionate memory of their Founder and President of the Bath Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club." Messrs Ealand were the undertakers.

The death, in his ninety-fourth year, of the Rev. Leonard Blomefield is an event of more than local interest, since it is the loss to the scientific world of the oldest naturalist in England, if not in Europe. Though, as he himself has told us, in the Chapters of his Life, he had never travelled beyond his native land, his name and reputation had obtained European, if not world-wide fame, through his scientific attainments and painstaking and accurate researches, no less than by his literary works, which are veritable storehouses of information on the subjects of which they treat. For thirty years of his life he discharged, with singular zeal and fidelity, the duties of a parish priest in Cambridgeshire, only resigning the living when compelled to do so by the health of his wife. After a brief sojourn in the Isle of Wight for the same reason, he came to Bath in the autumn of 1850; and, if we except light pastoral work and occasional clerical duty for friends, the whole of his later life has been mainly devoted to his favourite pursuit—the study of natural history in its various branches. He was, if we may use the expression, a born student; he had an innate love of nature; and as he was born so he died, still a student, ever anxious to increase his knowledge and to impart to others that which he had himself gained by years of diligent

study of the pages of the great book which is ever open before us. "True wisdom," as one says, "teaches that, besides the things which are revealed, there yet remain secrets which belong not to us or to our children; still the knowledge attained and attainable by them is great, and they love not less because they know not more." This, as we believe, was the spirit which animated Mr Blomefield, and it is the spirit which inspires all true students of nature.

In his "Chapters of My Life," printed privately in 1889, Mr Blomefield wrote that he considered his work, in all ways, was at that time entirely finished. But he has done and written much since then; he was over ninety years of age when he *read* papers before the Field Club and the Selborne Society—that before the latter being printed at length in our columns. To the last the library he presented in trust to the Royal Literary and Scientific Institution was an object of his solicitude; on his last ride into the city (26th July) he was busy with the librarian (Mr Mitchell) in arranging and re-arranging the volumes, and counting and parcelling the numbers; and the room in which is deposited his life-work, his herbarium, with his much-loved library, is just as he left it, to return to it no more. Locally, of course, he will be best remembered by his connection with the Bath Field Club, of which he was one of the founders (the last survivor of them, too), and for the establishment, in Bath, of a meteorological station, the small observatory in the Institution Gardens being set up through his instrumentality. From that time (1865) to the present, daily observations of the weather have been taken, and published week by week in the *Chronicle*. His own observations on the Climate of Bath were condensed in a valuable paper, which appears in the Proceedings of the Field Club.

It is only a coincidence, of course, but not less worthy of mention, that his death synchronises with the centenary of that of the far-famed naturalist, Gilbert White of Selborne, whose work, which is now a classic, he first met with when at Eton, in 1813, a copy being lent to him by Lord Brecknock, afterwards the second Marquis of Camden, whose father and grandfather held the Recordership of Bath, and which city, in later years, he also represented in Parliament. Not satisfied with reading the book once or twice, he copied out nearly the

whole of it, and so often had recourse to the MS. that he almost got it by heart, little thinking then of being the owner, at some future day, of the numerous editions of the popular work, still less of being the editor of one of them. Another point of local interest may be added. Mr Philip Duncan of New College, Oxford, one of two brothers to whom the Royal Institution owes so much, told Mr Blomefield that he once saw White, and was in his company. On asking him what sort of a man he was as to height, figure, and general appearance, he answered, "Oh, much such as you are." Mr Duncan, like Mr Blomefield, spent his later years in Bath, and also, like him, died at the age of ninety-three.

[The Rev. Leonard Blomefield was elected a Corresponding Member of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, 10th October 1883. The name and property of Francis Blomefield, the celebrated Historian of Norfolk, devolved upon Mr Jenyns, in 1871. His father, the Rev. George Leonard Jenyns, succeeded to the Bottisham Hall property in Cambridgeshire, on the decease of Soame Jenyns—his second cousin—well known in the Literature of this Country.]

Memoir of Sir Walter Elliot of Wolfelee. By Hugh F. C. CLEGHORN, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.E., F.L.S., of Strathvithie, St. Andrews.

[From the Transactions and Proceedings of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh, 1888-9.]

WE have to record, with great regret, the death of Sir W. Elliot, a former President of this Society, which occurred at Wolfelee on 1st March 1887, at the venerable age of 84 years. A notice would have appeared sooner, but considerable time was needed to collect the leading facts of his long and useful life, since any account of his career must tell of eminent public services and scientific work of a varied and remarkable kind. He was one of the few survivors of a group of distinguished Indian administrators and linguists who, in the

first half of this century, laid the foundation of Oriental learning in British India. Such men were Sir W. Jones Colebrook, H. H. Wilson Prinsep, Max Müller, Sir Monier Williams, Reinhold Rost, and, I may add, Sir W. Muir, the honoured Principal of our University.

Sir Walter was so widely known for his acquaintance with ancient literature, coins, sculptures, and zoology, that his botanical work might easily escape attention. In fact, various notices of the subject of this memoir have appeared, written by zoologists, antiquaries, and ethnologists, who have delated upon his varied and extensive attainments.* Walter Elliot was born in Edinburgh in 1803, son of James Elliot of Wolfelee, a junior branch of the old Border family—Elliot of Lariston.

His early education was under a private tutor at home and in Cumberland. Afterwards he went to a school near Doncaster, and then to Haileybury College, which he left with distinction in 1821, to take up his appointment in the East India Company's Civil Service at Madras.

He served in the Southern Mahratta country from 1821 to 1833, when he returned to England by the Red Sea. In 1826 and 1828 he had personal meetings with Mountstuart Elphinstone and Sir John Malcolm, then Governor of Bombay. At the insurrection of Kittur, his superintending officer, Thackeray, father of the novelist, was killed, and he was taken prisoner, and detained several weeks in peril of his life.

During his long public career he kept a diary, and one learns from it with how much eagerness he studied the natural history of the Province. His observations appeared, in 1839, in the *Madras Journal of Science*. "The Catalogue of the Mammalia found in the South Mahratta Country" is often referred to by naturalists and sportsmen. The habits of the animals were described, and measurements of each were made by himself.

In 1836 he returned to India as private secretary to Lord Elphinstone, then Governor of Madras, and the remainder of his service was spent in that Presidency. At the same time,

* *Nature*, April 7 (W. T. Blandford); *Linn. Soc. Proc.* (P. Sladen); *Indian Antiquary*; *Roy. Asiatic Soc. Proc.* (Sir A. J. Arbuthnot.)

he held the appointment of Translator to Government in the Canarese language. On Lord Elphinstone's retirement in 1842, he became member of the Board of Revenue till 1845, when he was sent on special duty to the Northern Circars, then in an unsettled state.

Sir Walter printed at Madras, in 1859, the *Flora Andhrica*, or plants of the Northern Circars, a work of much value on the Telugu districts, containing the vernacular and botanical names in native and English characters.

After his return from India, Sir Walter submitted a paper at the Edinburgh meeting of the British Association, in 1871, on the advantage of systematic co-operation among provincial natural history societies, so as to make their observations available to naturalists. He stated that while the number of societies was considerable, their operations were limited, and hence that benefit which might be secured did not issue. He believed there was a general desire for co-operation between the members of different natural history societies, and while he was not prepared to suggest a means by which this might be secured, he would be glad to hear what members had to say (see, in full, *Trans. Bot. Soc. Edin.*, 1871.) It was greatly owing to this paper, and the discussion which followed, that the union of local natural history societies was eventually effected.

In biology he took a keen interest, and was a frequent contributor to not a few journals which deal with his favourite researches. A chronological list of his scientific papers is appended to this notice. All these researches contain the results of accurate observations carefully recorded.

In 1885 an important work was published by him, being Vol. III, Pt. 2, of the *International Numismata Orientalia*, Coins of Southern India. The most interesting fact is that, being quite blind, he revised the proofs, etc., by the ear, and described many of the coins by the touch.

Since this notice was read, it occurred to some friends that a memorial tablet should be erected within the Parish Church of Hobkirk, and the following epitaph was drawn up by Colonel Henry Yule, C.B. :—

THIS MONUMENT IS ERECTED BY FRIENDS.

To the Honoured Memory
OF
SIR WALTER ELLIOT OF WOLFELEE,
K.C.S.I., LL.D., F.R.S., ETC.,

Who was for forty Years a Member of the Civil Service at MADRAS, and during the last five held a Seat in the Council of that Presidency.

Able, Trusted, and Distinguished in the Service of the State,
He was yet more Eminent for the immense Compass and Fruitfulness of his Research

in Fields of Study so various and so rarely combined
as the Archæology and the Natural History
of the INDIAN PENINSULA.

His Work in the Collection, the Decipherment, and the Elucidation
of ancient Hindu Inscriptions in sundry Languages
Has formed a chief Element in the Recovery of the History of the
Territories in which he laboured;

His Rescue of the precious Marbles of AMRAVATI,
which now line the great Staircase of the BRITISH MUSEUM,
brought to Light one of the most wonderful Monuments
of ancient INDIAN Art and Religion;

His Treatise on the Coins of SOUTHERN INDIA,
based on the indefatigable Research of many Years,
but finally elaborated at the Age of Eighty-two, when he was
entirely bereaved of Sight,

presents a rare and memorable Example
of undismayed and successful Struggle with Difficulties
which might well have seemed overwhelming;

His numerous Contributions to Scientific Journals, bearing on the
Ethnology, the Zoology, the Ornithology, the Agriculture, and the
Vegetation of the same Regions, testify at once to the Width of his
intellectual Interests, and the Accuracy of his Observation.

For twenty-four years after his return from the East, he dwelt in his native county and on his paternal estate, honoured and beloved; efficiently fulfilling all the duties of a country gentleman; recognised by all as a devout Christian man, of singularly sweet and equable temper, of generous and kindly hospitality, and of unfailing patience under the blindness which tried so severely a man of his varied tastes and active mind; and furnishing to all an example of qualities which, if they were more common, would make this a better and a happier world.

BORN 16TH JANUARY 1803: DIED AT WOLFELEE 1ST MARCH 1887.

Scientific Papers contributed by Sir Walter Elliot to Transactions of Societies, Journals, etc.

1. Account of the *Poma sodomitica*, or Dead Sea Apples [1835], *Entom. Soc. Trans.*, II., 1837-40, pp. 14-17.
2. A Catalogue of the Species of Mammalia found in the Southern Mahratta Country, with their synonyms in the native languages in use there, *Madras Jour.*, x., 1839, pp. 92-108, 207-233.
3. Description of a new Species of *Naja*, or Cobra di Capello, *Madras Jour.*, x., 1840, pp. 39-41.
4. Note on the Species of *Naja*, (*N. vittata*), described page 39, *Madras Jour.*, xi., 1840, pp. 390-393.
5. On *Bos Gaurus*, *Jour. Asiatic Soc.*, x., 1841, pp. 579-580.
6. Description of a new Species of Terrestrial *Planaria* (*P. lunata*), *Madras Jour.*, xv., 1848, pp. 162-167.
7. On the Farinaceous Grains and the various Kinds of Pulse used in Southern India, *Edin. New Phil. Jour.*, xvi., 1862, pp. 1-25; *Edin. Bot. Soc. Trans.*, vii., 1863, pp. 276-300.
8. On *Euphysetes simus*, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, xix., 1867, pp. 372, 373.
9. On the Habits of the Indian Rock-Snake (*Python molurus*), *Brit. Assoc. Reports*, xl., 1870 (sect.), p. 115.
10. Address on the Progress of Botanical Science [1870], *Edin. Bot. Soc. Trans.*, xi., 1873, pp. 1-41.
11. On a Goshawk killed at Minto, and other Raptorial Birds, *Proc. Berwickshire Nat. Club*, Vol. vi.
12. Rarer Birds of the Hawick District, *Proc. Ber. Nat. Club*, Vol. vii.
13. Some Account of the Plague of Field Mice in the Border Farms in 1876-77, with Observations on the Genus *Arvicola* in general, *Proc. Ber. Nat. Club*, Vol. viii.
14. Notes on the Indian Bustard (*Eupodotis Edwardsii*), *Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1880.
15. On the Representation and Co-operation of Naturalists' Clubs, *Proc. Ber. Nat. Club*, Vol. ix.

Besides the above, he contributed many articles on Ethnology and allied subjects to various scientific journals, chiefly Asiatic.

THERE is a short paper of Sir Walter, then Walter Elliot, Esq., in the *Border Magazine*, edited by J. A. Wade (Edinburgh, W. P. Nimmo, July to December 1863.) It relates to a Common Crane, *Ardea grus*, L., which was shot in the end of May 1863, on the Abbotrule estate, by Mr Thomas Brown, Rule Townhead, and preserved by Mr Forrest, Jedburgh, for Charles Henderson, Esq., of Abbotrule (p. 160.) Sir Walter recognised it in Mr Forrest's shop, and, subsequently, contributed an article to the *Magazine*, pp. 317-318, on the species of *Grus*, particularly noticing the habits of the Common Crane and the Demoiselle, or *Ardea virgo*, L. (*Anthropoides virgo* of Vieillot) in India, where both species arrive about the same time—at the beginning of harvest—and remain till March, when they migrate northwards. Both feed entirely on grain. The Common Crane flies in flocks of 8 or 10 to 20, but the Demoiselle in bodies from 50 to 100 and upwards, repairing to the corn-fields in the morning and evening, and reposing in the sandy beds of the rivers during the day.

This Memoir, kindly communicated by the author, was accompanied by the following Letter.

Caledonian United Service Club,

Edinburgh,

20th August 1890.

To James Hardy, Esq., LL.D.

Dear Sir,

I exceedingly regret that much occupation and the infirmities of advancing years have prevented me from meeting your expressed desire that I should prepare a fuller account of Sir Walter Elliot of Wolfelee, as a great orientalist and man of science.

During his long service in India, he was a very active member of the Asiatic Society—and, perhaps, a more complete list of his contributions to various journals might be compiled.

Illustrations of his manifold labours might be extracted from his diaries and correspondence. I have a large bundle of letters written when he was Commissioner of the Northern Circars, and afterwards Member of Council at Madras. I cannot promise to do much myself, but I would be glad to place these letters at your disposal, or his son-in-law, Mr Elliot-Lockhart.

Surely the epitaph of Sir Walter Elliot, as an eminent Borderman, should appear in the Transactions of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club. It was one of the last efforts of his friend and admirer, Sir Henry Yule.

My eyes have been weak and troublesome. With my great regret at not writing sooner, and with much respect,

Yours very truly,

H. CLEGHORN.

I am sorry that, owing to a pressure of work and subsequent illness, I was not able to undertake Dr Cleghorn's proposal of a fuller account of our venerated member. Some one who has access to libraries containing the publications of the Asiatic Society, etc., will, I hope, undertake the duty of giving a complete register of his Papers.

APPENDIX.

CLUB'S DATA AND REFERENCES.

SIR WALTER ELLIOT, K.C.S.I., LL.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., F.S.A., Scot., admitted a member of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, 25th June 1860; Died at Wolfelee, 1st March 1887, aged 84 years.

VOL. V.

1. On Denholm and its Vicinity; contains notices of the Douglasses of Cavers, the Elliots of Minto, of Dr John Leyden, the Rev. James Duncan, the naturalist, and of Dr J. A. H. Murray—pp. 307-325; with Appendix, pp. 326-330.

2. Address at the Alnwick Meeting, 17th August 1868, pp. 420-422.

VOL. VI.

3. Address delivered at Berwick on the 30th of September 1869, pp. 1-53; contains History of the Tollis Hill Girdle, and of Hermitage Castle, 2 Plates of Hermitage Castle.

4. On a Goshawk killed at Minto, and some other Raptorial Birds, and on Indian Falconry, pp. 318-325.

VOL. VII.

5. Memoir of Dr T. C. Jerdon, pp. 143-9.

6. Biographical Notice of Archibald Jerdon, Esq., pp. 338-344.

7. List of the Rarer Birds seen or captured in the Hawick and Neighbouring Districts, mostly in 1875, pp. 524-525.

VOL. VIII.

8. Some Account of the Plague of Field Mice in the Border Farms in 1876-7, with Observations on the Genus *Arvicola* in general, pp. 447-474. Cut.

VOL. IX.

9. On the Representation of the Club at Meetings of the British Association; and on the Co-operation of Naturalists' Clubs, pp. 563-565.

VOL. X.

10. Reminiscences of Border Camps in Southdean and Hobkirk Districts, pp. 145-6.

VOL. XI.

11. Rattling, Roaring Willie, with Notes on the Song by W. Elliot-Lockhart, Esq., pp. 467-483.

To Wade's *Border Magazine*, Edinburgh, 1863, Sir Walter contributed a paper on Birds.

Extract from a Letter from the Rev. John Mair, D.D., to Dr Hardy, dated Southdean Manse, 8th December 1894.

I am very pleased to learn that a Memoir of the late Sir Walter Elliot is to be entered in the Record of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club. It was a Society greatly after his heart, and I had frequent occasion to know what unceasing and active interest he took in its researches. The Inscription inserted on the Tablet, erected to his Memory, in Hobkirk Church is long; is the longest inscription I have ever met, but every word is in unchallengable accord with rigid and exact truth. The family erected a small Brass Tablet to his Memory in Southdean Church, and it is thus inscribed:—

“To the Glory of God, and
“In loving Memory of SIR
“WALTER ELLIOT, K.C.S.I.,
“Of WOLFELEE, Died 1st
“March 1887, aged
“84. And his Wife,

“MARIA DOROTHEA,
“Died 24th December 1890,
“Aged 74. This Tablet
“Is erected by their sur-
“viving Children.”

The tombstone in the family vault, which is in Southdean Churchyard, is small, plain, and simple, and has a short inscription, all but the same as the one in the Church Tablet.

From the great privilege of having enjoyed his intimate friendship, I know and feel that the memory of Sir Walter Elliot is worthy of all honour. His Christian work was great, as he was imbued with a decidedly religious spirit, manifested by a truly consistent character, sanctified and beautified by no small degree of divine grace. His intellectual powers were of a high order, and his stores of knowledge, acquired by unceasing reading and inquiry, were most extensive and varied. He was an ardent student in many departments of literature. When leaving Madras, at the time of his retirement from the Indian Service, he was entertained at a public Banquet. The late Sir Charles Trevelyan, who was then Governor of Madras, presided on the occasion, and then said, that if he wished for information on anything relating to India, from the hyssop on the wall to the Cedar of Lebanon, he had only to apply to Walter Elliot.

He was always deeply interested in the moral, religious, and educational improvement of our community. I have no doubt his old friend, Dr Cleghorn, has done full justice to Sir Walter's memory.

Memoir of Archibald Campbell Swinton of Kimmerghame.
By THE RIGHT HON. LORD MONCREIFF of Tulliebole.

[Reprinted from the Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, 1890-91, by permission of the Author.]

I AM desirous of placing on the records of the Royal Society, in the shape of an obituary notice, a slender memorial of a very early, a very constant, and a very distinguished friend who, at his death, on the 27th November of last year, was one of the oldest members of this Society. The subject of my Memoir is the late Mr Archibald Campbell Swinton of Kimmerghame, who was admitted a member in 1844, and died in his 78th year. He was possessed of a character and abilities which, although not conversant with much public display, were not only of solid power, but of the more ethereal element, and which, had his surroundings required or prompted, might have raised him to great eminence. It may truly be said of him, though the saying is commonplace, that he touched nothing, in his long, busy, and useful life, which he did not adorn. Perhaps ease, by itself, may have tended to repress the genial current of his soul, as for the last five and twenty years of his life the position of an active, cultured, and energetic country gentleman was that which fate had prepared for him; but he had a buoyancy and vivacity of intelligence which would have lighted up the most commonplace occupation, and would have asserted itself in the dingiest of surroundings.

He came of an ancient and honourable house, who were territorial magnates in the south of Scotland through many centuries, and are mentioned as having taken part in many public events in a work substantially compiled by the subject of this memoir, called *The Swintons of that Ilk*. In that volume the family, and the history of the descent of their estates, as well as of the collateral branches, are very clearly deduced, and as a piece of historical reading it is interesting and even amusing. It starts about the thirteenth century, and brings the narrative down through more than a score of descents to comparatively recent times. There were members of the family to be found in all positions which the well-born Scot frequented or patronised in those days. There were Swintons in the army

and in the navy, at the Scottish bar and on the Scottish bench, in the French Guard, and in the historic feuds and frays of their Borderland. Scott mentions the chief of the Swintons as engaged in the battle of Otterburn—

“When Swinton laid his lance in rest,
Which tamed of yore the sparkling crest
Of Clarence’s Plantagenet.”

One could construct an interesting paper out of the materials contained in this volume. Some of the passages are marked by a certain grim humour. One of the most eccentric of the Swintons, who are commemorated and passed in array in this volume, is one John Swinton of Swinton, who flourished, if he could be said to flourish, during the Commonwealth and the subsequent troubles. A strong, self-willed, and restless man, who fought and did not fight, now with the Covenanters and now with the Royalists; and at last, as he seemed to agree with neither, compromised matters by becoming a Quaker, and undergoing many persecutions in consequence. Among other visitations he was attainted as a traitor, but the attainder was recalled in favour of his son. He is said to have been high in the confidence of Cromwell. John Swinton, the father of Mr Campbell Swinton, was descended from the fourth son of this John Swinton of Swinton, named Archibald, who, in his younger years, had repaired to India, and on his return purchased the estate of Kimmerghame, which had belonged to a family of Hume.

In 1829 the family estate of Swinton was sold, for the first time in 700 years. It was purchased by Mr George Swinton, one of the old family. John Swinton had been intended for the Bar, but he ultimately entered the army, and after his father’s death in 1803, the estate of Kimmerghame having been sold by his father shortly before, purchased the estate of Broadmeadows in Berwickshire. This he sold in 1825, and thereafter resided with his family in Edinburgh, in a house No. 16 Inverleith Place, which he had built for himself. He had two sons, of whom the subject of the present memoir was the elder, and several daughters. I remember, as a schoolboy of nine or ten years of age, seeing his mother, Mrs Swinton, in my father’s house in Northumberland Street, in Edinburgh, and being singularly impressed with her sweetness and charm of manner. She was a grand-daughter of Mure of Caldwell, and thus the

two families, the Mures and the Swintons, were closely connected. Mrs Swinton had come to spend the evening with my mother, and the tidings of her death, a few days thereafter, gave my susceptibilities a shock which I long remembered.

Archibald Swinton, afterwards Archibald Campbell Swinton, the eldest son, was born on 15th July 1812, and at the age of eight was sent to a preparatory school in Yorkshire, near Doncaster, of which the headmaster was a Dr Sharp, a scholar of some eminence. He was vicar of Doncaster, and the school over which he presided had high reputation. Along with other pupils were the present Lord Grimthorpe and his two brothers, Christopher and William Beckett Denison. Among the papers at Kimmerghame is a letter, dated 15th January 1827, from Dr Sharp to John Swinton. He writes as follows:—

“No pupils I ever had gave me more cordial satisfaction, during the time they were under my care, than your sons, and it delighted me extremely to receive so favourable an account of their present prospects. So far as assiduity and applied industry can prevail, James, I know, will never be found deficient; but Archie, if in abilities and quickness of apprehension so much his superior, requires a little more management to bring into full employment those excellent powers of memory and understanding with which fate has endowed him—*aut Cæsar aut nullus* used to be his maxim here; and of this I feel sure, that no boy of his own age can cope with him if Archie be not wanting to himself.”

Swinton remembered with gratitude and affection his life at Doncaster; and he was wont to describe the appearance of the Archbishop of York on his way to Doncaster races, which it seems the archbishops were formerly sometimes in the habit of frequenting. He afterwards went for a short time to reside with a gentleman near Hitchin, but he does not appear to have remained long there. The well-known school called the Edinburgh Academy was opened in 1824, and Swinton was sent to it in, I think, 1825. He ever afterwards took the warmest interest in its welfare, and was one of the Directors down to the day of his death. From school he went to the University of Edinburgh, and in the Humanity Class of Professor Pillans my acquaintance, or rather friendship, with him commenced, and it continued unbroken down to the end. A very bright, attractive, and able band they were, that contribution from the new school. Some made their mark in the world thereafter. The most prominent of them were, in addition to Swinton himself, William Aytoun, the author of the

Lays of the Cavaliers, and afterwards Professor of Rhetoric in the University of Edinburgh; George Makgill of Kemback; John Balfour Melville of Mount Melville; and John Thomson Gordon, who was afterwards Sheriff of Edinburgh. Archibald Campbell Tait, a cousin of Swinton's, and the future Archbishop of Canterbury, was his class-fellow at the Edinburgh Academy, but went to Glasgow University, though he afterwards rejoined the circle, in the summer, in the ranks of the debating club entitled the Classical Society. Among other comrades was numbered a man of some subsequent reputation, and quite as good company as any of them—Samuel Warren, the author of *Ten Thousand a Year*. He remained for two years among us, and then disappeared, but had not been long gone, when the "*Diary of a Late Physician*" burst upon us. I do not know whether admiration or exasperation at our companion's sudden fame was the prevalent feeling; we were indeed raised in our own esteem to have lived so near the rose, but exasperated also by not having found him out. But he was a man worth knowing, and we met elsewhere afterwards.

The Classical Society was founded by a knot of students in the Latin Class in Edinburgh about the year 1827. Swinton, I think, joined it during its second year. They were an unassuming but resolute band of students, who cultivated oratory under some disadvantage in a dingy class-room of the old High School, by the light of a single tallow candle. It had been originally intended by the founders that the debates should be in Latin, but, after two or three attempts, the efforts were too spasmodic to witness, and the vernacular was resumed. At the risk of some anticipation, I must quote some lines from Swinton's pen on the origin of this primitive parliament, partly because they show the historian at his best, and partly from their thorough fidelity. I am indebted to the family for the manuscript book which contains, among others, the performance from which I am about to quote. Thus sings the classic bard of our first beginnings in the Classical:—

"'Twere vain to take the task from history's page,
And tell our progress on from youth to age;
But oft by future poets shall be sung
The time when e'en the Classical was young;
When closely ranged on dusky benches sat
The beardless arbiters of Britain's fate,

And, as to mock the dying light of day,
 One tallow candle shed a flickering ray
 From off the desk whence not an hour before
 Carson had poured the tide of classic lore.
 That tallow candle was an emblem fit
 Of those who used beneath its glow to sit,—
 Poor, slow, uncertain, solitary, dim,
 As were the nascent energies of him
 Who, all untaught to plead a party's cause,
 Glanced at the Chair, and thought he saw the tawse;
 Then trembling rose, and from his lips just sent
 The old exordium, 'Mr President'—
 Looked at his notes, cough'd, hemmed with thoughtful frown,
 Looked at his notes again,—and then sat down!"

These lines are contained in an address written for a supper of the Classical Society several years afterwards. The volume from which I quote contains many similar performances. These were the days of the first Reform Bill. Swinton was always a Tory of the bluest dye; but he was the most liberal Tory I ever knew. He has some lines of kindly greeting to his classical opponents among the passages to which I have referred, and some very kindly lines addressed to myself. He hated "the bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill," which was the Liberal cry in 1831, and he pleads that very laudable feeling in a letter which I had from him at the time, in which he justified himself for having blown to atoms the only woodcock which he had seen in a day's grouse shooting. He said he had the bill and the whole bill, but then he had nothing but the bill, the merit of which he did not see.

There are, in this volume, some very spirited lines in allusion to the French Revolution and the "tricolor," the last stanza of which is the following:—

"For the red is the rebel's appropriate hue,
 The blue, livid envy's foul stain,
 And the white is pale terror that trembles to do
 The deeds the base heart can contain;
 But the red rose of England, and Scotland's brown heath,
 Twined with Ireland's green shamrock we see;
 Then let's bind them closer with loyalties free,
 That's the tricolour, Britain, for thee."

This was published in *Blackwood's Magazine*, and it is a very fair specimen of his power of versification.

Swinton's career at the University was one of success. In Professor Pillans' class, the most distinguished part which he played was in some translations from Martial, for which he gained a prize. They were considered to show very great ability, and the family were kind enough to send me a copy of this exercise, handsomely bound, which contains, prefixed to it, an autograph letter from Sir Walter Scott in the following terms:—

“MY DEAR SIR,—

“On my return from the country, I found a prize exercise of translations from Martial from Mr Archibald, which I consider is my young friend, whose progress I admired so much while under Mr Williams. I heartily give you joy of his proficiency, which, I think, displays command of both languages, and a fine taste besides. I hope, my dear friend, that the young gentleman will be a blessing to you and all his kin, which will ever give great satisfaction to yours, affectionately and sincerely,

WALTER SCOTT.”

These translations are full of spirit, and exhibit much power of language and command over metrical composition. There are a few other versions contributed by Professor Aytoun, but, on the whole, the exercise speaks of proficiency in the elegancies of the Latin language, as well as in those of English verse. This was in the year 1829; he gained the medal in Professor Wilson's class, in Moral Philosophy, in 1831. The year 1830 he seems to have spent in attendance at Glasgow University, and there he distinguished himself, not only in the classes, but in a debating club called the Athenæum; and at the close of that session a “*College Album*” was published, the contributors to which were students of the year, and among the rest were Archibald Campbell Tait, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury; Mr Page Selfe, who became Police Magistrate in London; Swinton himself; and William Edmonston Aytoun, whom I have already mentioned. This little volume also is dedicated to Sir Walter Scott, and the copy before me contains an autograph letter from Sir Walter, addressed to Mr Campbell Swinton. He ends by saying:—

“We are going to Abbotsford, and from thence to London, so can hardly hope to see you before summer, but will be then delighted to see you in the country. Believe me, with respectful thanks to you and your enterprising friends, very much your faithful and affectionate cousin,

WALTER SCOTT.”

I have already mentioned the late Archbishop Tait, who studied at Glasgow and Oxford. He never attended the University of Edinburgh, although he became a member of the Classical Society. It had a summer session, and during that period Tait attended the meetings, and took an active part in its proceedings.

In 1831 Swinton became a member of the Speculative Society. His name appears in the volume entitled *The History of the Speculative Society*, on page 321; and it appears that the essays, which he contributed during the session, were on "Municipal Law and Moral Science," on the "State of European Politics at the Peace of Paris," on the "Causes which led to Buonaparte being declared Emperor of the French," and on the "Rise of the Middle Orders in England." In the course of his attendance at the Speculative, he had occasion, of which he availed himself, to become well informed as to current, as well as past, historical and political questions. His companions there were, among others, the late Edward Horsman, M.P. for Stroud; David Mure, afterwards Lord Mure; James Craufurd, afterwards Lord Ardmillan; John Thomson Gordon, who became Sheriff of Edinburgh, a man of brilliant ability; and George Makgill of Kemback, whom I have already mentioned. The latter died early, but was one of the most accomplished of the circle.

At the Speculative, Swinton distinguished himself in a remarkable degree, and became a very finished speaker. His style of speaking was eminently calculated to be effective in a popular assembly, such as the House of Commons. His flow of well-chosen language was something phenomenal. The difficulties which beset most public speakers, and which many of them never overcome, of hesitancy, and want of readiness of expression and of choice of words, he never experienced. The only criticism which could be made upon his style was, that it was sometimes only too fluent—too unbroken; but my own opinion is, that one session in the House of Commons would have placed him in the front rank, both of debaters and of orators in that august and fastidious assembly. Any redundancy and copiousness of expression would have been checked and chastened by the controversial and critical nature of the assembly itself, and his large and extensive knowledge of affairs and fund of cultivated intelligence would, I am satisfied,

have raised him to great distinction. He joined the bar of Scotland as an advocate in 1833.

I should before have mentioned that for several years he had been in the habit, during the recess, of travelling, at first with a tutor through the Highlands, and in 1828 and 1829 he took tours on the Continent, visiting various places now familiar to tourists, but which at that time were not so easily accessible as they have since become. He went one year to France, another to Switzerland, and another to Italy, and in many instances revisited the same scenes. In 1828 he had the great advantage of travelling under the superintendence of the late Bishop Terrot, himself an accomplished scholar and a man of high intellectual attainments and thought. Professor Aytoun was, in the earlier of these tours, his travelling companion. Swinton continued these Continental wanderings in many after years, and recounted his progress in journals written at the time.

I may mention in passing that Swinton's time was not altogether consumed either in the study of law or in politics. He was a principal promoter of a Charade Company, composed of his own companions and intimates, who played with great acceptance and success in various Edinburgh circles. Of these the late Cosmo Innes was the principal manager, and Lord Neaves and Angus Fletcher of Dunans and Henry Jardine, son of Sir Henry Jardine, as well as Aytoun and Swinton, were principal performers. I find that, in the diary which he kept, some of these performances are noted from time to time—one in particular, I remember, which was acted at his father's house in Inverleith Place—a dramatised version of *Nicholas Nickleby*, in which William Aytoun sustained the part, first, of "Squeers," which he rendered admirably; and secondly, of the "Infant Phenomenon," in which his attire created an intense sensation among the ladies of the audience.

From 1833 down to 1862 Swinton devoted himself with great energy and fair success to his profession. He used to go to the circuit at Glasgow, and was engaged in several criminal trials of importance; and before he had been two years at the Bar, he rendered a great service to the profession in initiating a system of Reports of Criminal Trials. This department of law reporting had fallen into decay, and, in fact, had not been systematically pursued for many years before. These reports continued under his superintendence for several years, and

those which are published periodically now are substantially a continuation of the original work. I look upon this achievement as a very great boon to the science of criminal law; and if he had done nothing else in his career, Swinton would have deserved to be honoured and remembered in the profession. He continued to conduct these reports down to the end of 1841. He also edited and published separate reports of two celebrated criminal trials before the High Court of Justiciary—that of the Cotton Spinners in 1839, who were tried for conspiracy, and of the Claimant of the Stirling Peerage, in 1839.

He had many qualifications for his profession, even apart from his great power of eloquence and reasoning. He had great assiduity, was rapid in his conceptions, had a clear brain, and a lucid power of expression, and, in short, had the prospect, at this time, of rising to distinction as a pleader. Fate, however, I do not say maliciously, but unfortunately for his opportunities of practice, interposed two obstacles. The first was that, in 1842, on a vacancy occurring in the Civil Law professorship in the University, he was induced to offer himself as a candidate, and was successful. From 1842 to 1862 he held that important office, coming to it at a very early age. I believe that a more efficient professor never sat in a legal Chair; and the many brilliant pupils, who came from his class to practise at the Bar, remembered, with uniform satisfaction, the clear, lucid, powerful expositions which they heard from him in his lectures. It is not easy to be an effective professor of law. The subject is one so entirely different from anything to which the audience have been accustomed in their previous studies, that a professor must sympathise very thoroughly with the prevalent cast of thought on the part of the students, before he can command their attention on such a theme. In this Mr Campbell Swinton was more successful than most; but, then, professorships and practice seldom have walked hand in hand. For Themis resents the divided allegiance. She is an inexorable mistress; and, unless her votary feels that she is all in all to him, rarely bestows her favours. In other and plainer words, a man seldom succeeds in rising to important practice at the Bar if he has anything else to do.

A second obstacle—not one to be regretted certainly, but still tending in the same direction—interposed itself before long. The estate of Kimmerghame, of which I have already spoken,

came into market in 1846, and was purchased by his aunt, Miss Campbell of Blythswood, who, I think, was a sister of his grandmother. Miss Campbell had indicated her intention to Campbell Swinton's father, Mr John Swinton, of settling this old family property upon himself and his son. She died in 1850, and Mr John Swinton consequently succeeded to the estate. This, as I have said, formed another obstacle, or distraction at any rate, in the progress of his legal practice, for a man cannot be both a country gentleman and a lawyer in large practice—at least if he resides on his property and does his duty to his people. There are exceptions, of course, to this, but there is no doubt that an independent income from landed estate is not in favour of an advocate obtaining a large share of practice at the Bar.

From 1850 to 1860 this estate of Kimmerghame occupied a good deal of such opportunities as he had of leaving Edinburgh. Being now independent, or with the prospect of independence in his circumstances, he began to think of entering Parliament, and in 1852 he contested the Haddington burghs against Sir Henry Ferguson Davie, but without success. In the meantime a new house had been planned, and was in course of erection on the estate of Kimmerghame, and this was a subject of great interest, and occupied a considerable portion of his attention. I find that in his diary he notes, in 1856, that he has spent a great deal of time at Kimmerghame in the course of that year. It was unfortunate for Swinton himself, and for his reputation as an orator and politician, that the Conservative party were, at that time, little in favour in the Scottish constituencies. For my own part, I have always regretted exceedingly that the House of Commons had not had the benefit of so energetic, so thoroughly equipped, and so able a member, because he added, to very large acquirements in point of literature, a thorough knowledge of legal principle, and a thorough acquaintance with the wants of the rural population. When the Government of Lord Palmerston was turned out in 1858, I find a memorandum in his diary to the effect that he had been employed to go to London to help Charles Baillie in carrying a Reform Bill. Charles Baillie was the Lord Advocate under Lord Derby's Government of that year, and Swinton makes a notandum in his diary, with the melancholy remark, that this was rather against his conscience. However, the Government were

defeated, and Lord Palmerston's Cabinet of 1860 lasted for many years.

Notwithstanding his early inroads into periodical literature, I have not been able to trace Mr Swinton's pen, in later life, in the current publications of the day, excepting in one instance. By the courtesy of Messrs Blackwood, I have been furnished with a copy of the number of their *Magazine* in which the only article contributed by Swinton appears. It is dated February 1837, and is entitled "A Word in Season to Scottish Conservatives." It is a good, hearty all-round challenge of all Whig doings and of all their ways. It is not sparing of large words and strong opinions. It says, "The Whigs were not four years in office without affording proof enough that, if grasping nepotism, open violation of the most solemn pledges, and selfish clinging to place at whatever sacrifice, are the characteristics of any political party, they are not exclusively, at least, the qualities of the Conservatives." But the perfervid strain of this performance, which is sustained and vigorous throughout, had, like most things, a possible history. Sir Robert Peel had been elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University in January 1837. He was entertained to dinner by the citizens of Glasgow, and delivered a great oration on the 12th of January. He was the guest of Blythswood during his stay at Glasgow, and rumour had it that Swinton was, during that period, at the service of the great statesman, as temporary private secretary. From his family connection with Blythswood, I think the legend is probable, and the intense ardour of the *Blackwood* article, to a certain extent, corroborates this view. But certainly I never heard him speak on the subject, although we were much together at that time, and probably, if the rumour was true, the relations which he held to the great statesman were too confidential to be made the subject of gossip.

In nearing the end of his academic career, I may mention one duty for which Swinton was almost uniformly selected by the Senatus Academicus, that of presenting the candidate for graduation. This was a task difficult and, indeed, irksome to most, for to speak of a number of men in succession, without tautology and without confusion, is not given to all. But Swinton's ready inspiration was always equal to the task. During his time Mr Gladstone was elected Lord Rector, and

Lord Brougham Chancellor of Edinburgh University in 1860, and he took part, as usual, in their installation. But the happy turns of expression, and the genial spirit in which he uniformly performed this task, whether the candidate agreed or did not agree with his opinions, were the theme of universal admiration, and I never knew him fail.

1862 was the last year in which he retained his position as professor. The estate of Kimmerghame, with the new house, made demands upon his time and presence which he found incompatible with continuing his exertions in his class, and consequently thus ended his career at the Bar. For the rest he was simply an intelligent, cultivated, and hard working country gentleman. But before his departure he had the satisfaction of having a tribute paid to him, by which he was not unnaturally greatly gratified, and which, of its kind was, if not unprecedented, at least unusual. In view of his approaching resignation of his Chair and departure from his residence in Edinburgh, a number of his friends invited him to a semi-public dinner. Sir William Stirling-Maxwell of Keir presided, and Sir William Gibson-Craig was the croupier. There were present men of all opinions and of all political proclivities: several judges—including the Lord Justice-General and the Lord Justice-Clerk, Lords Curriehill, Ardmillan, Neaves, Jerviswoode, and Ormidale; Sir Hugh Campbell, Sir David Dundas, Sir John Marjoribanks, Mr Campbell of Blythswood, Mr David Mure, M.P., and a long list in addition.

I have been allowed to consult a little volume containing not only the announcement of the dinner and a copy of the *Menu* and of the toasts, but a variety of private letters which the family received on the subject afterwards, expressive of the satisfaction with which the writers had regarded the proceedings of the evening. I shall not quote from these, but I had the pleasure of being present myself, and I can only say that the tribute was a most flattering one to Swinton, and was exceedingly gratifying to his friends. One feature of the evening's proceedings was a song written for the occasion by Lord Neaves, of which I shall simply quote one stanza as expressive of its general character and bearing. The second stanza runs thus:—

“He doffs the gown, he quits the town,
His ancient haunts he leaves;
Henceforth his sphere will be to rear
Good mutton and fat beeves,
To sow and reap, to sell or keep
His wheat or barley sheaves,
While, sad and slow, his comrades go
Lamenting, with Lord Neaves,
That he's a country gentleman
All of the present time.”

And so from 1862 to 1890 he remained, in great reputation and honour, a country gentleman, living on his own property and among his own people, consulted by all and sundry, gentle and simple, whom his versatility and kindness attracted, and seldom or never in vain. His father died in the year 1867, but, of course, the great proportion of the labour, which the estate implied, had before fallen upon the shoulders of Swinton. In his capacity of a country squire he filled almost every position, in local management, which was open to him. His knowledge, quickness of apprehension, and urbanity of manner caused him to be consulted, from all quarters, upon all manner of subjects. As I have already said, he combined knowledge of country affairs with an amount of legal lore, very seldom combined with rustic pursuits. It would be impossible for me to enumerate, in detail, the amount of willing work which he performed in that capacity. He continued to be a member of the General Assembly, was much in the confidence of the clergy, and devoted a considerable portion of his time to the discharge of these duties. He was a member of the School Boards when they were first introduced, and, indeed, few of the parochial or county institutions were without his assistance. He continued, as he had done during the greater part of his life, to act as a Director of the Edinburgh Academy; his zeal for, and devotion to which had suffered no diminution.

I have been furnished with memoranda from his diaries, which he kept with considerable regularity down to the last years of his life, but there are no salient features of which I could take advantage in such a notice as this. One only I would mention, and that is the marvellous sweetness, kindness, and generosity of the whole of these private notanda, as well as the reverential tone of his thoughts. Keen as he could be, and ardent in the pursuit of any principle to which he was attached

—a man who never feared to speak his mind, and generally had a very decided mind to speak—there is not a tinge of acerbity to be found in him; nothing but good fellowship and just appreciation, even of his opponents. I have been very much touched by that feature in his diary. Even when politics ran highest, there was not a drop of personal bitterness. The subjoined list, with which I have been favoured, shows the extent of his public avocations:—

OFFICES IN CONNECTION WITH COUNTY BUSINESS.

A Commissioner of Supply in 1849—for the earliest entry in the Minute Books of the County, of his being present at a meeting of Commissioners of Supply, is at the meeting held in October 1850. Justice of the Peace—probably the same year—but no record exists of such appointment.

Chairman of Committee appointed to carry out Commissioners of Supply Act, 1857.

Chairman of Lands Valuation Committee, 1854.

Chairman of Standing Committee of Middle District of Turnpike Roads in Berwickshire, 1862, on resignation of his father, John Swinton.

Continued in this office until adoption of Roads and Bridges Act.

First Chairman of Middle District Road Trustees under Roads and Bridges Act, 1882.

Chairman of Police Committee of the County in 1871.

Deputy-Lieutenant, 1874 (Duke of Roxburghe, Lord Lieutenant.)

Chairman of Local Authority under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1879.

Member of Prison Board.

Member of Income Tax Commissioners.

These bodies have no stated Chairman, but, when present, Mr Swinton was usually appointed Chairman.

(Mr Deas, writer, Duns, and at one time Clerk of the Peace, in sending list of above offices, remarks:—"He continued to attend nearly every meeting of all these bodies, from the commencement until his retirement in 1883 and 1884.")

For many years Vice-Chairman, and afterwards Chairman, of the Parochial (Edrom) Board; and Chairman of the School Board of Edrom.

For thirty-five years Representative Elder to the General Assembly from the Presbytery of Duns; resigned on account of health in 1884, having been unable to attend the Assembly during session of 1883.

Border Counties Association.—Was one of the original members; elected a Vice-President when Association formed in 1865; elected President in 1872, on retirement of Lord Jerviswoode; resigned this office on account of health in 1884, and was then appointed one of the Patrons.

Berwickshire Naturalists' Club.—Became a member in 1861; elected President for the year 1872.

Ellem Fishing Club.—Admitted member in 1838; Preses in the years 1858, 1859, and 1860.

Member of the Board of Manufactures, Scotland, for nearly twenty years; resigning January 1888.

Director, Bank of Scotland, 1864-1888.

Connection with University Court, Edinburgh (see Minnte, 21st November 1887.) Professor of Civil Law, 1842-1862; and since then as Assessor to two successive Rectors for six years—as Chancellor's Assessor for five years, and as a Member of the Court of Curators for six years.

"Long and intimate relation" with the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland—Convener of Committee of District Shows—Director, Member of Council on Agriculture Education—and also of Veterinary and other Committees.

It would seem, from his journals of his travels abroad, that for some of his earlier years he was not in strong health; but still he must have had a vigorous constitution, for he died in his 78th year. Down to 1883, when he had passed the age of 70, apparently his activity and strength had known no diminution. In that year he had a sudden seizure, which, next morning, medical men pronounced to be of a paralytic nature. It was not severe. I saw him the year after, and found him in very good spirits, and regaining his power of locomotion. He continued to improve till 1886, when, unfortunately, he met with a severe carriage accident, in which his coachman was killed, and he himself so injured that he never recovered his power of locomotion. He remained, however, fully alive to all that was going on round him, taking great interest both in the past and in the present. The end came unexpectedly, and he died on the 27th of November of last year.

So ends my tale. It has been a mournful, but, to me, a very pleasant task, to recall the life of one with whom I was so intimate, and with whom, although we differed on almost all public questions, I retained the most friendly, amicable, and confidential relations to the end. He was a friend worth cultivating, for he took an interest in everything that was intelligent and refined; a master himself of most intellectual

pursuits, he had less of pedantry than any man I ever knew. Always ready to rejoice with those that rejoiced, and to laugh with those that laughed.

I feel very grateful to the Society for allowing me this opportunity of relieving the overflow of my very sincere affection, regard, and regret.

One word of postscript in regard to his domestic relations. He married, in 1845, Katherine Margaret, third daughter of Sir John Pringle of Stitchill, Bart. She died in 1846, leaving a daughter, Katherine Margaret. In 1856 he married, secondly, Georgina Caroline, third daughter of the late Sir George Sitwell of Renishaw, Bart. Her mother was a sister of the late Archbishop Tait. By the last marriage were born three sons and a daughter, all of whom, with their mother and the daughter of the first marriage, survive.

CLUB MEMORANDA.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL SWINTON, LL.D., F.R.S.E., F.S.A. Scot., elected a Member of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club 27th June 1861; President 1872-3. Born 15th July 1812; Died 27th November 1890.

Address delivered at Dunse, 28th September 1873. *Hist. Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. VII., pp. 2-32.

Notice of Duns Castle *Araucaria*, with Photo-Lithograph. *Ib.*, p. 168.

The Swintons of that Ilk. *Ib.* pp. 328-52.

The Men of the Merse—a Lecture. Edinburgh, 1858. Privately printed.

The Swintons of that Ilk and their Cadets. Edinburgh, 1883. 4to. Privately printed.

Mr Campbell Swinton was a member and liberal supporter of the Grampian Club, and other literary undertakings.

J. H.

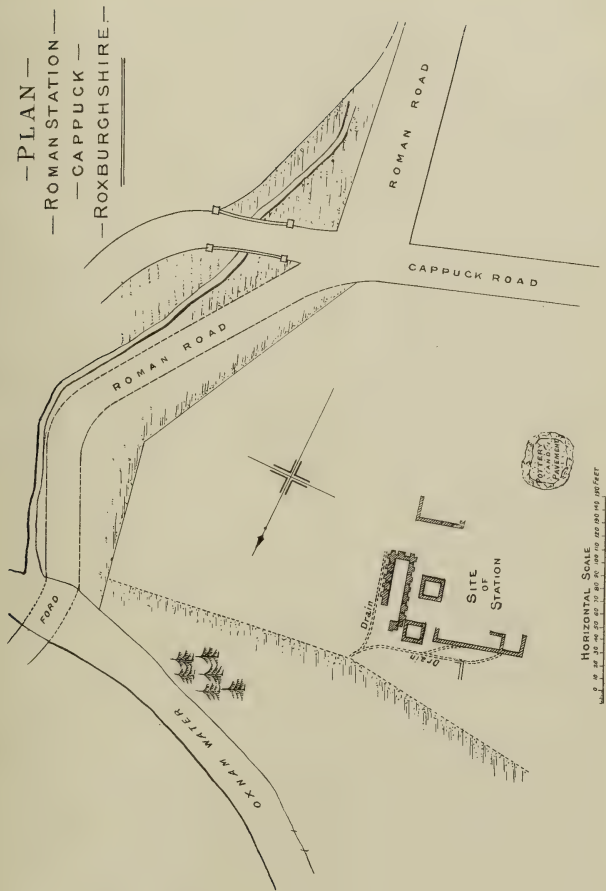
*On the Remains of the Roman Station at Cappuck,
Roxburgh.* By WALTER LAIDLAW, Jedburgh.

PLAN PLATE IX.

HAVING been requested by our indefatigable Secretary, Dr Hardy, to give to the Club an account of the discovery and excavations of the Roman Station at Cappuck, Oxnam, it gives me much pleasure to do so.

As I personally superintended the excavations, and saw everything that has been found, I can assure the members of the Club that this is a very interesting discovery. The first discovery of antiquarian remains was made in the Spring of 1892; the relics however lay exposed to the weather until the middle of November. Having then accidentally heard that something of interest had been found, I visited the place at once, and was pleased to find large portions of two domestic Roman vessels—one of them an “Amphora,” composed of light brown clay, an inch thick; and which, when entire, had been at least two feet in diameter. The pieces of a massive handle also show it to have been of large size. There is so much of a vessel, that, when put together, it is almost complete. This vessel has been about five inches high, six inches in diameter at the top, and four inches at the bottom. It is of a hard baked clay, of dark, drab colour, and ornamented with the “diamond” ornament. Many other fragments with the same ornamentation have since been obtained. There were also found in the same field, both the upper and under grinding stones of one mill, and large portions of others, which, according to Dr Bruce, are formed of a volcanic stone, which has been brought from Andernach on the Rhine. It is hard and porous, and when struck, rings like cast metal.

Having secured everything for the Marquis of Lothian—the proprietor of the land—I asked the farm steward to show me the place where the relics were found. He took me to the field north of Cappuck farm house, near which the Roman road crosses the Oxnam. Here he pointed out two holes, out of which he had taken stones last spring; and it was while doing so he came upon the relics. He said it was necessary to remove the stones, as they were so near the surface, and that he purposed taking more out during the winter. I told him that, by the appearance





of the ground, I thought it was an old Fort, and requested him not to break up the ground in any way, as it would be necessary to inform the Marquis of Lothian of the discovery, which I lost no time in doing. His Lordship, on hearing of this discovery, gave me instructions to have the ground excavated. This work has, so far as it has been carried out, proved to be of great interest.

Besides the finding of many relics, to which I mean hereafter to refer, the foundations of different buildings have been laid bare. Judging by what we have now excavated, the Station appears to have been of considerable size; and there has also been uncovered a large space of causeway of whinstone, the same as found on the Roman Road close by.

From the appearance of the foundation, of what has been one of the largest of the buildings (which stood east and west) it does not seem to have borne much resemblance to what we usually suppose a Roman Station or Fort to have been. The projecting bases evidently supported a row of pilasters against the wall of the building, which would form a sort of false colonnade. The full dimensions of this building are 60 ft. 10 in. by 21 ft. 10 in., and the projecting bases are at an average distance of 5 ft., and measure 2 ft. in breadth, standing 2 ft. out from the wall—the wall itself being 3 ft. thick. Dr Bruce, in his "Wallet Book," of the Roman Wall (page 182) referring to a perfect specimen of Roman building, says:—"It is supported by eight buttresses. In the middle of the space between each buttress is a long slit or loop hole." At Cappuck there are what appear to be the bases of seven buttresses on the south side, and five on the north side—part of the latter having disappeared, also part of the end bases of the buttresses.

We also came upon a wall 18 ft. 8 in. by 18 ft. 2½ in. lying farther to the south, and a little nearer to the river bank—probably the foundations of another building 15 ft. 8 in. by 15 ft. We came upon other walls, 63 ft. being the longest. In two of these walls we found the diamond broaching as described and illustrated by Dr Bruce on page 88 of his "Wallet Book," of the Roman Wall.

There were many interesting relics found during the course of our excavations, the most important of these being a sculptured stone, on which is carved a wild boar—the badge of the Twentieth Legion.

It is thus described by Dr Bruce:—"The stone of which you have sent me a cast, found in this newly-found camp, is an interesting one, and has a strong likeness to some of the stones found on the line of the Antonine Wall (Graham's Dike). On the bottom of the left side is the figure of a boar—the badge of the Twentieth Legion; and on the flat table is part of an X. I have no doubt the inscription has been something like the following:—

L E G
XX—V. V.
F E C (it.)

[Leg. XX—Valeria-Victrix.

The Victorious Valerian 20th Legion."]

In "Roman Cheshire," by W. Thompson Watkin, page 125, we find the following reference to the Twentieth Legion:—

"Its first appearance, as far as historical notices are concerned is, that it was one of the legions which were under the control of Mark Antony. During the triumvirate, coins of the *Antonia gens*, of this period are extant (and have even been found in Chester) on which its name occurs with the abbreviation Leg. XX.

We next hear of it in the earlier part of the reign of Augustus, in Illyricum, where it has left inscriptions. It was at that time under the orders of Valerius Messalinus, for whom it won a triumph."

Again on page 127 we have more important information concerning these legions. "In addition to the inscriptions which this legion has left on the Walls of Hadrian and Antoninus Pius, we find others recording either its presence or that of some of its members at Cramond (Midlothian) Eildon (Roxburghshire), Middleby (Dumfriesshire), Netherby, Maryport, Moresby, and Bewcastle in Cumberland, High Rochester in Northumberland, Lanchester (co. Durham), Natland and Crawdundale in Westmorland, Manchester and Ribchester in Lancashire, Caerhun (Carnarvonshire) Hope or Caergwile (Flintshire), near Farndon (Cheshire), Wroxeter, Whittlebury (Northants), Colchester, London, and Bath.

At many of these places it seems to have done important work. Monuments of discharged veterans of the legion, or of members who appear to have died whilst on leave of absence, during the time it was in Britain, have been found in various parts of the Roman world.

The legion had for its distinctive badge a wild boar, which is frequently represented on the inscriptions it has erected."

“When the station at Chester became a walled one, it appears that the builders of the walls were the soldiers of the 20th Legion, aided probably by some of the foreign auxiliaries attached to the corps, though no inscriptions of the latter have been discovered. Before referring to the legion generally, it will be advisable to describe the memorials of its building operations, which it has left at Deva. The first of these are the tiles bearing its name and titles, of which an immense number have been found, including several varieties.

Randle Holme, in his work, ‘A Storehouse of Armoury,’ (published first in 1688) says :—

‘And also, not many years since (even in my time) upon opening the ground of a Back side in the Bridge Street in Chester, a vault was discovered, from whence was digged up certaine goodly Tile stones, having on them this inscription in full words :—

LEGIO . VIGESIMA—VICTRIX.

Others more short thus :—

LEG. XX. V. V. and LEG. XXV. V.’

No other instance has been recorded of the name of the legion, occurring *in extenso* in words upon tiles. At same time, from the absence of the word *Valeria*, these tiles would probably be of an earlier date than the others, which bear the usual formula, the expansion of which is Legio XX Valeria Victrix; or as some antiquaries would prefer, Legionis XX. Valeriae Victricis, using the genitive. Either reading will suffice, the meaning being that the tiles were made by ‘The Twentieth Legion, the Valerian, the Victorious.’ It should be borne in mind that Chester, Manchester, Caerhun, and Ribchester were all more or less erected by the 20th Legion, as tile stamps and inscriptions prove. Having thus shewn the part the Twentieth Legion bore in the erection of the castrum, a slight sketch of this celebrated corps may not be out of place. Its first appearance, as far as historical notices are concerned is, that it was one of the legions which were under the control of Mark Antony during the triumvirate. Coins of the Antonia geus, of this period are extant (and have even been found in Chester, on which its name occurs with the abbreviation Leg. XX. We next hear of it in the earlier part of the reign of Augustus in Illyricum, where it has left inscriptions. It was at that time under the orders of Valerius Messalinus, for whom it won a triumph. After the annihilation of the army (three legions) of Quintilius Varus, in the forests and marshes of Central Germany, it was sent with seven other legions under Germanicus to the Rhine, to avenge the disaster; and we find inscriptions by it near Bonn and Cologne. After the death of the Emperor Augustus, and whilst still on the Rhine, this legion, together with the First and others mutinied; but the mutiny being for a time repressed, it was sent by the Legate, Caecina, to winter in the territories of Ubii, in the same neighbourhood, where both it and the First Legion again broke out in mutiny, which, owing to the eloquence of Germanicus, and the execution of the ringleaders, was not, however, of long duration.

For some time afterwards, during the campaigns of Germanicus on the Rhine, it saw a considerable amount of hard service, forming, through the greater portion of the period, a powerful and celebrated rear-guard; on more than one occasion having to restore victory to the disordered ranks of the army. Little or nothing else is known of it until the year A.D. 43, when it formed one of the four legions sent over to Britain for the conquest and permanent occupation of the country. At the time of the overthrow of Vitellius, and before Vespasian had reached Rome, the governor of that city appointed the celebrated Agricola to command this legion, which, according to Tacitus, had been unmanageable and formidable even to commanders of consular dignity, and their late commander (Roscius Caelius) of praetorian rank, had not sufficient authority to keep them in obedience. The legion was at first unwilling to own allegiance to Vespasian, but, by the tact of Agricola, eventually did so. Agricola appears to have been in Britain in command of it for about two years, A.D. 69-71; and when, some seven years afterwards, he was appointed Imperial Legate, the Twentieth, with the other legions in Britain, accompanied him in his expedition to Scotland.

In Hadrian's reign this Legion, with the Second and Sixth, built the celebrated Wall between the Tyne and the Solway. When it returned to the south, on the completion of the Wall, is not at present known, but in the reign of the next Emperor, Antoninus Pius, it was again engaged, with the Second and Sixth Legions, in building the still more northern Wall between Forth and Clyde, on which it has left numerous inscriptions. This was about A.D. 140-144.

It probably did not leave Scotland for eight or nine years afterwards, making a short stay on the Northumbrian Wall whilst en route to the south. This I gather from the fact that at Birdoswald, on the last named Wall, an altar to the British god, Cocidius, erected, as its inscription tells us, 'by the soldiers of the Twentieth Legion,' and dated about A.D. 153, has been found; whilst two others, 'by the soldiers of the Second Legion,' and by 'a vexillation of the Sixth Legion,' were with it. In the next year, whether the legion was at Deva or not, an altar was erected there, by one of its officers, to Jupiter Sanarus. When Severus and Caracalla visited Chester in A.D. 207 or 208, it was most certainly at that castrum, as the altar erected by Flavius Longus proves; and either the whole legion or some part of it, went with these emperors to the Caledonian campaign. A vexillation of it stopped in the north for some years, with a vexillation of the Second Legion, and they are both commemorated in an inscription of the reign of Elagabalus found at Netherby, dated between A.D. 219 and 222. This appears so far to be the latest dated inscription which has come to light concerning this legion.

After this, its history can only be imagined: that it remained at Deva until nearly the close of the Roman domination seems certain; but, as already said, it had left Britain when the *Notitia* was compiled, circa, A.D. 400.

We know, from the Poet Claudian, that one of the three legions which had been stationed in Britain for several centuries, had been withdrawn before the battle of Pollentia. This event took place at the end of March, A.D. 403; and as the Second and Sixth Legions are named in the Novitia as being at Richborough and York respectively, whilst there is no mention of the Twentieth, the inference is that the latter was the British legion which took part in the victory of Stilicho over Alaric."

"Like the other legions, the strength of the Twentieth was 6000 men, with an equal force of auxiliaries attached to it.

When the legion was in garrison at Deva, and not on active service, the auxiliaries would be distributed in the neighbouring stations, *e.g.* the 1st cohort of the Frisians at Manchester, the 1st cohort of the Sunuci at Caernarvon, 1st cohort of the Nervii at Caer Gai, etc."

From the carved stone found at Cappuck it is clear that the station now discovered was formed by the Twentieth Legion.

There were two coins found, which are also of great interest.

1. The smaller coin is a Denarius of Domitian, struck A.D. 83.

Obverse—IMP. CAES. DOMITIANVS AVG. P.M.

Portrait to right.

Reverse—TR. POT. II. COS. VIII. DES. X. P.P.

Pallas standing to right with shield and spear—she stands on the prow of a ship—in front of her is an owl.

2. First Brass of Trojan (larger coin.)

Obverse—IMP. CAES. NER. TRAJANO OPTIMO

AVG. GER. DAC. PARTHICO P.M. TR. P.

COS. VI. P.P.

Imperatorī Caesarī Nervæ Trajano Optimo Augusto

Germanico Dacico Parthico Pontifici Maximo

Tribunitia Potestate Consuli Sexto Patri Patriæ.

Portrait of Emperor to right.

Reverse—PROVIDENTIA AVGVSTI S.P.Q.R. S.C.

Providence standing to left holding a sceptre supported on a column. Her right hand points to a globe at her feet signifying the earth.

Struck A.D. 116.

We also found some fragments of shields, a bronze bracelet, a bronze brooch without the pin, two blue melon-shaped beads

(large size), and many pieces of glass, also a small piece of bronze, which has formed part of an ornament, and eight or ten spear heads (one had the wood in the handle), boss for harness, horse bit, large quantity of iron, etc.

We found as many pieces of a *Mortarium*, which, when put together, formed nearly the half of the whole vessel. It was studded in the inside with small pebbles. We attach here a description of two of these "*Mortaria*," from *Chaffers' Pottery*.

There is a description of one which is no doubt of native manufacture, but scarce and seldom found entire. It is of a light brown or ash coloured clay, with *crinkled* ornament in relief round the edges. His fig. 15, p. 30, shows the usual form of this singular kind of pottery. The pattern is made with a tool.

Some bits of this sort were got at Cappuck.

At page 34 he says:—"Among the culinary utensils used by the Romans, was a broad shallow vessel termed a *Mortarium*. It had on the bottom of the interior sharp angular pebbles embedded in the ware, for the purpose of triturating vegetable substances or bruising them with liquids—being provided with a spout to pour off the mixture, when rubbed to the required consistency. It had a broad brim which turned over outwards about half-way, apparently for the purpose of concentrating the heat round the vessel when placed upon the fire. On this rim is generally found the name of the potter. These *Mortaria* are exceedingly numerous in England. They vary in size from 7 inches to nearly 2 feet in diameter, and are about 5 inches deep. Most of them give evidence of great wear, having generally a hole rubbed through the bottom. This is figured at page 34 of Chaffers' Book.

We found embedded near the outhouse building large tiles, which, although much broken, when put together we were able to measure, and found them to be 14 inches by 14 and 2 inches thick. Besides many other articles, we have got a large quantity of fragments of domestic Roman Pottery, similar to that found at Cilurnum, showing a great variety of form, colour, and material. The most chaste and beautiful of these fragments are portions of red Samian ware, both embossed and plain.

We found nearly half of a vessel similar to one, a portion of which is seen in the Edinburgh Industrial Museum. It is very richly embossed. Dr Bruce, in his work already quoted, says: "this kind of pottery has never been reproduced since the Roman days."

He gives a beautiful specimen, on page 235, of his "*Wallet Book*." All the fragments found have been given to the

Marquis of Lothian, who is getting them put together. I have no doubt that the members of the Club shall have an opportunity of seeing them when all properly arranged, and when, perhaps, more may be added, as I understand the excavations are to be resumed.

Wishing to know if any other articles had been found in that field, I went to an old farm servant who had been 40 years at Cappuck. He told me that every time that part of the field was ploughed, there were large quantities of stones turned up, which were used in building sheds at the farm steading. But the purpose they were mostly used for was hutching the water. He remembered two querns being found, which were used for this same purpose.

These discoveries are convincing proofs that the place of our excavations was once the site of a Roman station. The place is also in close proximity to the Roman road, being only 56 yards from it, 65 yards from the bed of the river, 16 yards from the river bank, and 63 yards from the main road.

The building has been cleared out to the depth of two courses of masonry, which is of freestone, and must have been brought from a distance, as no stone of this kind is to be found in the vicinity.

At the two last meetings of the Club in Jedburgh, I gave a report of the excavations as far as we had then gone, but this paper gives a full report up to the present time.

*On Three British Cists, one of them containing an Urn,
found near Callaly Castle, Northumberland, in 1891.*
By DR HARDY. (Plate X.)

WHILE uncovering the surface of the sandstone rock of the Castle Hill Quarry, Callaly Castle, which is situated at the base of the hill, and near the shepherd's house, three Cists were disclosed by the workmen. They were placed not over 3 or 4 feet deep in the soil, which was of "rubbly rotten stuff," mostly crumbling stone. The rock is of a soft character, of a yellow colour. The first Cist held an Urn, and then two more graves were found within a few yards of each other, one of which contained human bones, consisting of part of a skull, together with some other bones, which, from their size, appear to have been those of a man of big proportions. The third grave was empty, no traces of anything could be observed therein.

The Urn (see Plate X.) was in perfect condition. It has a well formed lip, which is ornamented within by oblique lines, varied with arcs. The neck is encircled by three (two more distinct) raised bands, attended by dotted lines, followed, where the Urn is widest, by a series of raised bosses, placed within the vacancies of a zig-zag or vandyked undulating series of triple bands; which are succeeded by a triple series of cross bands, separated by lines of dots. After a hiatus, these transverse bands, five in number, become undulated, and lie closer together, the lower one being more twisted than the preceding. The bottom is flattish, but has a well marked outer margin. The bands are mostly crossed by short impressed lines, not quite regular in direction. The diameter across the mouth is 6 inches; the circumference at three measurements are $19\frac{1}{4}$, 19, and $16\frac{1}{4}$ inches; the diameter of the bottom is 4 inches.

The Urn and the fragments of the bones are preserved in Major Browne's Museum at the Castle.

Major Browne had the three Cists brought down from off the Hill to the Castle, where they were again fitted up in a quiet corner, under some beech trees. This shady sequestered nook is near the walk side on the south-east upper end of the pond; and the tombs are reconstructed in a position



Vincent Brooks, Day & Son lith.

URN FOUND NEAR CALLALY CASTLE.







BRONZE DAGGER & FLINT.

nearly similar to their appearance when first discovered. Take one as an example—it consists of three clumsy undressed slabs placed on the top, upheld by the side stones on edge, and having an open hollow at one end. It is hoped they will now rest undisturbed.

The figure of the Urn, drawn by Miss J. Fortune, Duns, from a photo kindly sent by Major A. H. Browne, gives a better general idea of it than any description. In Major Browne's Museum, it is characterised as No. 4034, "British Earthenware Urn, Vandyke pattern border outside, found on Castle Hill Quarry, November 1891; height 5 inches"; p. 201 of the "Catalogue of the Works of Antiquity and Art at Callaly Castle, Northumberland, by W. Chaffers, F.S.A.," for private circulation, 1892, 4to.

The Cists are referred to in Club's Proceedings, vol. XIII., 1890, p. 43; and with the Urn, vol. XIV., 1892, p. 24.

On some Pre-historic Antiquities from the Eastern Borders. By DR HARDY.

I.—BRONZE DAGGER AND FLINT ARROW HEAD. (Plate XI.)

A VERY good example of an early type of a Bronze Dagger, along with a neat Flint Arrow Head, found by a labourer in the Ayton district, have been kindly lent to be figured by Mr A. L. Miller, Berwick.

In the figure the Dagger is reversed, but the description begins at the base; about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch of the point is broken off. It has a lance-shaped thin blade, with a slightly raised rounded midrib, commencing at an inch above the base; sides bevelled for sharpening and forming a lateral space from bottom to top, with a sharp edge down to the notch or half rivet hole, but blunt round the base; the shadow or trace of an overlapping handle (of ox horn, bone, or wood) remaining on the blade up to two inches in height. It had been attached to the handle by two rivet holes, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, bored from the upper and under sides, and not straight through, one of them torn; and there are also two lateral notches, which held the halves of two rivet heads, which were fastened in the handle only to steady the blade. The

surface of the weapon is smooth all over, having been a bronze casting. It had been laid on grass to cool, the surface still retaining impressions of the leafage. The present length is $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches, but when complete was probably 10 inches. The greatest breadth at the base, above the rivet holes, is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; at the base of the midrib of the bevelled spaces, 2 inches; decreasing to $1\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{1}{4}$, and finally to 1 inch; weight, $6\frac{3}{4}$ ounces. For figures of other illustrative examples see Sir John Evans's *Bronze Implements of Great Britain*, p. 243, fig. 304, from Cambridge; p. 245, fig. 305 (provided with a handle) Magherafelt, co. Londonderry; p. 247, fig. 312, Kennet and Avon Canal, Thatcham, Berks; Dr Anderson's *Scotland in Pagan Times*, p. 176, Gretna Green, Dumfriesshire; p. 178, fig. 182, Bronze Blade from Galloway. Neither of the two last are so typical as the three first.

The Flint Arrow Head is artistically chipped, whitened as if it had passed through fire, 1 inch long, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch broad across the tangs, weight less than $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

Whether the two articles occurred together is not known.

II.—BRITISH CIST ON AYTON LAW FARM (Parish of Ayton.)

A COPY of the *Berwickshire News* of 10th October 1893, with the Ayton post mark, reached me shortly after that date, containing the following information:—During ploughing operations in the Sandy Knowes field, on Ayton Law farm, on Saturday last (it is not certain whether this was 30th September or 7th October) an ancient Cist or Stone Grave was discovered. It was about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, 3 feet broad, and the depth about 2 feet. It was formed of rough stone slabs, and contained a number of bones. It is difficult to tell with certainty how the body had been deposited, but the general construction of the Cist favours the idea that it had been laid on its side, with knees drawn up to the chin. The field referred to is in the immediate vicinity of Cairncross. The notice makes a reference to the Cists found at Millbank (mistakenly called Aycliffe House) in November 1873; described in the Club's *Proceedings*, vol. VII., pp. 274-5, with a plate (Plate V.) of an Urn obtained from one of them, drawn by the late Alexander Mitchell Innes, Esq., of Ayton Castle.

III.—BRITISH CIST ON REDHEUGH FARM, NEAR OLDCAMBUS.
(Parish of Cockburnspath.)

THE outermost field of Redheugh farm, at its north-west extremity, lies along the high sea-banks near Siccar* Point, and forms the eastern terminus of Oldcambus dean. The surface is mostly sloping, but there is a flatter space next the sea-bank; the slope descending to the drain (now covered up) of the waters of the dean, and then to Oldcambus burn, into which the drain issues. Originally, the depression at the base of the slope had been a swamp, but the slope itself is dry. Between the top space and the slope is interposed, running W. and E., an undulating belt of rounded gravel and boulder clay, enclosing heavy transported boulders; possibly an ancient moraine incorporating the gravel and rolled stones of a glacial river or lake shore. This belt has always been impenetrable to the plough, and as nothing will grow on it, (the whole field, according to the old people, was covered with broom) it deforms, by its barren red patches, the cultured aspect of the field. Early in February 1893, an attempt was made to break it up and extract the large stones, which were the main obstacle to the ploughshare penetrating it. During the operation, besides the rolled blocks, quite a large number of heavy sandstone flags, described as not unlike a dike bottom, but probably they were the remains of ancient slab graves, for in previous attempts these had been dislodged (see Club's Proceedings, xi., p. 161); and accordingly, on 6th February, a square grave space, bounded with sandstone slabs, was laid bare. It was covered by two large sandstone slabs, derived from the adjacent sea-shore, which had been chipped and dressed round the margins to adapt them to fit on. The Cist contained a skeleton, which, on being exposed, crumbled to fragments.

The corresponding bank on the southern side of the dean, where also two slab graves had formerly been found, is not so high as that on the north. It has a thinner

* Siccar, pronounced Sæcar, is from the A.S. *Sæ*, the sea, and *Carr*, a rock. There is another example of the retention of the A.S. pronunciation of sea in the word *Landsæbank*, applied to a grassy bank where the land slopes down to the sea-side to the east of the Redheugh shore—the land—sea-bank. Nobody on the spot pronounces Siccar as *Sicker*; always *Sæcâr*.

coat of gravel and boulders on its ridge than that on the opposite side, and once had a sandstone quarry in it, whence the stones in the dyke of the field were got. It is marked erroneously as "Gravel Pit" in the Ordnance Survey Maps. The ridge terminates in a point, which, from its shape and verdure, was called "The Green Sneepe." [German, *schneppe*, a bill or beak, hence Snipe, the bird so called. In Swedish, *snip* is the tip or extremity.] It is now cultivated, except on the S.E., where its steep bank, which has a conspicuous projecting summit, is covered with a thicket of Blackthorn and Dog-Rose bushes, intermingled with Oaks, Hazels, and Hawthorns. The Oaks predominate, and hence its name, "The Oak Brae." It has a legendary interest relative to an unfortunate fishermen family that, within the recollection of a past generation, occupied a house or fishing station on the northern side that furnishes the slab graves. The site of the house was said to be recognisable by the number of sea-shells scattered about the place, which I have never been able to observe. [An old greenstone small quern was, however, picked up at the bottom of the field.] The occupants were named Cargill, not a common surname here, and they drew up their fishing boat in a retired creek at the back of the eastern side of Siccar Point, where there is a confined sheltered strip of sand and gravel. During one of the furious and sudden storms, to which this exposed part of the coast is liable, the boat's crew were wrecked and drowned on a reef of rocks within the immediate view. It is, at full tide, always marked by a ripple, but when the sea retires, the peak of one of its rocks is distinguished by a bush of black sea-weed. It is called Cargill's Buss (Bush) in memory of the unlucky family who all perished from being dashed upon it.

This was related to me by the last of the old fishermen of this part of the district, who said with awe (for he himself had encountered a similar disaster near the very spot, having been driven away by a tempest across the Firth of Forth, and been rescued on the coast of Fife) that it had been foretold by a witch that whenever there should blow a gale of wind, so strong as to strip the leaves from the top of the trees of the Oak Brae, a boat's crew would perish off the coast here. [This happened on the 17th February 1827.]

Since this was written, several of the bones found in the

grave have been recovered, but they are in a fragmentary condition. The cranium has been of considerable size, and very thick in the substance. $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in most of the fractures. There are five strong, well-sized teeth left in a portion of the jaw, all healthy, two of them molars; except one, all much worn down on the surface, indicating a farinaceous food, and a person advanced in life. The long straight portions of leg bones (none of them entire) remaining, indicate a tall man. The bones will be sent to an expert. The covering on the top of the Cist was composed of two parallel slabs, 5 feet long and 7 inches each \times 1 foot 2 inches across.

IV.--LIST OF SOME BERWICKSHIRE AND BORDER BRONZE IMPLEMENTS.

TO FAVOUR the prosecution of further inquiries, I have gathered, chiefly from the Proceedings of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries, a detailed list, with references, of the Bronze Implements and Weapons, hitherto recorded from Berwickshire (two excepted, but still within the field of the Club's investigations), and omitting Bronze Caldrons.

1.—14th June 1886. Purchased. Bronze rapier-shaped Blade, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, by 1 inch in greatest breadth at the base of the blade, which, throughout the greatest part of its length, does not exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in breadth; found at Milne-Graden. Proc. Soc. Ant., vol. II., p. 302, 1885-6.

2.—5th June 1887. Purchased. Flat Celt or Axe Head of Bronze, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, by $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches across the cutting face; from Berwickshire. Proc. Soc. Ant., 1886-7, p. 287.

3.—1888-1890. Purchased. Ferrule of bronze for a spear shaft, which is thus described as " $7\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length, by 1 inch across the mouth or open end, with a rivet hole at a distance of $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch below the opening. This Ferrule was found at Leetside, in the parish of Whitsome, Berwickshire, and is the second example of its kind known to have been found in Scotland. A few have been found in England and elsewhere." Proc. Soc. Ant., 1889-1890, p. 16.

This is the same bronze implement of which a more full account, accompanied by figure, is given in the Club's Proc.,

vol. xi., p. 532, 1886. Dr Stuart's informant has not given the measurements accurately. The date of discovery was 20th July 1886.

4.—1889-90. Purchased. Rapier Blade of bronze, $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, imperfect at the socket end, but showing remains of 3 rivet holes; found at Kilham, Bowmont Water (Northumberland) in the Cheviots. *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, 1889-1890, p. 16.

5.—12th December 1892. Purchased. Bronze Dagger Blade [no central rib] " $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, fractured across the middle, having two rivet holes with rivets, and two fractured in the base of the blade and the gold mounting of the end of the hilt; found in a Cist in a Cairn at Sketraw [Skateraw is the correct name] Dunbar." The following is the account given of the discovery as it was taken down, in 1836, to the dictation of Mrs Bowler, who preserved the articles. "They were found in a field on the farm of Sketraw, which was occupied from 1806 to 1814 by my brother-in-law, Mr H. Lee, a noted agriculturist of his day. In this field there was an immense cairn of stones, which, being removed for agricultural purposes, there was found at the bottom of the pile a large stone, measuring 9 feet in length, 5 feet in width, and nearly 3 feet in thickness. Beneath it was a grave; the sides composed of 4 slabs neatly fitted together. The bottom was of fine dust or earth, perfectly smooth, of a brown colour, which, upon examination, was found to contain some of the larger bones and part of the skull of a human skeleton. Near the feet were pieces of a substance resembling fragments of a blue glass bottle. On the right side lay the ancient relic (the dagger blade) of a flat triangular shape, which I preserved. On taking it up, the man broke it through the middle, and the gold ring fell from it." Both are figured. *Proc. Soc. Ant., Scot.*, 1892, pp. 7-8. Skateraw is a farm in East Lothian, in the parish of Innerwick.

6.—A bronze Palstave or Axe from Windshiel, near Duns, in the Antiquarian Museum, Edinburgh, has the flanges somewhat hammered over. Sir John Evans, *Bronze Implements*, p. 98.

7.—A bronze Celt, with but slightly raised flanges and peculiar ornamentation, was found at Greenlees, near Spottiswoode, Berwickshire, and is in the collection of Lady John

Scott. There is a faintly marked stop-ridge, above which the blade has been ornamented by thickly set parallel hammer or punch marks. The sides are fluted in a cable pattern. Parallel to the cutting edge are three slight fluted hollows, and on the blade above are segments of concentric hollows of the same kind, forming, what heralds would call, "flanches," in the blade. Sir John Evans's *Bronze Implements*, p. 59, fig. 23. Figure from *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, vol. XII., p. 601; also repeated in Dr Anderson's *Scotland in Pagan Times*, p. 195.

8.—In Corsbie Moss, Legerwood, a bronze Sword and Spear Head were found, the former having, it was said, a scabbard, apparently of metal, but so corroded as to fall to pieces on removal. This may have been made of leather, stained by the metal. Sir J. Evans's *Bronze Implements*, p. 290, who refers to *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, vol. III., p. 121. The Sword was perfect.

9.—A bronze Sword was found on Edmersdean farm [now united to Ecclaw] parish of Cockburnspath, before 1830, by James Shiel, the farm manager there. It probably was sent to the proprietor of the estate at Balgone.

10.—The late Mr Turnbull of Abbey St. Bathans told me, at the Cranshaws Meeting of the Club, that he had obtained from Ellemford farm a bronze Javelin Head.

11.—There were preserved at Penmanshiel, before 1830, two bronze flanged Palstaves of the largest size, without central stop, which had belonged to a deceased relative. It was not known what they were, nor whence derived, but as he was long engaged with the improvements on Northfield estate, Coldingham, the probability is that they came from one of the old camps in that neighbourhood. It is recorded that, in 1810-11, when Mr Brodie (afterwards residing near Ayton) was farmer, a large cairn was demolished on the summit of the Bell Hill, near St. Abbs, in which an Urn, measuring about 6 inches in diameter and 4 inches high, similar to those figured in the Club's *Proc.*, vol. I., pp. 54-5, was got, which subsequently came into Dr Johnston's possession. Dr Johnston's date is 1820, but Mr Carr's statement (*Hist. of Coldingham*, p. 10, note) as he resided near Mr Brodie, is probably more correct. These bronzes, however, may have belonged to an earlier period of agricultural overturn. It is strange that, with so many old remains of British occupation

thereabouts, so few distinctive examples of the weapons or implements of the aborigines should have been preserved. Two belonging to the Stone Age, found on Lumsdean farm, are figured and described in the *Proceedings*, vol. VIII., see p. 162, Plate I., fig. 4, now in Berwick Museum; and p. 547, Plate X., fig. 2, now in Lady John Scott's collection at Spottiswoode.

On a Dagger and Buckle found with a Skeleton on the Inner Farne Island. By RALPH G. HUGGUP, Gloster Hill. (Plate XII.)

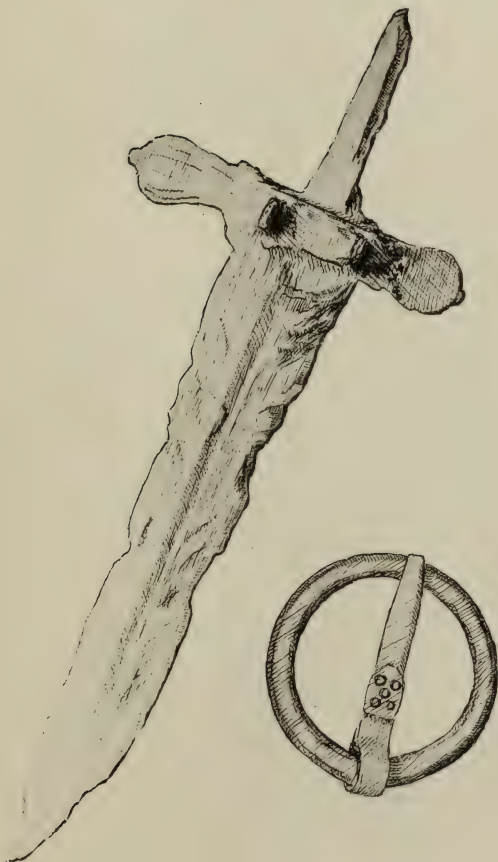
[ON a visit I paid to Gloster Hill, 18th August 1893, Mr Huggup showed me, among his interesting collection of curiosities, an iron Dagger with a brass or bronze Buckle, which, I thought, ought to be recorded. At my request, he made a sketch of the objects, and has furnished the following particulars about their discovery. J.H.]

Gloster Hill,
24th November 1894.

My dear Dr Hardy,

I hope I may be able to give you some information about the Dagger and Buckle, of which I made a sketch for you; but I never heard much about them except from my father, in whose possession they were when I first saw them.

On referring to the Admiralty list of Lighthouses of the British Islands, in my library, I find that the light on the Inner Farne Island was first exhibited in 1776, and the smaller one was added in 1816. This statement, I think, must be inaccurate, except that it may refer to a grating with a fire of coals, which was lighted nightly here, and I have heard old Robin Patterson of North Sunderland talk about taking coals to the island in his boat; but I think the present lighthouses were built between 1835 and 1850, when it would be necessary to have a good road in order to cart the stones from the only landing place on the island, situated on its eastern side, up to the building on the western cliff. In making or improving this road, several skeletons were found, which, according to the story I heard, each measured about seven feet in length; and on the—what I suppose an Anatomist would call the “Lumbar Vertebra”—of one of them lay the articles in my possession. The idea of the finders seems to be probable, viz. that the poor beggar had been planted “all standing,” having on a belt clasped with the bronze Buckle and with



DAGGER FOUND ON FARNE ISLAND.



the iron Dagger attached to or inserted in the belt; so when all else decayed, the metal articles had fallen in upon the bones. The place on the island where they were found is that part of the road that is cut through a steep bank between the east window of the Chapel and the ruins of the Hospitium.

I do not know from whom my father obtained them, but, in my early recollection, he was about the only man in Bamburghshire who took the slightest interest in Archæology or any other scientific pursuit; and people used to bring him anything they found that was different from what they were accustomed to dig up.

I remain, dear Sir,

Respectfully yours,

RALPH G. HUGGUP.

P.S.—I have endeavoured to represent the ring of the Buckle as somewhat flattened on the top, and the five little roundlets on the tongue are little circular grooves; the tongue is represented a little off the centre to show that it is not very tight on the ring. The mark down the middle of the Dagger is meant for a groove; and the two dark spots on the middle part of the guard stand for two prominent excrescences—perhaps $\frac{1}{8}$ inch even now.

The dimensions of the Dagger are as follows:—Handle wanting; length of weapon, including tang, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; tang 2 inches; blade $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; greatest breadth of blade $1\frac{3}{16}$ inches; guard across $3\frac{5}{16}$ inches. Buckle—diameter $2\frac{2}{16}$ inches; tongue, breadth at base, $\frac{5}{16}$ inch; breadth of the ring of Buckle $\frac{4}{16}$ inch.

November Gale at Rock Hall Gardens, Northumberland,
1893. By R. CLEUGH, Rock Gardens.

On Saturday, 18th November, a very strong gale blew from the N.N.E., beginning after 11 p.m. on Friday, which caused great injury even to hardy shrubs, scorching them badly on the north side. It is thought that the air was charged with salt. To justify this opinion, the water in one soft water cistern was quite salt; the lips of people, who were out and exposed to the gale, smarted; also there was no frost to do any harm, the temperature for the twenty-four hours, ending four p.m., was Max. 57, Min. 32, Rainfall 30. The temperature for the following day was Max. 60, Min. 26.

Almost all evergreens were injured. Holly leaves dropped

off afterwards till they became almost bare, but recovered after being cut well back. Laurels were very badly destroyed, and required to be cut down to the ground.

Several plants of *Cupressus Nutkaensis* (*Thujopsis borealis*), never much injured before, were badly cut, but on the north side only.

Thujopsis dolobrata, several plants uninjured.

Cryptomeria elegans badly browned.

Junipers and *Retinosporas* were not quite so much damaged as the *Cupressuses*.

There were not many hard wood trees blown down, owing to the leaves having fallen.

Finches Mobbing a Hawk. By MISS WARRENDER,
Marchmont.

On the afternoon of Monday, 22nd August 1893, a friend and I drove to the top of Kyles Hill, and were sitting on the heuch above the quarry, when our attention was attracted by a hawk, which was slowly wheeling round and round in the air a little way from us, followed by five or six finches. We watched the bird, expecting to see it suddenly swoop down on its prey; instead of which, as we looked, we saw more little birds appearing from all directions, until the hawk seemed to be quite mobbed and closely pursued by them every time he turned. Our interest was much excited as we wondered what could possibly have collected together such a flock of finches, when suddenly the hawk ceased circling round and flew straight away over the Hule Moss, and then we perceived that all the little birds had bravely combined together to drive away their dangerous enemy. I never saw such an occurrence before, but I have heard that, although swallows are often seen to combine thus, it would appear to be comparatively rare for finches to do the same.

[The hawk was probably a Kestrel, which does not usually prey on birds. It is more frequently Sparrow Hawks that are mobbed by small birds, particularly when they hunt among hedges; but I have seen Kestrels and even Peregrines attacked by combinations of them, and chased a good distance. Recently I witnessed a Hen Harrier, sitting on a telegraph wire, harassed by a crowd, and not paying the least attention to them.

J.H.]

List of some Rarer Berwickshire Plants. By WILLIAM SHAW, Galashiels; with additions.

Habitats for Plants noticed by myself or others, as marked—W. SHAW.

Trollius Europæus. Coldingham Moor, near Fountainside.—W.S.

Papaver Rhæas. Hallydown, abundant; Gunsgreen Hill fields;

Ayton.—W.S. [Near Edinera.—J.H.]

Cardamine hirsuta. Quarry at Edington.—W.S.

Thlapsi arvense. Near Hallydown.—W.S.

Viola lutea. Ayton, blue var.—Thomas Renton. Lamberton Old Camp.—W.S.

Dianthus deltoides. Ayton.—J.R.

Sagina maritima. St. Abb's.—J. Hardy, 1869.

Spergula subulata. Drakemire.—John Anderson. [Old roads near head of Dowlaw Dean, Redheugh farm.—J.H.]

——— *nodosa.* Gunsgreen.—W.S. Lamberton Moor.—T.R.

Cerastium arvense. Ayton.—T.R. Billy Burn.—W.S. Marygold fields.—J.A.

Malva moschata. J.A.—Ayton; with white flowers.—T.R.

Euonymus Europæus. On Ale Water.—Dr F. Douglas. [Mouth of the wooded part of Pease Dean, where the mill lead commences; also above the Pease Bridge, on east side of footpath; Cockburnspath Tower Dean, near the burn, some distance below the Tower; Dowlaw Upper Dean, N. side.—J.H.]

Medicago sativa. Hallydown.—W.S.

Trifolium arvense. Coldingham Shore.—W.S.

——— *striatum.* Ayton.—W.S.

Astragalus glycyphyllos. Eyemouth and Millbank.—W.S.

Vicia lathyroides. Ayton, near Water Eye.—T.R. [Oldcambus Dean, frequent; Earnsheugh Camp.—J.H.]

Geum intermedium. Ale Water, common.—W.S.

Peplis portula. Buncle Wood.—J.A.

Sium latifolium. Allanton.—A. Kelly.

Silaus pratensis. Road to Coldingham, Hallydown.—W.S. Buncle.—J.A.

Torilis nodosa. Eyemouth; Hallydown; Gunsgreen Hill.—W.S.

Adoxa moschatellina. Buncle.—J.A. Allanton.—A.K. [Brockholes Dean, among fern roots; Oldcambus Quarry.—J.H.]

Galium Mollugo. One plant at Burnmouth.—W.S.

- Fedia dentata*. Ayton.—T.R. Hallydown and Redhall.—W.S.
 Marygold.—J.A.
- Anthemis arvensis*. Buncle, common; sown for sheep.—J.A.
- Chrysanthemum segetum*. Fields, Ferneyside.—W.S.
- Centaurea Cyanus*. Fields, Ferneyside.—W.S.
- Crepis succisæfolia*. Ale Water.—Dr MacLagan.
- Pyrola minor*. Most of the Ayton woods.—W.S. [Also in those near Silverwalls.—J.H.]
- Convolvulus arvensis*. Gunsgreen fields.—W.S.
- Myosotis collina*. Banks on Eye and Ale Waters; Lumsdean (or Dowlaw) Dean.—W.S.
- Veronica Anagallis*. Near Eye Water.—W.S. Buncle.—J.A.
 [Blackburn Mill; abundant near Stichill.—J.H.]
- Lamium incisum*. Eyemouth, common.—W.S.
- *intermedium*. Ayton.—T.R.
- Stachys arvensis*. Hallydown and Gunsgreen.—W.S. [Upper fields at Oldcambus Townhead, near Aikieside Wood, along with abundance of *Veronica Buxbaumii*. Introduced with grass seeds? I have also marked near Stockbridge; by Monynet Water, between Strafontain and Abbey St. Bathans; Oldcambus West Mains; Cockburn Mill, on Primrose Hill side.—J.H.]
- Clinopodium vulgare*. Ale Water.—T.R. [I have marked Oak Brae at Oldcambus West Mains; below Cockburn Mill at Whitadder side; B.; and for Northumberland. Hetton Hall, Caldgate Mill at the rapid or waterfall; and bank of Pond or Well Dean, Wooler.—J.H.]
- Euphorbia exigua*. Lumsdean fields and Fleurs fields.—W.S.
- Parietaria officinalis*. Linthall garden dyke.—W.S.
- Epipactis latifolia*. Fishwick woods and Allanton.—Mr Falconer.
- Listera ovata*. In every wood here.—W.S.
- *Nidus-avis*. Houndwood.—T.R.
- Carex remota*. Ayton.—T.R.
- *teretiuscula*. Stewartlaw pond.—A.K.
- *muricata*. Ayton.—T.R.
- *sylvatica*. Allanton.—A.K.
- Glyceria rigida*. Railway at Burnmouth.—W.S. Sea banks at Burnmouth.—Dr MacLagan.
- Festuca loliacea*. Allanton.—A.K.
- Bromus racemosus*. Near Ale Water.—Dr MacLagan.
- Trifolium fragiferum*. Gunsgreen fields.—W.S.

Plants of Newton Don, selected from the List of
MR WILLIAM WOOD.

THE locality reported on, belonging to the Eastern Border Flora, having already been investigated both by the early and more recent members of the Club, not much novelty was to be expected. Now that it has again been pretty well ransacked by Mr Wood, it may be expected that the rarities, which are usually exceptional, will be revealed to a still further extent. The plants are here placed in three series—1st the rarer; 2nd the introduced; and 3rd the generally diffused.

I.

<i>Ægopodium podagraria.</i>	<i>Myosotis palustris, sylvatica,</i>
<i>Æthusa cynapium.</i>	and <i>collina.</i>
<i>Alisma plantago</i> (old ponds.)	<i>Nasturtium sylvestre.</i>
<i>Anagallis arvensis.</i>	<i>Plantago media.</i>
<i>Arabis hirsuta.</i>	<i>Polygonum hydropiper</i> (Canal.)
<i>Artemisia vulgaris.</i>	<i>Primula veris.</i>
<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i> (Stichill	<i>Prunus Padus.</i>
acres.)	<i>Pyrola minor.</i>
<i>Campanula latifolia.</i>	<i>Rumex sanguineus.</i>
<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i> and	<i>Scrophularia aquatica.</i>
<i>amara.</i>	<i>Senecio viscosus.</i>
<i>Centaurea cyanus.</i>	<i>Sium angustifolium.</i>
<i>Convolvulus arvensis.</i>	<i>Stachys Betonica.</i>
———— <i>sepium.</i>	<i>Thlapsi arvense</i> (Stichill acres.)
<i>Dianthus deltoides.</i>	<i>Veronica Buxbaumii.</i>
<i>Equisetum sylvaticum.</i>	———— <i>peregrina.</i>
<i>Galeopsis versicolor.</i>	<i>Vicia angustifolia.</i>
<i>Galium boreale.</i>	—— <i>sylvatica.</i>
—— <i>Mollugo.</i>	<i>Viola lutea.</i>
<i>Goodyera repens</i> (Charter	<i>Tragopogon pratensis.</i>
House Plantation, but	<i>Chrysosplenium alternifolium.</i>
already recorded.)	<i>Carex riparia.</i>
<i>Listera ovata</i> (Easter Lodge	<i>Hippuris vulgaris</i> (floating
and all over.)	variety.)
<i>Malva moschata.</i>	<i>Viburnum opulus.</i>

II.

Among those usually found growing about policies, but undoubtedly introduced, or garden outcasts.

<i>Anchusa officinalis.</i>	<i>Lamium galeobdolon.</i>
<i>Arum maculatum.</i>	<i>Linaria cymbalaria.</i>
<i>Borago officinalis.</i>	<i>Mentha sativa and rotundifolia.</i>
<i>Chelidonium majus.</i>	<i>Mimulus luteus.</i>
<i>Cornus sanguinea.</i>	<i>Narcissus pseudo-narcissus.</i>
<i>Epilobium angustifolium.</i>	<i>Petroselinum sativum.</i>
<i>Eranthis hyemalis.</i>	<i>Symphytum officinale.</i>
<i>Galanthus nivalis.</i>	<i>Tanacetum vulgare.</i>
<i>Geranium lucidum.</i>	<i>Typha latifolia.</i>
<i>Hesperis matronalis.</i>	——— <i>angustifolia.</i>
<i>Humulus lupulus.</i>	<i>Viola odorata.</i>
<i>Hypericum calycinum.</i>	

III.

<i>Agrimonia eupatoria.</i>	<i>Geum urbanum, intermedium,</i> <i>and rivale.</i>
<i>Ajuga reptans.</i>	<i>Helianthemum vulgare.</i>
<i>Alchemilla vulgaris.</i>	<i>Hypericum quadrangulum,</i> <i>perforatum, and pulchrum.</i>
<i>Allium ursinum.</i>	<i>Ilex aquifolium.</i>
<i>Anemone nemorosa.</i>	<i>Lonicera periclymenum.</i>
<i>Asperula odorata.</i>	<i>Linum catharticum.</i>
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris and</i> <i>vulgaris.</i>	<i>Lychius flos cuculi, etc.</i>
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> <i>leucanthemum.</i>	<i>Malva sylvestris.</i>
<i>Crepis paludosa.</i>	<i>Mercurialis perennis.</i>
<i>Conium maculatum.</i>	<i>Orchis mascula, maculata, and</i> <i>and latifolia.</i>
<i>Daucus Carota.</i>	<i>Oxalis acetosella.</i>
<i>Digitalis purpurea.</i>	<i>Papaver rhœas.</i>
<i>Epilobium (all the common</i> <i>spp.)</i>	<i>Populus tremula.</i>
<i>Endymion nutans.</i>	<i>Ranunculus bulbosus.</i>
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia and</i> <i>peplus.</i>	<i>Sanicula Europæa.</i>
<i>Geranium sylvaticum,</i> <i>pratense, and other 3.</i>	<i>Saxifraga granulata.</i>
	<i>Scrophularia nodosa.</i>
	<i>Teucrium scorodonia.</i>
	<i>Valerianella olitoria.</i>

The following List of Mosses has been contributed by the
REV. GEORGE GUNN, M.A.

<i>Atrichum undulatum.</i>	<i>Mnium affine.</i>
<i>Bryum argenteum.</i>	—— undulatum.
—— capillare.	—— hornum.
<i>Dicranum scoparium.</i>	—— punctatum.
—— heteromallum.	—— rostratum.
—— fissidens.	—— rivulare.
—— adiantoides.	<i>Orthotrichum cupulatum.</i>
—— asplenoides.	<i>Polytrichum commune.</i>
<i>Funaria hygrometrica.</i>	—— pogonatum.
<i>Grimmia pulvinata.</i>	—— aloides.
—— trichophylla.	<i>Pottia truncata.</i>
<i>Hypnum rutabulum.</i>	<i>Ptychomitrium polyphyllum.</i>
—— piliferum.	<i>Trichostomum rigidulum.</i>
—— riparium.	<i>Schistidium apocarpum.</i>
—— splendens.	<i>Thuidium tamariscinum.</i>
—— filicinum.	<i>Tortula muralis.</i>
—— revolvens.	—— ruralis.
—— cupressiforme.	—— subulata.
<i>Leskea polycarpa.</i>	—— laevipila.
<i>Leptobryum pyriforme.</i>	

List of some of the Rarer Plants found chiefly in
Berwickshire. By ADAM ANDERSON.

<i>Œnanthe Lachenalii,</i>	roadside between Manderston Mill and Buckslie.
<i>Æthusa Cynapium,</i>	hedgebanks about Norham.
<i>Filago minima,</i>	Old Barricades, Broomhouse.
<i>Galium boreale,</i>	lane between Eastside and Hammerhall; Lintlaw.
<i>Geranium Phaeum,</i>	Billsden Dean, East Lothian (garden outcast.)
<i>G. lucidum,</i>	Hoolet Crags, west of Cockburn Law.
<i>Genista Anglica,</i>	heath above Hordweel.
<i>Gentiana campestris,</i>	Cockburn Law.

Goodyera repens,	Buncle wood (old locality.) [Singular to say the original record of this plant's occurrence at Buncle wood, by John Anderson, as well as of sundry other notable objects, is omitted in the Index to Vol. V. It may be found at pp. 234-5.—J.H.]
Gnaphalium sylvaticum, G. uliginosum,	heath, Grant's House road. marshy ground at Marlyhole, Billy Mains.
Hypericum humifusum, H. perforatum, H. quadrangulum, Hyoscyamus niger, Helosciadium inundatum, Habenaria bifolia, Linaria Cymbalaria, L. vulgaris, Lepidium campestre, L. latifolium, L. Smithii, L. ruderale, Lythrum Salicaria, Geum intermedium,	Preston quarry. Preston quarry. Swallowdean burn. Norham Castle. bog at Harker's old tile works. heath, Grant's House road. Old Wall, Broomhouse. roadside, Nisbet. Tweed bank at Norham Bridge. Tweed bank near Norham Dene. mill-lade, Thornton Mill, Innerwick. Tweedside at Norham. bog on Mungoswalls farm. banks of Whitadder near Cumledge Mill.
Arum maculatum,	plantation at Broomhouse, above Preston quarry.
Achillea tomentosa, Alisma Plantago, A. Ranunculoides, Anthemis arvensis, Barbarea praecox,	Broomhouse. Cumledge Damhead. bog at Harker's old tile works. cornfield at Hordweel farm. young plantation behind the hemmel, Preston.
Corydalis claviculata,	rocks east of Stanshiel Hill; Primrose Hill.
Centaurea Cyanus, Calamintha Clinopodium,	cornfield, Lintlaw farm. wood at Cumledge Mill Damfoot; Preston.
Campanula latifolia, C. Rapunculus,	woods above Cockburn Mill. Bonkyl Lodge, on rubbish.

<i>Daucus Carota</i> ,	Tweed banks near Norham.
<i>Dipsacus sylvestris</i> ,	Tweed bank below Norham.
<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i> ,	plantation at Kaysmuir.
<i>Echium vulgare</i> ,	Chirnside Paper Mill.
<i>Potamogeton crispus</i> ,	pool in Blannerne Haugh.
<i>P. natans</i> ,	marl hole, Billy Mains.
<i>P. perfoliatus</i> .	Tweedside, below Norham.
<i>Ranunculus auricomus</i> .	wood at Copper Mine.
<i>Senecio viscosus</i> ,	sea-braes near Dunglass.
<i>S. sylvaticus</i> ,	wall, margin of Buncle wood.
<i>Trifolium arvense</i> ,	field near Preston Bridge.
<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i> ,	river bank above Preston quarry.
<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i> ,	wall top at Preston.
<i>Torilis nodosa</i> ,	postroad near Thornton Mill,
	East Lothian,
<i>Verbascum Thapsus</i> ,	Upper Park, Broomhouse.
<i>Valeriana dioica</i> ,	marsh in Easter Field, Broomhouse
	Mains.
<i>Veronica Buxbaumii</i> ,	field at Preston quarry.
<i>Artemisia maritima</i> ,	seaside near Dunglass.
<i>Origanum vulgare</i> ,	bank of Verter Burn, beyond
	Nisbet Mill.
<i>Doronicum Plantaginium</i> ,	wood, Upper Park, Broomhouse.
<i>Spiraea salicifolia</i> ,	wood at Kaysmuir.
<i>S. Filipendula</i> ,	riverside above Broomhouse Ford.
<i>Senecio tenuifolius</i> ,	near Toll House, Norham Bridge.
<i>Listera cordata</i> ,	Buncle wood.
<i>Melampyrum pratense</i> ,	Aikieside, Grant's House road.
<i>Melilotus officinalis</i> ,	clover field, sea-braes, near
	Innerwick.
<i>Myrrhis odorata</i> ,	Old Barricades, Broomhouse,
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i> ,	Old Walls, Innerwick Castle.
<i>Malva moschata</i> ,	park at Broomhouse; Preston.
<i>Nepeta Cataria</i> ,	Broomhouse.
<i>Plantago media</i> ,	Tweedside, near Norham Dene.
<i>Polygonum Bistorta</i> ,	Billie Castle.
<i>Peplis portula</i> ,	ditch at Buncle wood.
<i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i> .	Tweed bank below Norham Bridge.
<i>Parietaria officinalis</i> ,	Old Walls, Innerwick Castle.
<i>Pyrola minor</i> ,	Buncle wood.
<i>P. media</i> ,	Aikieside, near Hordweel.

- Avena pubescens*, side of the Whitadder above Preston Bridge, with *A. pratensis* and *A. flavescens*.
- Carex divulsa*, Gathered once, when coming from Innerwick, by the side of Water Eye. [Corresponds exactly with Sir J. E. Smith's description, Eng. Flora, iv., pp. 89-90. In the example the lowermost bract "is lengthened out into an extremely slender, rough, capillary appendage." See Micheli's, fig. x.33, fig. 10, of this appendage. New to Berwickshire. Not in the Northumberland and Durham Flora. In the Edinburgh Flora, p. 135, recorded for "moist shady pastures, Black Hill, Pentlands." J.H.]

Rainfall at Glanton Pyke, Northumberland, in 1893.

By FREDK. J. W. COLLINGWOOD, ESQ.

MONTH.				INCHES.
January	...	...	...	1'30'5
February	...	...	...	2'87'0
March	...	...	...	0'62'0
April	...	...	...	0'56'5
May	...	...	...	1'69'0
June	...	...	...	1'21'0
July	...	...	...	3'80'5
August	...	...	...	1'41'5
September	...	...	...	1'55'0
October	...	...	...	0'75'0
November	...	...	...	3'37'0
December	...	...	...	2'46'0
				<hr/> 21'60'0

RAIN GAUGE:—Diameter of Funnel, 8in.; Height of Top, above ground, 4ft. 3½ins.; above Sea Level, 517 feet.

Rainfall at Marchmont House, Duns, Berwickshire, in

1893. By PETER LONEY.

MONTH.	Total Depth. Inches.	Greatest Fall in 24 Hours. Depth.	Date.	Number of Days on which '01 or more fell.
January	2·09	·99	15	16 Days
February	4·05	·85	26	21 "
March ...	0·98	·36	1	10 "
April ...	1·25	·35	15	11 "
May ...	1·76	·40	17	13 "
June ...	3·08	1·60	23	10 "
July ...	2·69	1·06	8	19 "
August	2·30	·30	20	20 "
September	1·08	·15	25	15 "
October	1·55	·33	4 & 25	15 "
November	3·64	·92	5	21 "
December	1·96	·35	13	17 "
TOTAL	26·43			185 Days

RAIN GAUGE:—Diameter of Funnel, 5in.; Height of Top, above ground, 1ft.; above Sea Level, 500 feet.

Note of Rainfall and Temperature at West Foulden during 1893. By H. HEWAT CRAW, West Foulden.

Height above sea-level, 240 feet. Distance from sea at Berwick, 6 miles.

		RAINFALL.		TEMPERATURE.	
		Inches.	100ths.	Max.	Min.
January 6th, Min. 9°	...	1	46	50	9
February	...	3	16	55	22
March	...	0	45	67	23
April	...	0	90	67	26
May	...	1	8	69	35
June 18th, Max. 82°	...	2	65	82	41
July	...	2	0	75	42
August 15th, Max. 84°	...	1	57	84	48
September	...	1	28	72	34
October	...	1	83	65	30
November	...	2	34	57	27
December	...	1	14	52	29
Rainfall during year	...	19	86		
Max. and Min. during year				84	9
Average Rainfall for last 9 years		25	4		

NOTE.—1893 is the first season the Rainfall has been under 20 inches during last 21 years, and next lowest was 1887 (Jubilee Year) when Rainfall was 22 inches, 5' 100ths.

Note of Rainfall and Temperature at Rawburn during 1893. By H. HEWAT CRAW.

Height above sea-level, 920 feet. Distance from sea at Berwick, 24 miles.

			RAINFALL.		TEMPERATURE.	
			Inches.	100ths.	Max.	Min.
January	...	...	2	0	48	10
February	...	...	3	80	49	19
March	...	...	0	50	65	21
April	...	...	1	0	69	27
May	...	...	2	10	74	32
June	...	...	3	10	85	35
July	...	...	3	0	75	38
August	...	...	2	30	82	38
September	...	...	1	20	67	27
October	...	...	1	80	65	25
November	...	...	2	50	55	22
December	...	...	2	70	53	17
Rainfall during year	...	...	26	0		
Max. and Min. during year					85	10
Average Rainfall for last 9 years			31	76		

Meteorological Observations at Cheswick, 1893. By MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM CROSSMAN, K.C.M.G.

Lat. 51° 41' N. Long. 1° 53' W.

One mile from and 100 feet above Sea.

1893.	Barometer taken at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.		Thermometer shaded 4ft. 6in. above Grass.				RAINFALL.				Direction of Wind, 10 a.m.			
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean of all Readings.	No. of Days at or under Freezing Point.	Total Depth, ins.	Greatest Fall in 24 Hours.	Date.	No. of Days on which .01 or more fell.	N. to E.	E. to S.	S. to W.	W. to N.
January	29.94	28.90	Deg 51	Deg 7	Deg 36½	14	1.38	.33	19th	11	Dys 8	Dys 3	Dys 15	Dys 5
February	29.80	28.20	57	24	40	9	2.27	.67	26th	14	5	4	14	5
March	29.90	28.88	69	22	44	9	.30	.16	1st	5	1	3	17	10
April	30.10	29.20	68	27	50½	4	.76	.35	15th	7	13	5	7	5
May	30.04	29.02	74	32	53½	1	1.31	.33	17th	9	13	7	7	4
June	29.90	28.80	85	41	58½	—	2.67	1.24	23rd	8	14	7	4	5
July	29.78	28.80	74	44	60½	—	2.34	1.01	8th	15	16	4	8	3
August	29.80	28.70	88	42	63	—	1.39	.24	19th	15	5	4	17	5
September	29.80	28.50	78	31	58	1	1.89	.50	23rd	14	4	3	18	5
October	29.80	28.50	67	29	49½	3	2.06	.97	7th	17	1	3	23	4
November	30.00	28.30	56	26	43½	6	2.77	.62	3 & 5	24	14	3	11	2
December	30.08	28.30	59	18	40½	10	1.43	.30	13th	16	0	5	23	3
TOTALS						57	20.57			155	94	51	164	56
MEAN					50									

REMARKS.

Barometer highest 29th December, 30.08; lowest, 28.20, 27th February, snow and E. gale.

Thermometer highest, 88°, on 16th, wind S.W.; 6th January, wind S.W. and snow.

Number of Days at or below 32°—57. Mean Temperature of year, 50°.

Rainfall, 20.57 inches. Number of Days on which .01 inch or more fell—155.

Greatest Fall in 24 hours, on 23rd June—1.24 inch.

Longest periods of dry weather—15th March to 14th April—30 days. 7th June to 21st June—15 days.

N. to E. winds prevailed in April, May, June, July, and November. S.W. remainder of the year.

CHESWICK,

January 1894.

Donations to the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club from Scientific Societies, Exchanges, etc., up to January 1895.

BATH. Proceedings of the Bath Natural History Society and Antiquarian Field Club, Vol. VIII., No. 1, 1894, 8vo.

The Club.

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———— Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History, Vol. XXV., Parts III. and IV., November 1891; May 1892. Boston, 1892, 8vo.

———— Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History, Vol. XXVI., Parts II. and III., November 1893; May 1894, 8vo. Boston, 1894. *From the Society.*

———— Occasional Papers of the Boston Society of Natural History, Vol. IV. Geology of the Boston Basin by William O. Crosby, Vol. I., Part II. Higham, 3 Geological Maps. Boston, 1894. *From the Society.*

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BUCKHURST HILL, ESSEX. The Essex Naturalist, being the Journal of the Essex Field Club, edited by William Cole, Hon. Sec.; October—December 1893, Vol. VII., Nos. 10—12. *The Club.*

CARDIFF. Naturalists' Society, Report and Transactions, Vol. XXV., Part II., 1892-3, 8vo. [Part I. absent.]

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CROYDON. Proceedings and Transactions of the Croydon Microscopical and Natural History Club; 8th February 1893 to 16th January 1894, 8vo. *The Club.*

DUBLIN. The Scientific Transactions of the Royal Dublin Society, Vol. IV., Series II., 1892, 4to. (1) XIV. On the Fossil Fish Remains of the Coal Measures of the British Islands. Part I., Pleuracanthidiæ. By James W. Davis, F.G.S., F.L.S., F.S.A., etc. Plates LXV. to LXXIII. [November 1892.] (2) Vol. V., Series II., May 1893. I. On the Germination of Seeds in the absence of Bacteria. By H. H. Dixon, B.A. II. Survey of Fishing Grounds, West Coast of Ireland, 1890-91; On the Eggs and Post Larval States of Teleosteans. By Ernest W. L. Holt, Assistant Naturalist to the Survey. Plates I. to XV.—III. December 1893. III. The Human Sacrum. By A. M. Paterson, M.D., Professor of Anatomy in University College, Dundee (St. Andrew's University.) Plates XVI. to XXI.—December 1893. IV. On the Postembryonic Development of Fungia. By Gilbert C. Bourne, M.A., F.L.S., Fellow of New College, Oxford. Plates XXII. to XXV., 4to. Dublin 1893. *The Royal Dublin Society.*

———— The Scientific Proceedings of the Royal Dublin Society, Vol. VII. (N.S.) October 1892, Part 5. Vol. VIII. (N.S.) April 1893, Part I. September 1893, Part II. Dublin, 1893, 8vo. *The Royal Dublin Society.*

EDINBURGH. Proceedings of the Royal Physical Society, Session 1892-93, 8vo. *The Society.*

———— Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Session 1892-93, Vol. XXVII., 4to. *The Society.*

———— Transactions and Proceedings of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh; January 1892 to December 1893. On Scottish Trees, a Part in 1893; Vol. XX., Part I., 1894. *The Society.*

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GLASGOW. Proceedings of the Philosophical Society of Glasgow, 1893-94, Vol. xxv., Glasgow, 1894, 8vo. *The Society.*

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA. The Proceedings and Transactions of the Nova Scotia Institute of Science, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada. Session of 1892-3. Vol. i., Part 3, 7 Plates, 8vo., 1893. *The Institute.*

LONDON. Proceedings of the Geologists' Association, University College, London, Vol. xiii., Parts 7, 8, 9, 10, 1894. *The Association.*

——— Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, Journal of, No. for February 1893; Part for May 1894; and Vol. xxiv, No. 1, August 1894; No. 2, November 1894. *The Institute.*

——— Report of the Sixty-fourth Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Oxford in August 1894. London, 1894, 8vo. *From the British Association.*

MANCHESTER. Memoirs and Proceedings of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, Vol. iii., Fourth Series. Manchester, 1890, 8vo. *The Society.*

Ditto., 1893-4, 4th Series, Vol. viii., No. 2, 8vo.

Ditto., 1893-4, 4th Series, Vol. viii., No. 4, 8vo.

Ditto., 1894-5, Vol. ix., No. 1. *The Society.*

——— Manchester Microscopical Society, Transactions and Annual Report, 1893, 8vo. *The Society.*

MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT, U.S.A. Transactions of the Meriden Scientific Association. A Review of the year 1893. By the President, Rev. J. T. Pettee, A.M. Meriden, 1894, 8vo. *From the Association.*

NEWCASTLE. Archæologia Æliana, or Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquities, Vol. xvi., iii. Newcastle, 1894, 8vo. *From the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries.*

——— Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, for 1894. *The Society.*

NEWCASTLE. Natural History Transactions of Northumberland, Durham, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Vol. xi., Part ii., 8vo. *The Tyneside Naturalists' Club.*

NORTHAMPTON. Journal of the Northamptonshire Natural History Society, Nos. 53, 54, 55, 56, March—December 1893. Northampton, 8vo. *The Society.*

NORWICH. Transactions of the Norfolk and Norwich Naturalists' Society, Vol. iv., Parts 1-5 (1884-5, 1885-6, 1886-7, 1887-8, 1888-89); Vol. v., Parts 1-5 (1889-90, 1890-91, 1891-92, 1892-93, 1893-94.) Norwich, 8vo. *The Society.*

SALEM, MASS, U.S.A. Bulletin of the Essex Institute, Vol. xxv., Nos. 10, 11, 12, October, November, December 1893; Vol. xxvi., Nos. 1, 2, 3, January, February, March 1894. *The Essex Institute.*

ST. LOUIS, MO., U.S.A. Transactions of the Academy of Science of St. Louis, Vol. vi.—No. 9. Sclerotinia, Fuckel, with a Bibliography of Fungus Root Diseases. By L. H. Pammel; 1st November 1893.—No. 10. The Relation between the Growth of Children and their Deviation from the Physical Type of their Sex and Age. By Wm. Townsend Porter; 14th November 1893.—No. 11. (not sent.)—No. 12. The Growth of St. Louis Children. By Wm. Townsend Porter; 14th April 1894.—No. 13. A Study of the Relations of *Salix nigra* and *Salix amygdaloides*, together with the Hybrids from them, as these Species exhibit themselves in the vicinity of St. Louis. By N. M. Glatfelter, M.D.; 17th April 1894.—No. 14. Flowers and Insects. Rosaceæ and Compositæ. By Charles Robertson; 26th April 1894. Enumerates the Insects that frequent these plants.—No. 15. Determinations of the Latitude and Longitude, and Height above the Sea-Level of the Laws Observatory of the State of Missouri, containing a Description of the Building and Principal Instruments. By Milton Updegraff; 1st May 1894.—No. 16. Mercyism regarded in the light of Atavism Tendency. By Edward C. Runge; 7th May 1894.—No. 17. The Post-Mortem Detection and Estimation of Strychnine. (Contribution from the Chemical Laboratory of the Washington University.) By Allerton S. Cushman; 1st June 1894. *The Academy.*

SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES. Records of the Australian Museum, Sydney, N.S.W.—Part IV. Picariæ, Sub-Order *Halcyones*. By E. Ramsay, LL.D., F.R.S.E., Curator. Sydney, 1894, royal 8vo.—Vol. I., No. 2, May 1890, Contents and Index.—February 1892. Report on the Worm Disease affecting the Oysters on the coast of New South Wales. By Thomas Whitelegge, Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society; Zoologist, Australian Museum.—No. 3. Descriptions of two New Species of Australian Lophobranchiate Fishes. By J. Douglas Ogilby; pp. 55-59.—Descriptions of Upper Silurian Fossils from the Lilydale Limestone, Upper Yarra District, Victoria. By R. Etheridge, Jun., Palæontologist to the Australian Museum, and the Geological Survey of N.S.W.; pp. 60-67.—Re-descriptions of *Pseudaphritis Bassi*, Casteln. By J. Douglas Ogilby; pp. 67-69.—Re-description of *Anomalops palpebratus*, Bodd. By the same; pp. 69-71.—Additions to the Insect Fauna of Lord Howe Island, and Descriptions of 2 new Australian Coleoptera. By A. Sydney Oliff, Entomologist at the Natural Museum, and Department of Agriculture, N.S.W.; pp. 72-76.—Australian Museum, 2nd Session, Report of Trustees for the year 1898, folio.

The Museum.

TUFTS COLLEGE, MASS, U.S.A. Tufts College Studies.—No. 1. The Anterior Cranial Nerves of *Pipa*. By G. A. Arnold.—2. Ectodermic Origin of the Cartilages of the Head. By Julia B. Platt.—3. The Classification of the Anthropoda. By J. S. Kingsley. March 1894, 4to.

Ditto., No. II. Development of the Lungs of Spiders. By Orville L. Simmons. Published by the Charles Hyde Olmstead Fund, July 1894. Tufts College, 4to.

The College.

UPSALA (SWEDEN.) Bulletin of the Geological Institution of the University of Upsala, edited by Prof. Hj. Sjögren, Vol. I., No. 1, and Vol. I., No. 2. Upsala, 1893, 1894, 8vo.

From the Royal University of Upsala.

WASHINGTON, U.S.A. Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Museum to July 1891. Washington, 1893, 8vo.

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——— Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, showing the Operations, Expenditure, and Condition of the Institution for the year ending 30th June 1891. Report of the U.S. National Museum, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institute. Washington Government Printing Office, 1892, 8vo.

Ditto., Ditto., for the year ending 30th June 1892. Report of the U.S. National Museum. Washington, 1893, 8vo.

Both from the U.S. National Museum.

——— Eleventh Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1889-90. By J. W. Powell, Director.—Part I. Geology.—Part II. Irrigation; 2 Vols., folio.

From the U.S. Geological Survey.

——— Twelfth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1890-91. By J. W. Powell, Director.—Part I. Geology.—Part II. Irrigation; 2 Vols., folio.

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——— Thirteenth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey of the Interior, 1891-92; in Three Parts. —Part I. Report of the Director. Washington, 1892, folio. —Part II. Geology. Washington, 1893.—Part III. Irrigation. Washington, 1893, folio.

Ibid.

WELSHPOOL. Collections, Historical and Archæological, relating to Montgomeryshire and its Borders, Vol. xxvi., iii., December 1893; Index.—Vol. xxviii., i., Part LIV., October 1894, 8vo.

From the Powysland Club.

General Statement—October, 1893.

THE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE HAVE BEEN:—

INCOME.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance due from Treasurer	38	10	1			
Arrears Received	17	3	0			
Entrance Fees	12	10	0			
Subscriptions	105	0	0			
Proceedings sold during the year	3	4	0			
				£176	7	1

EXPENDITURE.

Engraving	18	19	6			
Printing Proceedings	99	15	0			
Printing General Circulars, etc.	5	17	0			
Expenses at Meetings	3	2	6			
Postage, Carriage, etc.	29	14	11			
Berwick Salmon Co.	5	5	0			
Subscription to Berwick Museum	2	0	0			
Caretaker of Berwick Museum	1	0	0			
Balance due from Treasurer	10	13	2			
				£176	7	1



ERRATA ET NOTANDA.

Tree Measurements, pp. 45, 61, and 146—for Diameter *read* Girth.

Page 99. WIDDRINGTON PEDIGREE.—Generation II. Instead of William
read Robt. Widdrington of Hauxley, in 1664 Deputy
High Sheriff.

„ 115, line 17—*delete* “now belonging to Col. Leslie’s Trustees.”
The “Mill Field” belongs to Mr Dand.

„ 137, line 32—*delete* “1s 2d. for.”

„ 206, line 9 from the top—*delete* “and President in 1862.”

„ 216, line 8 from foot—for “Londonensi” *read* Londinensi.

„ 230, line 20 from top—for “Douglas” *read* Murray.

„ 250, penultimate line—for The *read* This.

„ 264, line 19—for 1712 *read* 1715.

„ 290, line 10—for transacted *read* transcribed.

„ 303, line 13 from the top—for “Gorsenbury” *read* Gorrenberry
(var. Gorronberry, Gorrinberry.) The Scott family of
Gorrenberry is classical, see the Ballad of “Jamie
Telfer.”

“As ye cum down the Hermitage Slack,
Warn doughty Willie o’ Gorrinberry.”

He was the hero of the skirmish.

„ 303, last two lines—ADD. DON FAMILY.

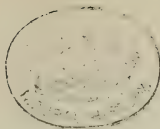
Little appears to be known about Mary, daughter of
John Murray of Philiphaugh, wife of Sir Alexander
Don, 4th Bart. In the Proceedings of the Society of
Antiquaries of Scotland, 1887-88, pp. 184-5, is given a
“Description of the Slabs and other Monuments in
Seton Church, East Lothian, by George Seton, F.S.A.,
Scot.”; wherein there is a notice of what is believed
to be her monument. “Besides the 3 Slabs,” which
he describes, “was a *fourth*, without any arms or
inscription, which was said to be the tombstone of the
mother of General Don, governor of Gibraltar, who died
about the end of last century, and who was the last
person buried in Seton Church, till the interment of
the late Countess of Wemyss in 1882.”

„ 244, line 13 from the top—for “Mr” *read* M.

„ 387, line 26 from the top—for Trojan *read* Trajan.

„ 396, No. 6. Dr Duns in his Memorial of William Stevenson,
Berwickshire Naturalists’ Club’s History, Vol. x., p. 297,
thus refers to this bronze weapon. “In the Proceedings
of the Society of Antiquaries for Scotland for 1871,
intimation is made of the presentation, by Mr Stevenson,
of a Bronze Palstave, found with a Sandstone Celt on
the farm of Windshiel.”

„ 408. *Carex divulsa*. On the revision of the imperfect specimen,
this appears to be *C. curta*. J.H.



BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' CLUB.

LIST OF MEMBERS, 1895.

	Date of Admission.
1. Frederick J. W. Collingwood, Glanton Pyke, Alnwick	May 6, 1840
2. John B. Boyd, Cherrytrees, Yetholm	Sep. 18, 1841
3. James Tait, W.S., Edenside, Kelso	July 26, 1843
4. David Francis S. Cahill, M.D., Berwick	Oct. 18, 1849
5. William B. Boyd, Faldonside, Melrose	Oct. 12, 1853
6. Charles Stuart, M.D., Chirnside	Aug. 16, 1854
7. Charles Rea, Halterburn, Cleithhangh, Jedburgh	June 20, 1855
8. Rev. Thomas Leishman, D.D., F.S.A., Scot., Linton, Kelso	Oct. 20, 1856 " "
9. George P. Hughes, Middleton Hall, Wooler	" "
10. Patrick Thorp Dickson, Creagmhor, Aberfoyle, N.B.	Oct. 28, 1857
11. Middleton H. Dand, Hauxley Cottage, Acklington	June 28, 1859
12. Stephen Sanderson, The Elms, Berwick	" "
13. Dennis Embleton, M.D., 19 Claremont Place, Newcastle	" "
14. Charles B. Pulleine Bosanquet, Rock Hall, Alnwick	Sep. 29 "
15. Robert Douglas, Solicitor, Berwick	June 28, 1860
16. Watson Askew-Robertson, Pallinsburn, Coldstream ; and Ladykirk, Norham	Oct. 11, "
17. Rev. Edward A. Wilkinson, M.A., Whitworth Vicarage, Spennymoor, Durham	May 30, 1861
18. Robert H. Clay, M.D., 4 Windsor Villas, Plymouth	" "
19. Charles Douglas, M.D., Woodside, Kelso	June 27, "
20. Rev. Patrick George McDonall, M.A., The Elm Trees, St. Edward's Road, Southsea	July 25, 1861
21. Rev. Canon Greenwell, M.A., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., Hon. F.S.A., Scot., Durham	" "
22. Major Henry R. Hardie, Penquit, Torquay	June 26, 1862
23. John Scott Dudgeon, Longnewton Place, St. Boswells	" "
24. John Tate, Oaklands, Alnwick	July 31, "
25. Rev. Peter Mearns, Coldstream	" "
26. William Crawford, Solicitor, Duns	Aug. 15, "
27. Alexander Curle, F.S.A., Scot., Melrose	June 25, 1863
28. John Edmond Friar, Greenlaw Walls, Norham	" "
29. Robert Middlemas, Solicitor, Alnwick	" "
30. James Hardy, LL.D., Oldcambus, Cockburnspath	" "

List of Members.

31.	Thomas Clutterbuck, Warkworth	...	...	July 29, 1863
32.	Thomas Tate, Allerburn, Alnwick	...	...	" "
33.	Rev. Adam Davidson, M.A., Yetholm	...	...	" "
34.	Major Robert Brown, Littlehoughton, Chathill	...	...	Sep. 29, "
35.	Rev. James Farquharson, D.D., Selkirk	...	...	June 29, 1865
36.	James Smail, F.S.A., Scot., Commercial Bank, Edinr.	...	...	July 26, 1866
37.	Rev. Manners Hamilton Nisbet Graham, Maxton, St. Boswells	...	...	Aug. 30, "
38.	His Grace The Duke of Northumberland, K.G., Alnwick Castle	...	...	June 25, 1868
39.	Robert G. Bolam, Berwick	...	...	Sep. 25, "
40.	James Brunton, Broomlands, Kelso	...	...	" "
41.	Major James F. McPherson, Caledonian United Service Club, Edinburgh	...	...	" "
42.	Col. Francis Holland, Alnwick	...	...	" "
43.	James Heatley, Alnwick	...	...	" "
44.	Robert Romanes, F.S.A., Scot., Harryburn, Lauder	...	...	Sep. 30, 1869
45.	John Bolam, Bilton House	...	...	" "
46.	John Dunlop, Solicitor, Berwick	...	...	" "
47.	Pringle Hughes, Firwood, Wooler	...	...	" "
48.	George L. Paulin, Berwick	...	...	Sep. 30, 1870
49.	Rev. David Paul, LL.D., Roxburgh, Kelso	...	...	" "
50.	John Pringle Turnbull, Alnwick	...	...	" "
51.	James Wood, Woodburn, Galashiels	...	...	" "
52.	Rev. Robert Paul, F.S.A., Scot., Dollar	...	...	Sep. 26, 1871
53.	Rev. T. S. Anderson, 44 Findhorn Place, Edinburgh	...	...	" "
54.	Rev. David W. Yair, Firth Manse, Kirkwall N.B.	...	...	" "
55.	John Philipson, 9 Victoria Square, Newcastle	...	...	" "
56.	Rev. Ambrose Jones, M.A., Stannington, Cramlington	...	...	" "
57.	William Weatherhead, Solicitor, Berwick	...	...	" "
58.	Alexander James Main, M.D., Alnwick	...	...	" "
59.	Capt. J. Carr-Ellison, Hedgeley, Glanton	...	...	Sep. 26, 1872
60.	W. T. Hindmarsh, F.L.S., Alnbank, Alnwick	...	...	" "
61.	Lient.-Col. James Paton, Crailing, Jedburgh	...	...	" "
62.	Henry A. Paynter, Freeland, Alnwick	...	...	" "
63.	Major R. Thompson, Walworth Hall, Darlington	...	...	" "
64.	Rev. Evan Rutter, M.A., Spittal, Berwick	...	...	Sep. 25, 1873
65.	Col. David Milne Home, Paxton House, Berwick	...	...	" "
66.	Major-General Sir William Crossman, K.C.M.G., F.S.A., M.P., Cheswick, Beal	...	...	Sep. 24, 1874
67.	F. M. Norman, Commander R.N., Cheviot House, Berwick	...	...	" "
68.	George Muirhead, F.R.S.E., F.Z.S., F.S.A. Scot., Mains of Haddo, Aberdeen	...	...	" "
69.	Thomas Henderson, M.A., St. Michaels, Bedford	" "
70.	J. A. Forbes, Commander R.N., West Coates House, Berwick	Sep. 29, 1875

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71.	David Watson, Hillside Cottage, Hawick	...	Sep. 29, 1875
72.	Charles Erskine. The Priory, Melrose	...	" "
73.	Arthur H. Evans, M.A., Scremerston, Berwick, and Cambridge	...	" "
74.	Rev. Joseph Hunter, M.A., F.S.A. Scot., Cockburnspath	...	" "
75.	Lieut.-Col. Andrew Aytoun, R.A., Caledonian United Service Club, Edinburgh	...	" "
76.	The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Peterborough, The Palace, Peterborough	...	" "
77.	T. W. McDowall, M.D., F.S.A., Scot., County Asylum, Cottingwood, Morpeth	...	" "
78.	John Halliday, 5 Holland Park, Bayswater, London, W.	...	" "
79.	Edward Ridley, 48 Lennox Gardens, London, S.W., Barrister-at-Law	...	Sep. 27, 1876
80.	Capt. Wm. Elliott Lockhart, Cleghorn, Lanark N.B.	...	" "
81.	Rev. Geo. W. Sprott, D.D., North Berwick	...	" "
82.	Rev. Paton Gloag, D.D., 28 Regent Terrace, Edinburgh	...	" "
83.	Rev. W. Dobie, M.A., Ladykirk, Norham	...	" "
84.	Major James Hunter, Anton's Hill, Coldstream	...	" "
85.	Sir George Brisbane Douglas, Bart., Springwood Park, Kelso	...	" "
86.	Robert Richardson Dees, Wallsend, Newcastle	...	" "
87.	John Ferguson, F.S.A. Scot., Writer, Duns	...	" "
88.	Sir Archibald Buchan Hepburn, Bart, Smeaton Hepburn, Prestonkirk	...	" "
89.	James Tait, Estates Offices, Belford	...	Oct. 31, 1877
90.	Isaac Bayley Balfour, Sc.D., M.B.C.M., F.R.S.E., F.L.S., F.G.S., Professor of Botany, Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh	...	" "
91.	Rev. Charles E. Green, B.A., Howick Rectory, Lesbury, R.S.O.	...	" "
92.	Thomas Chas. Hindmarsh, Barrister-at-Law, 1 Essex Court, Temple, London	...	" "
93.	W. H. Johnson, Tweed Villa, Relugas Road, Edinburgh	...	" "
94.	Lowrey Calvert Chrisp, Hawkhill, Alnwick	...	" "
95.	George H. Thompson, Alnwick	...	" "
96.	Captain John Broad, Ashby, Melrose	...	" "
97.	Dr. Denholm, Meadowfield House, Brandon, Durham	...	" "
98.	Dr. E. C. Robertson, Otterburn, Newcastle	...	" "
99.	William Wilson, B.A., Hidehill, Berwick	...	" "
100.	The Right Hon. The Earl of Haddington, Tynningham House, Prestonkirk	...	" "
101.	Peter Loney, 22 George Square, Edinburgh	...	Oct. 16, 1878
102.	Thomas Darling, Palace Street, Berwick	...	" "
103.	Rev. John Walker, M.A., Whalton, Newcastle	...	" "
104.	Arthur Thew, Belvedere Terrace, Alnwick	...	" "
105.	J. K. Weatherhead, Solicitor, Berwick	...	" "

List of Members.

106.	James Mein, Hunthill, Jedburgh	...	...	Oct. 15, 1879
107.	George Skelly, Alnwick	...	...	" "
108.	Rev. Canon Tristram, D.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., Durham	...	...	" "
109.	Thomas Cook, Solicitor, Alnwick	...	...	" "
110.	Rev. George Gunn, M.A., Stichill, Kelso	...	...	" "
111.	Thomas Craig-Brown, F.S.A. Scot., Woodburn, Selkirk	...	...	" "
112.	Rev. Robert Small, Caddonfoot, Galashiels	...	...	" "
113.	Robert Henry Elliot, Clifton Park, Kelso	...	...	" "
114.	George Bolam, F.Z.S., Berwick	...	...	" "
115.	John Crawford Hodgson, Warkworth	...	...	Oct. 13, 1880
116.	John Broadway, Banker, Berwick-on-Tweed	...	...	" "
117.	Major Shallcross Fitzherbert Widdrington, Newton Hall, Felton	...	...	" "
118.	Rev. William Snodgrass, D.D., Canonbie, Dumfries- shire	...	...	" "
119.	Rev. Charles Cowan, B.D., F.S.A., Scot., Morebattle, Kelso	...	...	" "
120.	Rev. Canon Ilderton, M.A., Ingram, Alnwick	...	...	" "
121.	William Alder, Hallidon House, Berwick	...	...	" "
122.	Robert Weddell, Solicitor, Berwick	...	...	" "
123.	The Right Hon. Lord Napier and Ettrick, K.T., Thirlestane, Selkirkshire	...	...	Oct. 12, 1881
124.	William Craig, M.D., C.M., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.S.E., 7 Bruntsfield Place; and Surgeons' Hall, Edinburgh	...	...	" "
125.	James S. Mack, S.S.C., Coveyheugh, Reston, and 1 Hanover Street, Edinburgh	...	...	" "
126.	The Most Hon. The Marquess of Tweeddale, Yester House, Haddington	...	...	" "
127.	Edward Johnson, M.D., 6 Lancaster Road, South Hampstead, London N.W.	...	...	" "
128.	Edward Willoby, Junr., Berwick	...	...	" "
129.	Joseph Wilson, Solicitor, Duns	...	...	" "
130.	William Madden, British Linen Co.'s Bank, Berwick	...	...	" "
131.	William Thompson Hall, Dunns Houses, Woodburn	...	...	" "
132.	Hugh Miller, F.G.S., Geological Survey Office, George IV. Bridge, Edinburgh	...	...	" "
133.	James Lesslie Newbigin, Alnwick	...	...	" "
134.	George Bird, F.S.A. Scot., 48 Princes Street, Edinburgh	...	...	" "
135.	James Cumming, 9 Braid Road, Morningside, Edinburgh	...	...	" "
136.	T. D. Crichton Smith, Solicitor, Kelso	...	...	" "
137.	Edward Tennant, junr. of The Glen, Innerleithen	...	...	" "
138.	Stevenson-Macadam, Ph.D., F.R.S.E., F.C.S., F.I.C., F.S.A. Scot., etc., Lecturer on Chemistry, Surgeons' Hall, Edinburgh	" "
139.	Adam Darling, Governor's House, Berwick	" "

List of Members.

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140.	A. L. Miller, 11 Silver Street, Berwick	Oct. 12, 1881
141.	Thomas Fraser, M.D., Berwick	" "
142.	Alexander Bowie, Canonbie, Dumfriesshire ...	Oct. 11, 1882
143.	Col. Alexr. Murray Brown, Longformacus House, Duns	" "
144.	The Most Hon. the Marquess of Lothian, K.T., Monteviot, Roxburghshire	" "
145.	Robert Stephenson, Chapel, Duns	" "
146.	Rev. W. D. Herald, B.D., Duns	" "
147.	John S. Bertram, Cranshaws, Duns	" "
148.	James Parker Simpson, Ravensmede, Alnwick ...	" "
149.	Dr. Allan Wilson, Alnwick	" "
150.	The Right Hon. the Earl of Home, Hirsel, Coldstream	" "
151.	David Dippie Dixon, Rothbury	" "
152.	John Turnbull, Knowe Park, Selkirk	" "
153.	Rev. Matthew Culley, Coupland Castle, Wooler ...	Oct. 10, 1883
154.	Thomas Greig, Wester Wooden, Kelso	" "
155.	James Thomson, Shawdon, Alnwick	" "
156.	James Thin, junr., South Bridge, Edinburgh ...	" "
157.	Robert Shirra Gibb, M.B.C.M., Boon, Lauder ..	" "
158.	Col. James Edward Forster, Sanson Seal, Berwick	" "
159.	William Robertson, Alnwick	" "
160.	Richard Burdon Sanderson, Budle House, Belford	" "
161.	Henry Rutherford, Fairnington, Kelso	" "
162.	Rev. A. E. Langston, Hebburn Vicarage, Newcastle	" "
163.	Alfred Morall Appleton, 12 Elvet Bridge, Durham	" "
164.	James Nisbet, Lambden, Greenlaw	" "
165.	Edward A. L. Batters, B.A., LL.B., F.L.S., 5 Pump Court, Temple, London, E.C., and The Laurels, Wormley, Herts	" "
166.	Rev. Robert Borland, Yarrow, Selkirk	" "
167.	John McNaught Campbell, Kelvingrove Museum, Glasgow	" "
168.	Rev. Charles Blackett Carr, Longframlington, Morpeth	Oct. 20, 1884
169.	David Robertson Dobie, M.D., Coldstream ...	" "
170.	John Hunter, H.M. Inspector of Schools, Alnwick	" "
171.	Robert Amos, Aydon Gardens, Alnwick	" "
172.	Charles Percy, Alnwick	" "
173.	John H. Halliburton, Jed Bank, Jedburgh ...	" "
174.	C. Lisle Stirling Cookson, Renton House, Grant's House	" "
175.	David W. B. Tait, W.S., Edenside, Kelso	" "
176.	Dr. Thomas Anderson, Glenburn, Selkirk	" "
177.	Delaval Knight Gregson, Berwick	" "
178.	George Henderson, Upper Keith, East Lothian ...	" "
179.	Charles S. Romanes, 46 Hanover Street, Edinburgh	" "

180.	Edmond John Jasper Browell, J.P., East Boldon, Sunderland	...	...	...	...	Oct. 20, 1884
181.	Robert Yeoman Green, 6 Grey Street and 11 Lovaine Crescent, Newcastle	...	...	...	...	" "
182.	George Hare Philipson, M.D., D.C.L., M.A., 7 Eldon Square, Newcastle	...	...	...	...	" "
183.	David Herriot, Castle Hills, Berwick	...	...	...	...	" "
184.	Joseph Oliver, Eslington Park, Alnwick	...	...	...	...	" "
185.	Colonel Sir William Ramsay Fairfax, Bart., Maxton	...	...	...	...	" "
186.	Alexander F. Roberts, Thornfield, Selkirk	...	...	...	...	" "
187.	D. C. Alexander, Selkirk	...	...	...	...	" "
188.	Lieut.-General John Sprot, of Riddell, Upperton House, Eastbourne	...	...	...	...	" "
189.	James Dand, East Ditchburn, Alnwick	...	...	...	...	Oct. 14, 1885
190.	John Simson, Oxnam Row, Jedburgh	...	...	...	...	" "
191.	David Leitch, Greenlaw	...	...	...	...	" "
192.	Rev. Edward Hussey Adamson, M.A., St. Alban's Vicarage, Felling, Gateshead	...	...	...	...	" "
193.	George Currie, Puckawidgee, near Deniliquin, New South Wales	...	...	...	...	Oct. 13, 1886
194.	William G. Guthrie, Marfield Cottage, Hawick	...	...	...	...	" "
195.	Andrew Waugh, High Street, Hawick	...	...	...	...	" "
196.	Rev. George Rome Hall, F.S.A., Birtley Vicarage, Wark-on-Tyne	...	...	...	...	" "
197.	William Evans, F.R.S.E., 18a Morningside Park, and 9 St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh	...	...	...	...	" "
198.	Archibald Miller Dunlop, Schoolhouse, Ashkirk, Hawick	...	...	...	...	" "
199.	Thomas Tomlinson, Bailiffgate, Alnwick	...	...	...	...	" "
200.	Rev. Thomas Martin, Lauder	...	...	...	...	" "
201.	Wm. Ivison Macadam, F.I.C., F.C.S., F.S.A. Scot., etc., Professor of Chemistry, New Veterinary College, Analytical Laboratory, Surgeon's Hall, Edinburgh	...	...	...	...	" "
202.	David Fraser, Grammar School, Selkirk	...	...	...	...	" "
203.	Richard H. Dunn, F.S.A. Scot., Earliston	...	...	...	...	" "
204.	George Tancred, Weens, Hawick	...	...	...	...	" "
205.	Right Hon. Lord Tweedmouth, Ninewells House, Chirnside	...	...	...	...	Oct. 12, 1887
206.	Robert Cecil Hedley, F.S.A. Scot., Corbridge-on-Tyne	...	...	...	...	" "
207.	Rev. P. B. Gunn, M.A., Oxnam, Jedburgh	...	...	...	...	" "
208.	George Fortune, Duns	...	...	...	...	" "
209.	Rev. Macduff Simpson, M.A., Edrom, Duns	...	...	...	...	" "
210.	Edward Thew, Birling House, Warkworth	...	...	...	...	" "
211.	Benjamin Morton, Azalea Terrace, Sunderland	...	...	...	...	" "
212.	Rev. William Workman, Stow	...	...	...	...	" "
213.	Dr. Stewart Stirling, 4 Coates Crescent, Edinburgh	" "
214.	F. Elliot Rutherford, 81 High Street, Hawick	" "

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215.	Thomas Simson, Commercial Bank, Jedburgh	...	Oct. 12, 1887
216.	Robert Carr Bosanquet, Rock, Alnwick	...	" "
217.	Sir James Joicey, Bart., M.P., Longhirst, Morpeth	...	" "
218.	Rev. William C. Callander, Ladhope, Galashiels	...	" "
219.	Rev. Canon J. S. Wilsden, Wooler	...	" "
220.	Major-General J. J. Boswell, C.B., Darnlee, Melrose	...	Oct. 10, 1888
221.	Hugh Macpherson Leadbitter, Legerwood, Earlston	...	" "
222.	Sir Edward Grey, Bart., M.P., Falloden	...	" "
223.	Ralph Galilee Huggup, Burradon, Rothbury	...	" "
224.	John Turnbull, 51 High Street, Hawick	...	" "
225.	John Roscamp, Shilbottle Colliery, Lesbury	...	" "
226.	John Thomas Carse, Amble, Acklington	...	" "
227.	Edward Fisher, F.S.A., Scot., Abbotsbury, Newton Abbot, South Devon	...	" "
228.	George Wood, Exchange Buildings, Jedburgh	...	" "
229.	Thomas Smail, Jedburgh	...	" "
230.	Rev. James Marshall Lang Aikin, Ayton	...	" "
231.	T. B. Short, 21 Quay Walls, Berwick	...	" "
232.	Matthew Mackey, 8 Milton Street, Newcastle	...	" "
233.	William John Robinson, Newmoor House, Morpeth	...	" "
234.	Robert Mowat, Carolside, Wilton Road, Craigmillar Park, Edinburgh	...	" "
235.	Thomas Mathison, Wandylaw, Chathill	...	" "
236.	Richard Archbold, Alnwick	...	" "
237.	George Bolam, Bilton House, Lesbury	...	" "
238.	James Stevenson, Architect, Berwick	...	" "
239.	H. Hewat Craw, F.S.A. Scot., West Foulden, Berwick	...	Oct. 9, 1889
240.	Major A. H. Browne, Callally Castle, Whittingham	...	" "
241.	Capt. Walter Macmillan Scott, Wanchope, Hawick	...	" "
242.	Lieut. Gerard F. Towlerton Leather, Middleton Hall, Belford	...	" "
243.	The Right Hon. Earl Percy, Alnwick Castle	...	" "
244.	George Dixon Atkinson Clark, Belford Hall	...	" "
245.	Richard Welford, Gosforth, Newcastle	...	" "
246.	George Tate, Brotherwick, Warkworth	...	" "
247.	Robert Redpath, <i>Journal Office</i> , Newcastle	...	" "
248.	Rev. William Taylor, Whittingham, Alnwick	...	" "
249.	Andrew Thompson, Glanton	...	" "
250.	John Cairns, Alnwick	...	" "
251.	Rev. James Steele, Vicarage, Heworth, Gateshead	...	" "
252.	W. Y. King, H.M. Inspector of Schools, Melrose	...	" "
253.	Joseph Archer, Alnwick	...	" "
254.	Robert Archer, Solicitor, Alnwick	...	" "
255.	Rev. J. Wood Brown, M.A., Edinburgh	...	" "
256.	Frank Muirhead, Paxton, Berwick	...	" "
257.	William Young, Berwick	...	" "

258.	James Lockhart Wilson, M.D., Duns	...	...	Oct. 9, 1889
259.	Lawrence Morley Crossman, Goswick, Beal	...	...	" "
260.	James Hood, Linnhead, Cockburnspath	...	...	Oct. 8, 1890
261.	Richard Oliver Heslop, The Crofts, Corbridge-on-Tyne	...	...	" "
262.	William Wood, 2 Linden Terrace, Gloucester Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne	...	...	" "
263.	Robert Huggup, Low Hedgeley, Eglingham	...	...	" "
264.	Henry George Wilkin, Alnwick	...	...	" "
265.	John Fawcus, South Charlton, Chathill	...	...	" "
266.	Charles Clark Burman, M.R.C.S., Alnwick	...	...	" "
267.	Rev. Edward Robert, Alnwick	...	...	" "
268.	Richard Aisbett, Incorporated Accountant, 117 High Street West, Sunderland	...	...	" "
269.	William Little, National Bank of Scotland, Galashiels	...	...	" "
270.	John Turnbull, junr., Rosalee, Hawick	...	...	" "
271.	Robert Carmichael, Coldstream	...	...	" "
272.	John Cochrane, Willow Bank, Galashiels	...	...	" "
273.	William Steele, F.S.A. Scot., 12 Wendover Crescent, Mount Florida, Glasgow	...	...	" "
274.	Charles Barrington Balfour, F.S.A. Scot., Newton Don, Kelso	...	...	" "
275.	Robert Marshall, Kelso	...	...	" "
276.	William Dixon, Whittingham, Alnwick	...	...	" "
277.	Thomas Alder Thorp, Narrowgate House, Alnwick	...	...	" "
278.	Rev. James Hall, The Common, Wooler	...	...	" "
279.	Robert Fraser Watson, Briery Yards, Hawick	...	...	" "
280.	Robert Carr, Allerdean, Norham	...	...	" "
281.	John Barr, 46 Main Street, Tweedmouth	...	...	" "
282.	J. C. R. Smith, Galalaw, Morebattle, Kelso	...	...	" "
283.	Edward Galton Wheler, Swansfield House, Alnwick	...	...	" "
284.	John Cunningham, Sector Hall, Axminster	...	...	" "
285.	Rev. Edward Thornton, M.A., Ancroft Vicarage, Beal	...	...	Oct. 14, 1891
286.	William Robson Hindmarsh, Crag View, Alnwick	...	...	" "
287.	Ralph Storey Storey, Beanley	...	...	" "
288.	Frank J. Dalziel, Tweedholm, Walkerburn	...	...	" "
289.	Robert Hogg, Fireburn Mill, Coldstream	...	...	" "
290.	R. T. Weir, 31 Linskill Terrace, North Shields	...	...	" "
291.	William Percy, Belvedere, Alnwick	...	...	" "
292.	Thomas Graham, Alnwick	...	...	" "
293.	Philip Wilson, junr., The Knoll, Duns	...	...	" "
294.	George Sanderson, Fairfield, Warkworth	...	...	" "
295.	Thomas Dunn, Selkirk	...	...	" "
296.	William Barrow Macqueen, Solicitor, Proc. Fisc., Duns	...	...	" "
297.	Hugh Andrews, Swarland Hall, Felton	...	...	" "
298.	Dr Watson, Whittingham, Alnwick	...	...	" "
299.	David Keddie, Friar's Burn Brewery, Jedburgh	...	...	" "
300.	H. G. McCreath, Galagate, Norham	...	...	" "

301.	Hon. Sydney George William Maitland, Thirlestane Castle, Lauder	...	...	...	...	Oct. 14, 1891
302.	Edward Bateson, B.A., Oxford Street, London	...	...	...	...	" "
303.	Rev. W. H. Rankine, Manse, St. Boswells	...	...	...	...	" "
304.	Rev. Patrick Andrew Clay (Ravensdown, Berwick) Keble College, Oxford	...	...	...	...	" "
305.	Rev. Hugh McCulloch, Manse, Greenlaw	...	...	...	...	" "
306.	Thomas Huggan, Callaly, Whittingham	...	...	...	...	" "
307.	Andrew L. Allan, Riverside Mill, Selkirk	...	...	...	...	Oct. 12, 1892
308.	George B. Anderson, Heatherslie Barns, Selkirk	...	...	...	...	" "
309.	Rev. W. H. Chesson, Alnwick	...	...	...	...	" "
310.	John Ford, Royal Bank of Scotland, Duns	...	...	...	...	" "
311.	Ebenezer Erskine Harper, Sheriff Substitute, Elm Park, Selkirk	...	...	...	...	" "
312.	Adam Laing, Solicitor, Hawick, N.B.	...	...	...	...	" "
313.	James Laidlaw, Allars Mill, Jedburgh	...	...	...	...	" "
314.	Rev. John Mair, D.D., Southdean Manse, Hawick	...	...	...	...	" "
315.	Dr Oliver, Tweedmount, Newtown St. Boswells	...	...	...	...	" "
316.	Rev. John W. Oman, M.A., B.D., Alnwick	...	...	...	...	" "
317.	Charles H. Scott Plummer, Sunderland Hall, Selkirk	...	...	...	...	" "
318.	Ralph Richardson, F.R.S.E., 2 Parliament Square, Edinburgh, and Gattonside House, Melrose	...	...	...	...	" "
319.	William Friar Robson, Southfield, Duns	...	...	...	...	" "
320.	Thomas A. Monro Somers, Solicitor, Duns	...	...	...	...	" "
321.	R. Addison Smith, S.S.C., 3 Belgrave Crescent, Edinburgh	...	...	...	...	" "
322.	R. Colley Smith, Ormiston House, Roxburgh	...	...	...	...	" "
323.	John Scott, Synton, Selkirk	...	...	...	...	" "
324.	William Strang Steel, Philiphaugh, Selkirk	...	...	...	...	" "
325.	Tom Scott, A.R.S.A., Bowden, St. Boswells	...	...	...	...	" "
326.	Gideon T. Scott, Selkirk	...	...	...	...	" "
327.	Robert Hogg Shaw, Leet Cottage, Coldstream	...	...	...	...	" "
328.	Cuthbert C. Ellison, Hedgeley	...	...	...	...	Oct. 11, 1893
329.	M. E. Phillips, Bank of England, Newcastle	...	...	...	...	" "
330.	George G. Turnbull, Abbey St. Bathans	...	...	...	...	" "
331.	John Wilson, J.P., Chapelhill, Cockburnspath	...	...	...	...	" "
332.	Rev. David Hunter, D.D., Galashiels	...	...	...	...	" "
333.	Dr David Christison, Secretary of the Society of Anti-quaries of Scotland, 20 Magdala Crescent, Edinburgh	...	...	...	...	" "
334.	David Bruce, Dunbar	...	...	...	...	" "
335.	George Murray Wilson, Kilmeny, Hawick	...	...	...	...	" "
336.	Rev. J. J. Muschamp Perry, M.A., F.R.A.S., Alnwick	...	...	...	...	" "
337.	George Pigg, Thornhill, Alnwick	...	...	...	...	" "
338.	David Hume, Thornton	...	...	...	...	" "
339.	John Dagleish, Rothley Crag, Cambo.	" "
340.	G. P. Phillips, M.D., Morpeth	" "
341.	Rev. J. Sharpe, Selkirk	" "

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342.	James Curle, junr., F.S.A., Scot., Melrose	...	Oct. 11, 1893
343.	Rev. J. Burleigh, Ednam	" "
344.	John Caverhill, Jedneuk, Jedburgh	" "
345.	Robert Walker, M.D., Wooler	... ..	" "
346.	J. Wright, Bank of Scotland, Duns	... ..	" "
347.	Allan Falconer, junr., Duns	... ..	" "
348.	William Home Waite, Duns	... ..	" "
349.	John Green, Warkworth	... ..	" "
350.	Rev. John Agnew Findlay, M.A., Spronston, Kelso		Oct. 10, 1894
351.	Rev. Charles J. More Middleton, M.A., Crailing, Jedburgh	... ..	" "
352.	George Hardy, Oldcambus East Mains, Cockburnspath		" "
353.	John Thin, Ferniehirst, Stow	... ..	" "
354.	John Turnbull, Royal Bank, Galashiels	... ..	" "
355.	Stuart Douglas Elliot, S.S.C., 40 Princes Street, Edinburgh	... ..	" "
356.	Herr Johannes Albe, Duns	... ..	" "
357.	Oliver Hilson, J.P., Jedburgh	... ..	" "
358.	Sir Gainsford Bruce, one of Her Majesty's Judges of the Supreme Court, Gainslaw House, Berwick		" "
359.	C. J. Leyland, Haggerston Castle, Beal	... ..	" "
360.	Robert Dickinson, Longcroft, Lauder	... ..	" "
361.	John Wilkie Weddell, Lauder Barns, Lauder	... ..	" "
362.	Col. Charles Hope, Cowdenknowes, Earlston	... ..	" "
363.	Francis Lynn, F.S.A. Scot., Galashiels	... ..	" "
364.	William Rae Macdonald, F.S.A. Scot., 1 Forres Street, Edinburgh	... ..	" "
365.	Alexander Nisbet McDougal, Solicitor, Duns	... ..	" "
366.	Henry Thomas Morton, Twizell House, Belford	..	" "
367.	Rev. Canon F. Long, The Glebe, Bamburgh	... ..	" "
368.	James Ferguson, Bailiffgate, Alnwick	... ..	" "
369.	Rev. Adam Wilkinson, Felton	... ..	" "
370.	David G. Simpson, F.R.A.S., 119 Camberwell Grove, Denmark Hill, London	... ..	" "
371.	Rev. W. J. Clarke, M.A., Kelso	... ..	" "
372.	Hippolyte J. Blanc, Architect, F.S.A. Scot., A.R.S.A., etc., 73 George Street, Edinburgh	... ..	" "
373.	Surgeon-Major-General S. A. Lithgow, M.D., C.B., D.S.O., Edinburgh	... ..	" "
374.	George Grey Butler, M.A., F.G.S., Ewart Park, Wooler		" "
375.	Rev. Thomas Porteous, B.D., Gordon	... ..	" "
376.	Rev. John Johnston, B.D., Eccles, Kelso	" "
377.	Rev. William H. Telford, F.C. Manse, Reston	..	" "

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Mrs. Barwell Carter, The Anchorage, Berwick.
Miss Margaret R. Dickinson, Norham.
Miss Langlands, 5 Strathearn Place, Edinburgh.
Miss Russell of Ashiesteel, Galashiels.
Mrs. Robert Middlemas, Alnwick.
Miss Sarah Dand, Edinburgh.
Mrs. Muirhead, Mains of Haddo, Aberdeen.
Mrs. Paul, Roxburgh Manse.
Mrs. Culley of Coupland Castle.
Miss Georgina S. Milne Home, Milne Graden, Coldstream.
Miss Jean Mary Milne Home, Paxton House, Berwick.
Mrs. A. H. Browne, Callaly Castle, Whittingham.
Hon. Mrs. Mary Gavin Baillie-Hamilton, Langton House.
Mrs. M. G. Craig, 22 Buccleuch Street, Hawick.
Miss Margaret Warrender, Bruntisfield House, Edinburgh.
Miss Helen M. Brown, Longformacus House, Duns.

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William Shaw, Galashiels.
Robert Renton, Greenlaw.
Walter Laidlaw, Abbey Cottage, Jedburgh.
James Watson, Abbey Close, Jedburgh.
Andrew Amory, Alnwick.
Adam Anderson, Cumledge Mill, Duns.

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University of Cambridge.
Richard Howse, Secretary to the Tyneside Naturalists' Club, Newcastle.

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JAMES HARDY, LL.D., Oldcambus, Cockburnspath, *Secretary*.
ROBERT MIDDLEMAS, Alnwick, *Treasurer*.

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